



A GLOSSARY OF MYCOLOGY



# A GLOSSARY OF MYCOLOGY

WALTER H. SNELL & ESTHER A. DICK

With Illustrations by  
HENRY A. C. JACKSON

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In affectionate memory of

SAMUEL CHESTER DAMON, II, 1923-1952

who was deeply interested in the progress of this volume,



For the modest Three Thousand Mycological Terms  
the following quotation from Samuel Johnson was pertinent:

Dictionaries are like watches, the worst is better than none,  
and the best cannot be expected to go quite true.

For the present more pretentious volume, another quotation  
from the same source seems appropriate

Every other author may aspire to praise,  
the lexicographer can only hope to escape reproach





## PREFACE

A casual inspection of this volume will demonstrate that many of the terms are not primarily mycological, strictly cannot be called mycological at all. The justification for the inclusion of these terms is their usefulness to students of mycology, their presence in mycological literature or general literature of interest to mycologists. An attempt has been made to gather together in one place as many as possible of such terms, whatever their origin or application, whether modern or obsolete, popular or trivial, old wives' terms or scientific phrases, and to set down their meanings as accurately and precisely as has been possible under the circumstances. The labor has been great, the time consumed has been long, and the difficulties have been many. Old terms have come to be used in new senses. Many terms are used with several quite different meanings. It has been difficult to find precisely what is meant by some terms. And the colners of new terms have been content to allow readers to puzzle out the idea the new word was intended to convey or the limits to be set.

One inclusion of a not strictly mycological nature is the color terms of the Répertoire de Couleurs. These terms were added in response to a few pleas after the appearance of Three Thousand Mycological Terms. Since the colors of the Répertoire appear in articles in foreign languages and even in some English ones, and since the Répertoire is not accessible to all and Ridgway's Color Standards is available to most, the request was that the approximate equivalents be given in a future work. This has been done to the best of our ability, and, even in view of the personal factor and the frequently expressed dissatisfaction with Ridgway's colors and color terms, it is felt that the approximations are helpful, if not completely valuable.

The compilers are grateful to many individuals for assistance in the attempt to produce order and at least a smattering of clarity. It would take too much space to name them all, but thanks are hereby expressed to all in this general manner. We must, however, single out one who has given consistent cooperation, advice, and assistance in innumerable details, as well as constant encouragement since the appearance of the first volume of this sort--Donald P. Rogers. Our gratitude to him is deep and sincere.

We also wish to mention two others--Professor Hubert J. Dyer of the Department of Botany at Brown, for his assistance with Greek and Latin derivations, and Norman C. Fisher, a recent student, who demonstrated a skill and a patience in typing the manuscript which matched his loyalty to the compilers and must have exceeded his interest in mycology after only a semester course under our tutelage.



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# EXPLANATIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS

The words in single quotation marks occurring in the definitions or equivalents of the listed terms are to be found in their proper places in the alphabetical list.

The letters in parentheses following the definitions of color terms are referable as given below. The figures and letters accompanying the first significant capital letter or letters represent the plate and the block in which each particular color is located.

- S Saccardo, P. A., Chromotaxia (Padua, 1891)  
 R Ridgway, Robert, Color Standards and Color Nomenclature (Washington, 1912)  
 MP Maerz, A., and M. R. Paul, Dictionary of Color (McGraw-Hill, New York, 1930)  
 RC Répertoire de Couleurs (Société Française des Chrysanthémistes et René Oberthur Paris, 2 vols., 1905)

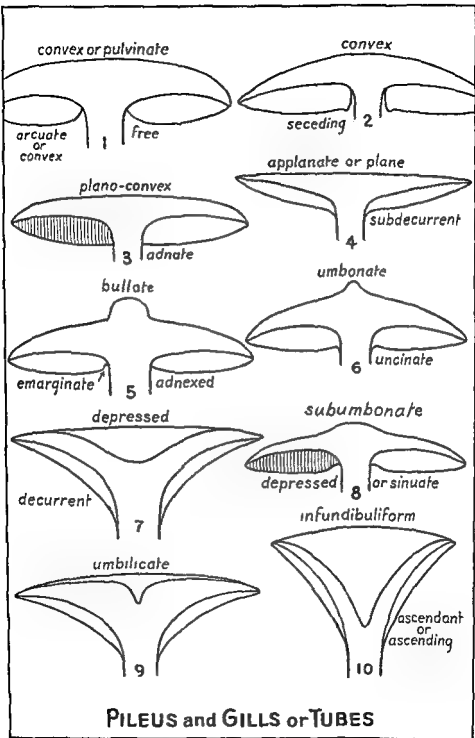
Ach	Acharius, Erik	Drechs	Drechsler, Charles
Alb	Albertini, Johannes Baptista von	E	Ellis, J. B.
App	Appel, Otto	E & E	Ellis, J. B. and Everhart, B. M.
Atk.	Atkinson, George Francis	Ehr	Ehrhart, Fr.
Auct.	various authors	Ehrenb	Ehrenberg, Christian Gottfried
B.	Berkeley, M. J.	Everam	Evermann, Eduard
Bain	Bainier, G.	Fckl	Fuckel, Leopold
Baja	Balsamo, A. B.	Fr	Fries, Elias Magnus
B & C	Berkeley, M. J., and Curtis, M. A.	Fres	Fresenius, G.
Beck	Beckmann, J.	Fuck	Fuckel, Leopold
Beijr.	Beijerinck, M. W.	Gasp	Gasparrini, Guglielmo
Beltr.	Beltrami de Casati, F.	Gies	Giesenhagen, H.
Berk	Berkeley, Miles Joseph	Gilch	Gilchrist, T. C.
Berkh	Berkhout, C. H.	Grev	Greville, R. K.
Bjerk	Bjerkander, C.	Grigor	Grigoraki, L.
Bolt	Bolton, James	Guig	Guignard, L.
Br.	Broome, C. E.	Guill	Guilliermond, A.
Bref	Brefeld, Oscar	Hark	Harkness, H. W.
Buisan	Buisman, Christine	Henneb	Henneberg, W.
Bull	Bulliard, Pierre	Henr	Henrici, A. T.
Castell	Castellani, A.	Hook	Hooker, William Jackson
Chalm	Chalmers, A.	Hots	Hotson, J. W.
Christ.	Christopherson, I.	Huds	Hudson, William
Cost	Costantin, J.	Jacq	Jacquin, Nicholas Josef von
Cub	Cuboni, G.	Karst	Karsten, Petter Adolf
Curt	Curtis, Moses Ashley	Koerb	Koerber, G. G.
D C	Candolle, Augustin Pyramus de	Koord	Koorders, S. H.
Delacr	Delacroix, H.	Krombh	Krombholz, Julius Vincenz von
de Not	de Notaris, G.	L.	Linnaeus, Carl
Deam	Desmazieres, J. B. H. J.	Lagerh	Lagerheim, G. de
Det. Man	Bergey's <u>Manual of Determinative Bacteriology</u>	Lam	Lamarck, Jean Baptiste A. P. M. de
		Lang	Langeron, M.
Ditm	Ditmar, L. P. F.	Lehm	Lehmann, K.



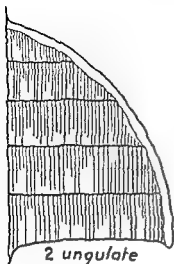
## PLATES



Martin, George	Sad	Sadebeck, R. E. B.
Magnus, Paul	Sart	Sartory, A
Martins, C. Fr. Ph. von	Sauv	Sauvageau, C
Massee, George Edward	Schaeff	Schaeffer, Jacob Christian
Matruchot, L.	Schulb	Schulbersky, K
Maublanc, A.	Schroet.	Schroeter, Josef
Magliola, G	Schum	Schumacher, Heinrich
Metschnikoff, Elias	Schw.	Schweinitz, Lewis David de
Migula, W.	Scop.	Scopoli, Johann Anton
Milochewitch, S.	Secr	Secretan, Louis
Montagne, J. F. C.	Sing	Singer, Rolf
Mueller, Ferd	Sow	Sowerby, James
Murrill, William Alphonso	Syd	Sydow, P.
Nannfeld, J. A.	Theiss	Theissen, F
Neumann, J. J. and R.	Thüm	Thümen, Felix Karl A E J. von
Nylander, Wilhelm	Tuck	Tuckerman, Edward
Oeder, Georg Christian	Tul	Tulasne, L. R and Ch
Passerini, Giovanni	Underw	Underwood, Lucien Marcus
Patouillard, Narcisse	Ung	Unger, Franz
Percival, J.	Vaill.	Vaillant, Sébastien
Persoon, Christian Hendrik	Vill	Villars, Dominique
Peck, Charles Horton	Vitt	Vittadini, Carlo
Przymowski, A.	Vuill	Vuillemin, P
Pringsheim, Natan	Waks	Waksman, S A
Quélet, Lucien	Wallr	Wallroth, K F W
Rabenhorst, Gottlob Ludwig	Web	Weber, Georg Heinrich
Rangel, E.	Willd	Willdenow, Carl Ludwig
Reikan, R.	Wint	Winter, G
Roumeguère, Casimir	Woll	Wollenweber, H W
Sabouraud, R	Woodr	Woodruff, H B
Saccardo, Pier' Andrea	Wulf	Wulfen, F X von



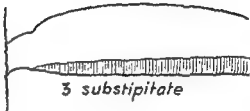




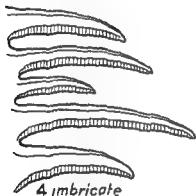
2 ungulate



1 conchate



3 substipitate



4 imbricate



5 dimidiata



6 coralloid



7 subpruinose (lens)



8 furfuraceous (lens)



9 floccose (lens)

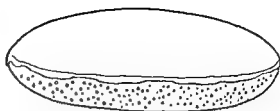


10 subtomentose (lens)

# PILEUS



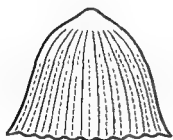
1 conical



2 appendiculate



3



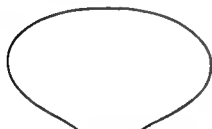
4 campanulate  
and plicate



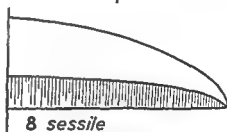
5 spatulate



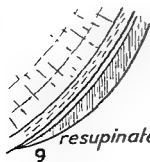
6 petaloid



7 flabelliform

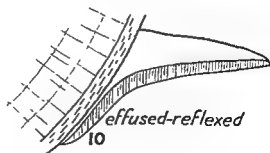


8 sessile



9

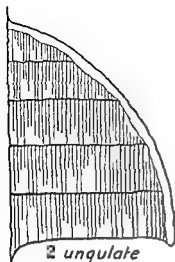
resupinate



10

effused-reflexed

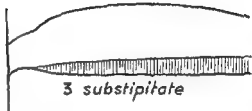
# PILEUS



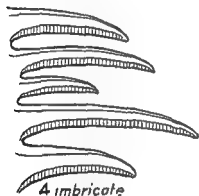
2 ungulate



1 conchate



3 substipitate



4 imbricate



5 dimidiata



6 coralloid



7 subpruinose (lens)



8 furfuraceous (lens)

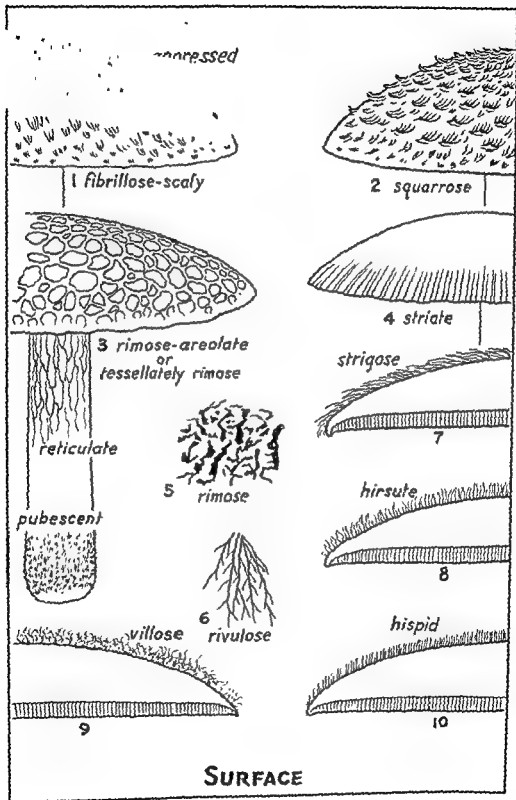


9 floccose (lens)



10 subtomentose (lens)

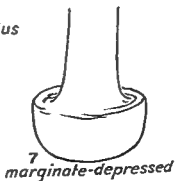
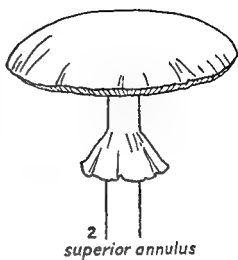
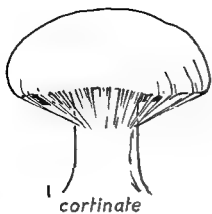
# PILEUS



1 *striate*2 *rugose*3 *costate*4 *scabrous*5 *abrupt*6 *bulbous*7 *subbulbous*8 *peronate*9 *abruptly bulbous*10 *subradicating*11 *radicating*

## STIPE





# **ANNULUS and VOLVA**



1 *dentate*



2 *serrate*



3 *fimbriate*



4 *lacerate*



5 *incised*



6 *laciniate*



7 *crenate*



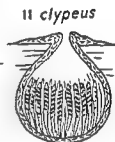
8 *crenulate*



9 *beaded*



10 *collabent*



11 *clypeus*



12 *valsoid*

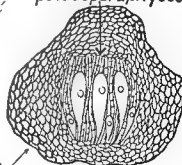


13 *diatrypoid*



14 *eutypoid or effuse-diatrypoid*

*paraphysoids or pseudoparaphyses*



15 *myrianqiaceous* 14

# EDGES of GILLS and FRUCTIFICATIONS



1 meruloid



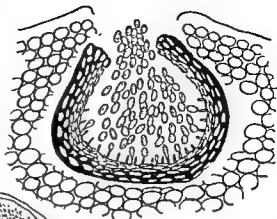
2 daedaloid



3 boletinoid



3A  
boletinoid



4 pycnidium



5 acervulus



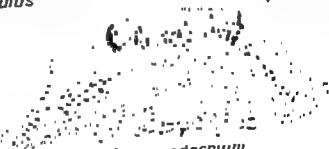
6 coremium



7 synnema

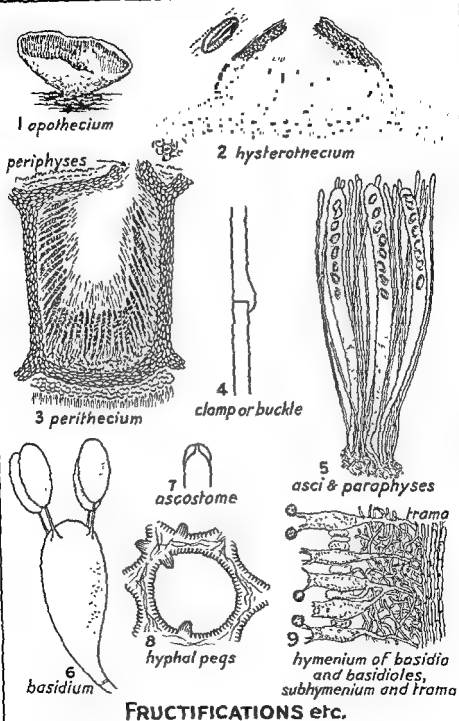


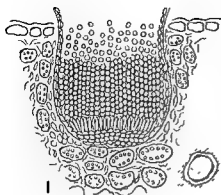
8 crisped



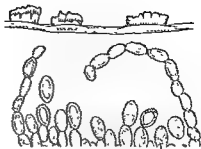
9 sporodocnium

# FRUCTIFICATIONS

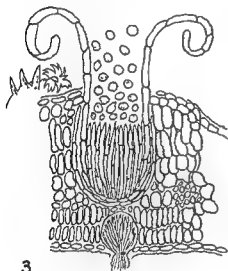




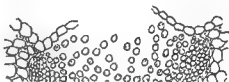
1 *cupulate or aecidioid*



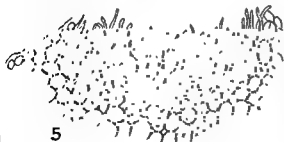
2 *operculate or peridermioid*



3 *cornute or roestelioid*



4 *naked or caeomoid*

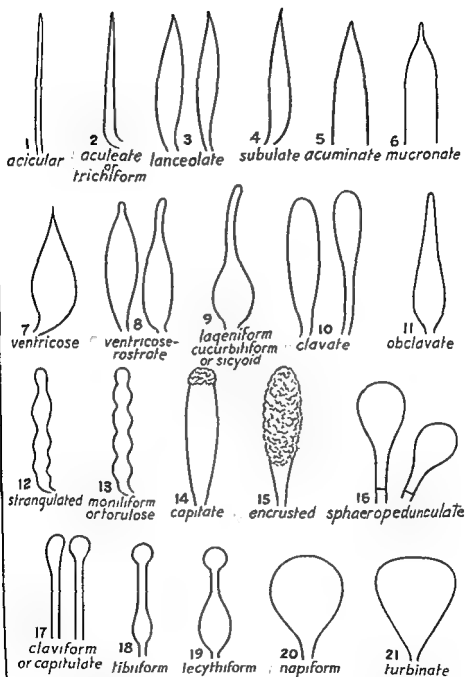


5 *stylosporid or uredinoid*

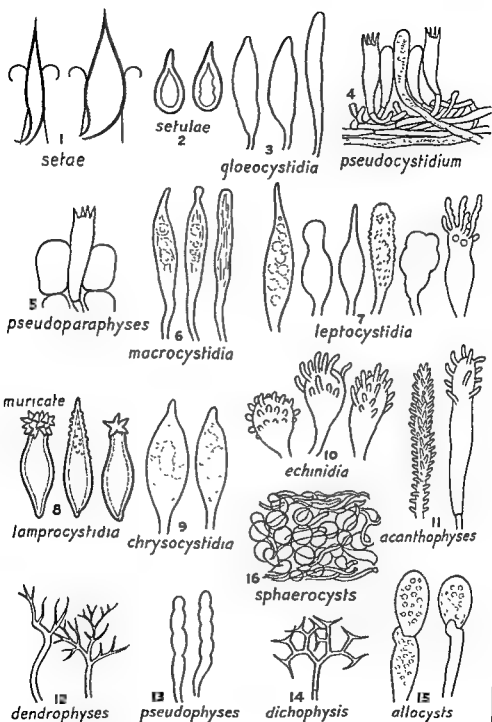


6 *hyphoid*

## AECIA



SETAE, CYSTIDIA, MARGINAL HAIRS, etc.

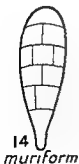
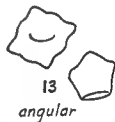


SETAE, CYSTIDIA, etc.

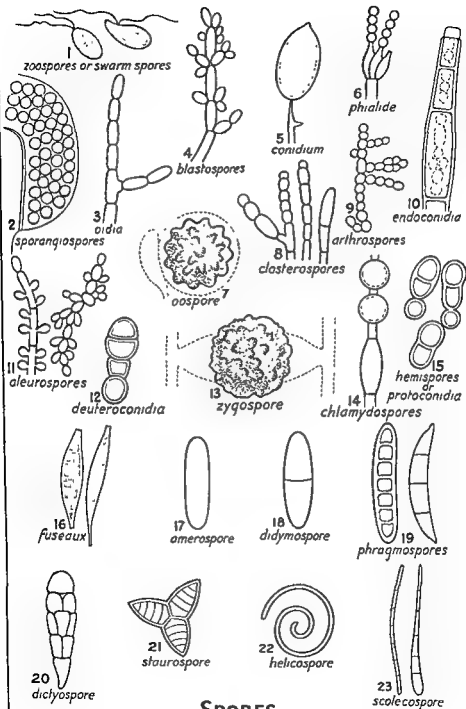
1  
*globose*2  
*subglobose*3  
*biscochiform*4  
*dactyoid*  
*lacrymoid*5  
*oval*  
*ovate*6  
*obovate*7  
*pyriform*8  
*obpyriform*9  
*elliptical*10  
*oblong-*  
*elliptical*11  
*fusiform*12  
*subfusiform*13  
*elliptic-*  
*fusiform*14  
*fusiform-*  
*elliptical*15  
*naviculate*16  
*reniform*17  
*allantoid*  
*botuliform*

## SPORES

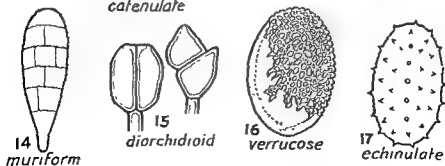
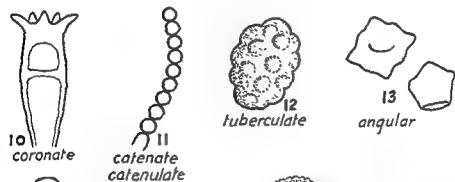
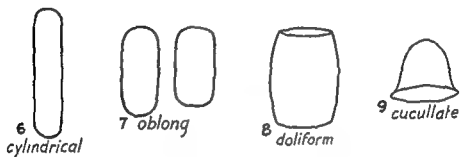
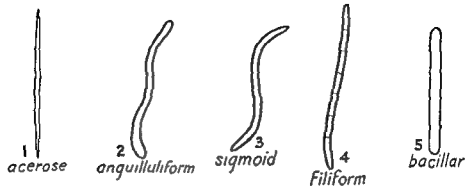




## SPORES



SPORES



# SPORES

A GLOSSARY OF MYCOLOGY



# A GLOSSARY OF MYCOLOGY

## A

a-, ab- Off, from, away from, without (L. prefix).

a-, an- Without, not (Gr. prefix).

ab- See 'a-'.  
 ab-

abaxial Away from the axis or central line (Corner, 1948)

aberrant Differing from a certain species, genus, etc., in some respects, but not easily placed in another species, etc. [< L. aberrare to wander, to deviate from]

ab-

abletine Of, or growing upon, fir (Abies)

abjection The casting of spores from a sporophore, sterigma, conidiophore, etc. [< L. abicere to cast away]

abjunction The cutting off of spores on portions of growing hyphae by the formation of septa [< L. abjungere to unyoke, to disjoin]

Ab-

abnormal (Of a specimen) not properly developed

abospore A parthenogenetically developed oospore

abortive (Of a fruit body or its parts) not perfect, or entirely lacking

abrupt (Of a stipe) terminating suddenly, appearing as if cut off transversely (Pl. V, Fig 5) [< L. abrumper to break off]

abruptly bulbous (Of a bulb of a stipe) not rounded above (Pl. V, Fig 8)

abscission Detachment of spores from a sporophore by the disappearance of a connecting zone or wall, as of conidia from a conidiophore [< L. abscissio < abscindere to cut off]

abstraction First 'abjunction' and then 'abscission', especially by constriction [< ab- + L. strictio < stringere to bind]

ac- See 'ad-'

acantha, pl. -thae Prickle, spine [< Gr. akantha]

acanthopeltis

acanthopeltis

akantha thorn + physis nature ]

acaryallagic (Of reproduction) involving no nuclear change and leading to clone formation, there are two kinds of acaryallagic reproduction--'cytogenic' and 'blastogenic', cf. 'caryallagic' reproduction (Link, 1928) [< Gr. a- without + karyon nut (nucleus) + allagē change]

aceryote (In Plasmodiophorales and

aceryote

acaudate Without a tail [< L. a- without + cauda tail]

aculescent With a very short stem, apparently none [< L. a- without + caulis stem]

accrete Agglutinate, grown together [< L. accrescere to grow to, to increase]

accumbent Lying against [< L. accumbere to lie upon]

accumulation culture A culture obtained from a 'gross culture', in which a single species of fungus predominates (see Berdan, 1939)

acclerate Somewhat 'acerose' [< dim of L. acer sharp]

acephalous Headless [< L. < Gr. akēphalos headless]

acerb (Of taste) sour and somewhat bitter and astringent, harsh sharp [< L. acerbus < acer sharp]

acerose, acerous Needle-shaped, like pine needles, chaffy (Pl. XIV, Fig 1) [< L. acerosus chaffy < acus needle]

acervate Heaped up [< L. acervus heap]

acervulus, pl. -li The sporiferous structure of the Melanconiales, subcuticular or subepidermal and never superficial, without peridium or covering of fungous tissue and yet determinate, varying from a discoid and



- for example, "lumpy jaw."  
[actinomyce + -oma.]
- actinomycotin**. An extract of cultures of Actinomyces sp. used in the treatment of actinomycosis (Ainsworth & Bisby, 1943).
- actinophage**. A virus which brings about the lysis of actinomyces, see 'microbiophagy' [< Gr. aktis (aktin-) ray + -phage]
- actinorhodin**. An antibiotic substance produced by an actinomyce, related to 'ilmocidin' [actinomyce + Gr. rhodon rose]
- actinorubin**. An antibiotic substance produced by an actinomyce, closely related to 'streptothricin' [actinomyce + L. rubens red.]
- actinospore**. Puntoni's name (1931) for the spore of actinomyces, between conidia and arthrospores, formed on aerial mycelium by a septation process, apparently the same as 'micro-aleurium' of Grigoraki
- actinosyme**. The active fraction of 'actinomycetin'.
- aculeate**. Slender and sharp pointed, spine-like (Pl XI, Fig. III) [< L. aculeus dim. of acus something sharp, a needle, etc]
- aculeolate**. Somewhat spiny or pointed or like a long and slender spine.
- aculeus**, pl. -lei. Prickle, sometimes used in the plural for the spines or teeth of the Hydnaceae [L. needle]
- acuminate**. (Of cystidia or of the ends or edges of lamellae) gradually narrowed to a point (Pl XI, Fig. 5) [< L. acuminate to sharpen]
- acute** (Of cystidia or of the edges of gills) pointed, less than a right angle, sharp-edged, not prolonged. [< L. acuere to sharpen]
- acutiditate**. Without cystidia
- autogamous autogamy** Copulation of nuclei of the same individual [Hartmann's 'autogamy' (Kniep, 1928) [Gr. a- without + cyto- + gamos marriage]
- ad-, ac-, ag-**. Toward, to (L. prefix)
- adapted race** (Magnus) same as 'physiologic race'.
- adaptive culture** The isolation of a spore of
- adaxial**. Toward the axis or central line (Corner, 1945).
- adelomycete**. A fungus of which the perfect stage is not known [< Gr. ad+ion concealed, not apparent.]
- Adelomycetes**. A name created by Mangin and Vincens (1920) for the Fungi Imperfecti.
- adelphogamy**. Pseudomictic copulation of mother and daughter cells, as in some yeasts (Gäumann & Dodge, 1928). [Gr. adelphos brother + gmy]
- adelphotaxy**. A mutual attraction, perhaps chemical in nature, postulated by
- adenose**, adenosus Glandular [< Gr. aden gland]
- adnate** (Of gills or tubes) broadly attached to the stipe, attached by nearly the entire width of the gills or layer of tubes, (of pellicle, scales, etc.) not capable of being peeled off or easily detached (Pl I, Fig. 5) [< L. ad- + nasci to be born]
- adnato-decurrent** Having the gills or tubes broadly attached to the stipe and also more or less decurrent
- adnexed** (Of gills or tubes) narrowly attached to the stipe (Pl I, Fig. 5) [< L. adnectere to join]
- adpressed** Appressed
- adspersed** Widely distributed or scattered [< L. ad- + spargere to strew]
- aduncate** Bent, hooked, crooked [< L. ad- to + unctus hook]
- adustus** (Color) 'fuliginous' [< L. adustus, scorched, etc]
- adventitious** Produced out of normal or regular order
- acidoid** Like an 'acidium', 'cupulate' (Pl X, Fig. 1)
- acidole**, acidololum, pl. -ia. Obs 'Pycnium'
- acidiospore** Obs 'Aeciospore'
- aecidium**, pl. -ia Former term for 'aecium', now, the cluster-cup type of aecium, with a definite cupulate peridium, a form genus of the Uredinales [< L. < Gr. aikia injury, wound]
- aeciospore** (Of the Uredinales) a spore borne in an 'aecium'
- aeciotelium** A suggested substitute for 'microtelium', but not so often used
- aecium**, pl. -ia (Of the Uredinales) the essential sorus, of varied form, produced by the gametophytic or haploid mycelium in macrocyclic rusts, the sporocarp of the spring stage of the rusts (Pl X) Designated by the numeral I [< L. < Gr. aikia injury, wound]
- aeneous** Same as 'aeruous' [< L. aeneus < aes copper.]
- aequihymeniferous** (Of type of agaricaceous fruit-body organization) with the hymenium developing in an equal manner all over the surface of each gill both previously to, and during,



- producing conidia in a moist mass (Pl. VIII, Fig. 5). [L. acervus heap]
- acetabuliform. (Of fructification of lichens) saucer-shaped, crust-shaped. [L. acetabulum vinegar cruet + form.]
- acetabulum, pl. -la Obs. The receptacle of some fungi [L. cup, goblet, or cruet for vinegar < acetum vinegar < acuere to be sour.]
- achroic, achromatic, achromous, achroous. Without pigmentation or color, white or hyaline, as the case may be. [Gr. a- without + chrōs or chroma color]
- acicular (Of a stipe or cystidium) bristle-shaped, needle-shaped, very slender and sharp-pointed (Pl. XI, Fig. 1) [L. acicula a small pin]
- aciculate. Superficially marked as if scratched with a pin.
- aciculiform. Needlelike
- acid-fast. Retaining the carbol-fuchsin stain after treatment with acid alcohol or acids.
- aciniaciform. Scimitar-shaped [L. acinaces scimitar + form]
- acidioid. (Of conidiophores) like the genus Acladium, 'thyracid', 'thyrsiform'
- acladiosis, pl. -ses. A dermatomycosis caused by Acladium Castellani Pinoy [Acladium + -osis]
- acneform. Like acne, with small pimplelike structures
- acr- Same as 'acro-'.  
acrasin. A postulated substance in Psittacus = Psittacus = Psittacus
- acid (Of the taste of a fleshy fungus or its juices) biting on the tongue, peppery [L. acer sharp]
- acro- A combining form meaning apical, terminal [Gr. akros highest, outermost]
- acroblastema. A blastema on a short, hypothallus filament close to the lower surface, characterized by spherical form and brownish-yellow color from contents, containing microgonidia and macrogonidia (Minks, 1878) [L. acro- + Gr. blastos sprout.]
- acroblastesis. The process of formation of an acroblastema from a hyphema (Minks, 1878) [L. acro- + Gr. blastos sprout]
- acrochroic. Especially colored in the hyphal tips of the growing point, as in the Clavariaceae (Corner, 1950) [L. acro- + Gr. chrōs color]
- acroconidium, pl. -ia. One of the conidia which mature in succession from the apex (A. Fischer) [L. acro- + conidium.]
- acrocont, acrocontous. Having flagella or cilia at the apex or forward end [L. acro- + Gr. kontos pole.]
- acrogenous. Growing at the apex, borne at the tip. [acro- + -genous.]
- acrogonidium, Obs. A gonidium formed at the summit of a gonidiophore.
- acropetal. Produced in succession toward the apex, basifugal. [L. acro- + L. petere to seek.]
- acroplasm. The terminal cytoplasm of the ascus, endowed with special properties, which contains the ascospores.
- acropleurogenous. Borne at the tip and on the sides. [L. acro- + Gr. pleura side + -genous.]
- acerorhynchous. Having an apical beak or snout, etc. (Chadefaud, 1944). [L. acro- + Gr. rhynchos beak, snout]
- acroscopic. Looking toward the summit, on the side toward the summit or apex, see 'basiscopic' [L. acro- + Gr. skopein to see.]
- acrospore. A spore formed in the apex of a filament
- acrosporous. (Of a basidium) with sterigmata apical.
- acrosyncarpy. The formation of a fruit body by the union of apical elements. [L. acro- + syn- + Gr. karpos fruit]
- actidione. An antibiotic substance produced by Streptomyces griseus (Krainky) Waks. & Henr., very effective against many plant pathogens (Whiffen, 1947)
- actinoflavin. An antibiotic substance produced by an actinomycete, related to actinomycin. [L. actinomycete + L. flavus yellow]
- actinomycellin. An antibiotic substance produced by an actinomycete
- actinomycete. Any of the "ray fungi," a group of organisms possessing, at least at times, a very fine, definitely branching mycelium which forms conidia or undergoes complete fragmentation into bacterioid units, classified by the bacteriologists as the order Actinomycetales and by the mycologists
- actinomycetin. A bacteriolytic polypeptid obtained from certain species of soil-inhabiting actinomycetes
- actinomycin. A pigment obtained from Actinomyces antibioticus (Waks. & Woodr.) Waks. & Henr. from soil, which is highly toxic to animals and to
- actinomycosis, pl. -ses. A disease resulting from attack by an actinomycete, particularly in humans and cattle, as,

- for example, "lumpy jaw."  
[actinomyces + -osis]
- actinomycotin** An extract of cultures of *Actinomyces* sp. used in the treatment of actinomycosis (Ainsworth & Bisby, 1943).
- actinophage** A virus which brings about the lysis of actinomycetes, see 'microbiophagy'. [Gr. aktis (aktin-) ray + -phage.]
- actinorhodin** An antibiotic substance produced by an actinomycete, related to 'nitrocinin' [actinomyces + Gr rhodon rose]
- actinorubin** An antibiotic substance produced by an actinomycete, closely related to 'streptothricin' [actinomyces + L. rubens red]
- actinospore** Puntoni's name (1931) for the spore of actinomycetes, between conidia and arthrospores, formed on aerial mycelium by a septation process, apparently the same as 'micro-aleurium' of Grigoraki
- actinosyme** The active fraction of 'actinomycetin'
- aculeate** Slender and sharp pointed, spine-like (Pl. XI, Fig. 2) [L. Aculeus dim. of acus something sharp, a needle, etc.]
- aculeolate** Somewhat spiny or pointed or like a long and slender spine
- aculeus, pl. -lei** Prickle, sometimes used in the plural for the spines or teeth of the Hydnaceae [L. needle]
- acuminate** (Of cystidia or of the ends or edges of lamellae) gradually narrowed to a point (Pl. XI, Fig. 5) [L. acuminare to sharpen]
- acute** (Of cystidia or the edges of gills) pointed, less than a right angle, sharp-edged, not prolonged [L. acuere to sharpen.]
- acystidiate** Without cystidia.
- acytogaous autogamy** Copulation of nuclei of the same individual, Hartmann's 'autogamy' (Kniep, 1928) [Gr. a- without + cyto- + gamos marriage]
- ad-, ac-, ag-** Toward, to (L. prefix)
- adapted race** (Magnus) same as 'physiologic race'
- adentive** *adentive* 1910.
- adaxial** Toward the axis or central line (Corner, 1948).
- adelomycete** A fungus of which the perfect stage is not known. [Gr. adelon concealed, not apparent.]
- Adelomycetes** A name created by Mangun and Vincens (1920) for the Fungi Imperfecti.
- adelphogamy** Pseudomictic copulation of mother and daughter cells, as in some yeasts (Gäumann & Dodge, 1928). [Gr. adelphos brother + gamy]
- adelphotaxy** A mutual attraction, perhaps chemical in nature, postulated by Hartog (1888), as a result of which the zoospores of certain Saprolegniaceae aggregate in masses or balls at the mouth of the zoosporangium (Couch, 1924, and Lounsbury, 1927) [Gr. adelphos brother + taxis arrangement.]
- adenose, adenosus** Glandular. [Gr. aden gland]
- adnate** (Of gills or tubes) broadly attached to the stipe, attached by nearly the entire width of the gills or layer of tubes, (of pellicle, scales, etc.) not capable of being peeled off or easily detached (Pl. I, Fig. III) [L. ad- + nasci to be born]
- adnato-decurrent** Having the gills or tubes broadly attached to the stipe and also more or less decurrent
- adnexed** (Of gills or tubes) narrowly attached to the stipe (Pl. I, Fig. 5). [L. adnectere to join]
- adpressed** Appressed
- adpersed** Widely distributed or scattered [L. ad- + spargere to strew]
- aduncate** Bent hooked, crooked [L. ad- to + uncus hook]
- adustus** (Color) 'fuliginous' [L. adustis, scorched, etc.]
- adventitious** Produced out of normal or regular order
- aecidoid** Like an 'aecidium', 'cupulate' (Pl. X, Fig. 1)
- aecidiola, aecidiolum, pl. -la** Qbs 'Pycnium'
- aecidiospore** Qbs 'Aeciospore'
- aecidium, pl. -ia** Former term for 'aecium', now, the cluster-cup type of aecium, with a definite cupulate peridium, a form genus of the Uredinales [L. < Gr. aikea injury, wound]
- aeciospore** (Of the Uredinales) a spore borne in an 'aecium'
- aeciotelium** A suggested substitute for 'microtelium', but not so often used
- aecium, pl. -ia** (Of the Uredinales) the essential sorus, of varied form, produced by the gametophytic or haploid mycelium in macrocyclic rusts, the sporocarp of the spring stage of the rusts (Pl. X) Designated by the numeral I [L. < Gr. aikea injury, wound]
- aeneous** Same as 'aerous' [L. aeneus < aes copper.]
- aequalhymeniferous** (Of type of agaricaceous fruit-body organization) with the hymenium developing in an equal manner all over the surface of each gill both previously to, and during,

the period of spore discharge, the 'non-coprinus' type (Buller, 1922). [L. aequus equal + hymenium + -ferous]

aer-, aerī-, aerō-. A combining form meaning air, atmosphere [*Gr. aēr.*]

aereous Copper-colored, bronzed, brass-colored [*L. aes*, ore copper]

aerial Living above the surface of the ground or water

**aeriferous** Containing or imprisoning air, as by the paraphyses in the veins of certain Tuberales. [*aeri-* + *-ferous*]

**aero-aquatic** Of or pertaining to those fungi which grow under water but sporulate above the water level (van Beverwijk, 1951)

**aerobe** Any organism that requires free oxygen for growth, *cf.* 'anaerobe'  
[aer- + Gr. bios life]

**aerobic** Like or pertaining to aerobes

aerobiotic . Aerobic

**aerosporin** An antibiotic substance produced by Bacillus aerosporus Greer [*B. polymyxa* (Frazmowski) Migula]

aeruginose, aeruginous Verdigris-green, blue-green, # 11, 37 is a shade of Dark Bluish-Glaucous R XLII and near MP # H 4 [L. aeruginosus full of copper rust]

aethaloid Like an 'aethalium'

aethalium, pl -ia (Of Myxomycetes) a fructification in which the plasmodium becomes aggregated into a more or less pulvinate, continuous mass and fruits as a whole [*Gr aithalos smoke*]

**affinity** (Of a species or genus) the condition of being closely related by natural characters

ag- See 'ad-

agamic, agamous Asexual [*Gr* *a-*  
without + *gamos* marriage]

**agar agar-agar** A galactan derived from

**agaric** One of the Agaricaceae or gill-bearing fungi, a mushroom. See 'male agaric', 'female agaric', 'agaricum' [Gr. *agarikon* < *Agaria* in Sarmatia.]

**agaricaceous** Belonging to, or having the characteristics of, the Agaricaceae, the gill-bearing fungi

agaric acid. The ether-insoluble portion of 'laricin', the resin of Fomes officinalis (Vill. ex Fr.) Neuman (Zeliner, 1907).

**agariciform** More or less, or entirely, with the habit, ontogeny, form, anatomy, and spore characters of the Agaricaceae [*< agaric + Gr morphē* form]

agaricin acid, agaricinic acid One of the components of 'laricin', the resin of *Fomes officinalis* (Zellner, 1907)

**agarick** Obs The old English name for the ancient 'agaricum', more often specifically referred to as 'female agaric(k)'

agaricoid Having the hymenium exposed and lamellate, cf. 'gasteroid'

**agaricol** A substance with the formula  $C_6H_6O$ , probably an alcohol, isolated from *Fomes officinalis* (Zellner, 1907).

agaricole, agaricolous Living on mushrooms (agarics) [*Gr* agarikon mushroom + *-cole, -colous*]

**agaricology** The science of the study of the Agaricales

agaricum. The ancient name for the larch fungus, *Fomes officinalis* (Vill. ex Fr.) Neuman, an element of universal remedies up through the Middle Ages, and possibly also for the 'linder fungi'.

medicine, who probably used the fungus called 'agaricum' |

agaricus acid    Laricin

**Agarythrin** A red basic substance found in *Russula rubra* (Fr sensu Krombh.) Fr (Zellner, 1907)

agchylolaimic (Of antheridia of the  
Pythiaceae) crook-necked [*< Gr*  
agchylōs crooked + lāimos throat]

Ageratum Blue (RC 201) Light Pinkish  
Lilac (R XXXVII) to Light Vinaceous  
Purple (R XLIV)

agglomerate Heaped together, bunched  
[ < L. agglomerare < ad- to + glomus  
ball ]

agglutinate together	Firmly attached, as if glued [ < L. ad- to + gluten glue ]
----------------------	---

**aggregate** Crowded close together.  
[ < L. ad- to + grex, gregis flock ]

aggregate plasmodium (Of Acrasidae) a pseudoplasmodium resulting from the aggregation of myxamoebae for fructification, not for assimilative purposes, with the myxamoebae dividing and other-



- finally impoverished hunger forms (App & Woll, 1910), in general, an overmature culture
- alutaceous (1) (Of color) light leather-colored, pale tan, pale brown, or
- alveola, alveole A cavity or pit on the surface [*L*]
- alveolate Pitted like a honeycomb
- alveolus A small cavity
- amadou The context of *Fomes fomentarius* (L. ex Fr) Kickx or *F. ignarius* (L. ex Fr) Kickx after the addition of salt-peter, tinder, touchwood, punk, spunk, or funk
- amanita hemolysin (Of Ford, 1906, 1913) same as 'phallin'
- amanita toxin (Of Ford, 1906, 1913) a mixture of 'amanitin' (80%) and 'phalloidin' (40%)
- amanitia *Obs.* The name given to two poisonous substances in *Amanita phalloides* (Vaill. ex Fr) Secr by Letellier in 1826 [Generic name *Amanita* < Gr *amanita*; a certain fungus]
- amanitin (1) Originally Letellier's term (1826) for the heat-resistant, poisonous principle of amanitas, considered to be an alkaloid but now known to be the same as choline, (2) now one of the three toxic principles of *Amanita phalloides* (Vaill. ex Fr) Secr, a polypeptide with an indol nucleus, constituting 80% of Ford's amanita toxin (Wieland & Hallermeyer, 1941), see 'phallin', 'phalloidin', (3) a red pigment isolated from *Amanita muscaria* (L. ex Fr) Pers. ex Gray (same as 'muscarufin'?)
- amanitol. A camphorlike resin found in *Amanita muscaria* (L. ex Fr) Pers. ex Gray (Zalner, 1907)
- Amarante Red, Amaranth Red (RC 168) Heliole Red (R XXXVIII) to near Pomegranate Purple (R XIX)
- Amastigomycetes In Moreau's classification (1949), the division of the Fungi characterized by nonflagellated reproductive structures, i.e., the Mygomycetes and 'Dangeardiomycetes', see 'Mastigomycetes'.
- amb-, ambi-, ambo- A combining form meaning of both kinds, on both sides, both [*L* ambi-]
- Amb White (RC 12) Pale Naphthalene Yellow to a pale Barium Yellow (R XVI)
- Amber Yellow (RC 28) Naphthalene Yellow to Mustard Yellow (R XVI)
- ambiguous (Of a species, genus, etc.) of uncertain place in a classification
- ambury. Same as 'anbury'.
- American bees Same as 'ginger-beer plant'.
- American Code. A code of botanical nomenclature adopted by the Nomenclature Commission of the Botanical Congress of the American Association at Vienna in 1905 as a substitute for the Paris Code of 1867. The main features of the American Code were absolute priority instead of limited priority, the 'type concept', rejection of 'nomina conservanda', rejection of the requirement of Latin diagnoses.
- American Green (RC 237), Equals American Green (R XLII).
- amerogony. Growth of an organism otherwise than from a portion of the female organ [*< Gr. a-* without + *meros* part + *-gony.*]
- amerspore. A one-celled spore (Pl. XV, Fig. 16) [*< Gr. a-* without + *meros* part + *spore*]
- amersporous Having one-celled spores.
- Amethyst (RC 197) Near Deep Purplish Vinaceous or Dull Indian Purple (R XLIV)
- amethysteous Amethyst-colored.
- ametoecious Of a parasite that does not change its host, 'autoecious', opposite of 'metoecious' [*< Gr. a-* without + *meta* about + *oikos* house.]
- amniotic. Surrounded by a membrane, which may serve to prevent the evaporation of water [*< Gr. amnion* < *amnos* lamb.]
- amoeboid. (Of the plasmodium of Myxomycetes and of the swarm cells of these, and the zoospores of certain Phycomycetes) like an amoeba; without a prominent cell wall, changing in form and exhibiting a creeping movement by pseudopods. [*< Gr. amōiba* change]
- amorphous Shapeless, without a definite structure [*< Gr. amorphos* < *a-* without + *morphē* form]
- amorphous cortex (Of lichens) formed of indistinct hyphae with thickened walls
- amph-, amphit- A prefix signifying of both kinds, on both sides, around [*< Gr. amphit.*]
- amphicoelous Concave on both sides. [*amphi-* + *Gr. kollos* hollow]
- amphigamous, amphigamous Destitute of sex organs, or with sex organs yet undiscovered [*amphi-* + *-gamos*]
- amphigenous. Growing all around an object, not restricted to any particular surface, (of parasitic fungi and particularly the rusts) growing on either side of the leaf or on both sides, (of hymenium) borne on all sides of the hymenophore [*amphi-* + *-genous*]
- amphignous (Of the Pythiaceae, *Phytophthora infestans* group) with the oogonium growing through the antheridium so that the latter sits like

- a collar on the oögonial stalk, i. e., with the antheridium basal [amphi- + Gr gonē woman, pistil, ovary]
- amphimixis**. The mixing of two germ plasms, of the inheritance material of two individuals not closely related (Weismann). [amphi- + Gr. mixis a mixing]
- amphispore**. A specially developed 'urediospore' with a thicker and sometimes more highly colored wall, which acts as a resting spore (Carleton, 1901) [amphi- + Gr. spora seed]
- amphisporic**. Like an 'amphispore', possessing amphispores
- amphithallic**. Exhibiting 'amphithallism'
- amphithallism**. The condition in which spores from the same carpophore regularly give rise to both homothallic and heterothallic mycelia, as in certain Coprin (Lange, 1932). [amphi- + Gr thallus young shoot]
- amphithecium**, pl. -ia (Of apothecia of lichens) a thalline margin usually similar in structure to that of the thallus of the lichen and generally composed of a cortex of algal layer and medulla, represented in the diagram on p. 110
- amphitrichiate**. Having one flagellum at each pole. [amphi- + Gr. thrix, trichon hair.]
- amplectant**. Embracing, covering [ambi- around + L. nectere to twine]
- ampliate**. Enlarged [L. amplatus]
- ampoule effect**. Corner's name (1948) for the normal working of a basidium, which is regarded as a cylinder containing protoplasm, in the base of which there develops a vacuole that acts as a piston to force the protoplasm upward through the sterigmata into the spores
- ampulla**, pl. -iae A bottle-shaped swelling or enlargement in a hypocarpium - a swelling in the shape of a bottle
- ampullaceous**, ampullate, ampulliform Swollen-out, especially below, so as to be flask-shaped
- amygdaliform** Almond-shaped [< Gr amygdalon almond + form]
- amygdaline** (Of odor or taste) like that of peach or cherry stones, cherry bark, almonds, etc. (of shape) like an almond
- amyloid**. (Of spore walls, spore ornamentation, hyphal walls, ascus tips, etc.) staining grayish- to blackish-violet in Melzer's reagent, presumably because of the presence of starch or a starch-like compound, see 'pseudoamyloid' and 'nonamyloid' [< L. amylium starch]
- amyloidity** In agaricology, the state of being 'amyloid' with Melzer's reagent.
- amylomycin** A carbohydrate found in *Sphaeria Desmazierii* Berk. & Gr. (*Rosellinia Desmazierii* (B. & Br.) Sacc.) (See Zeilner, 1907)
- an-** See 'a-' (Gr prefix)
- ana-** A prefix denoting on, up, upward, back again [Gr ana-]
- anaerobe** An anaerobic organism [an- without + Gr aer air + bios life.]
- anaerobic**, anaerobiotic Living or able to live in the absence of free oxygen
- analogous** Similar in form, structure, or appearance, but not necessarily related to
- anaphysis**, pl. -ses A sterigmatoid filament in the apothecium of the lichen *Ephelia* [ana- + Gr physis nature < phaino to grow]
- anascosporic** Not producing ascospores
- anascosporogenous** (Of certain yeasts, etc.) nonascosporic, not producing ascospores
- anastomose** To connect by anastomosis
- anastomosis**, pl. -ses (Of gills ridges, wrinkles, etc.) fusion crosswise so as to form angular areas or pits bounded by the connecting gills, etc., forming a network [Gr anastomōsis an opening]
- anastrial** (In nuclear division in Myxomycetes and Fungi) without asters, or astral rays [< Gr an- without + astrō star]
- anbury** To some, the ordinary club root of crucifers, but to others a similar effect resulting from attack by insects.
- ancipital**, ancipitous Two-edged, flattened, compressed [< L. anseris, ancipitius double-headed < an- both + caput head]
- ancistroid**, ancistrous Barbed [< Gr ankiatron fishhook]
- andro-**, andro- A combining form meaning male [< Gr anēr, andros man]
- androconidium**, pl. -ia A conidiumlike cell or structure acting as the male element in the Ascomycetes (Schussnig, 1948)
- and'** = Andromeda without the andros = Andromeda
- androphore** (Of certain Ascomycetes, such as the Pyrenomycetes) a branch that forms antheridia [andro- + -phore]
- androspore** A spore which upon germination produces a body bearing a male organ
- anem-**, anemo- A combining form meaning wind [< Gr anemos]
- anemochoric** Wind-disseminated, depending upon the wind for dissemination
- anemochory** The condition of depending upon the wind for dissemination

- finally impoverished hunger forms (App & Woll, 1910), in general, an overmature culture
- alutaceous (1) (Of color) light leather-colored, pale tan, pale brown, or pinkish-cinnamon, often given as near 'isabelline', (2) (of texture) leathery, soft leathery, 'coriaceous.' [L alutacius pertaining to soft leather]
- alveola, alveole A cavity or pit on the surface [L]
- alveolate Pitted like a honeycomb
- alveolus. A small cavity
- amadou The context of Fomes fomentarius (L ex Fr) Kickx or F. ignarius (L ex Fr) Kickx after the addition of salt-peter, tinder, touchwood, punk, spunk, or funk
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- amanitol A camphorlike resin found in Amanita muscaria (L ex Fr) Pers ex Gray (Zellner, 1907)
- Amarante Red, Amaranth Red (RC 168) Heliochore Red (R XXXVIII) is near Pomegranate Purple (R XII)
- Amanita muscaria In Morse's classification
- amb-, ambi-, ambo- A combining form meaning of both kinds, on both sides, both [L ambi-]
- Amber White (RC 12) Pale Naphthalene Yellow to a pale Barium Yellow (R XVI)
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- American Code A code of botanical nomenclature adopted by the Nomenclature Commission of the
- of the American Code were: absolute priority instead of limited priority, the 'type concept', rejection of 'nomina conservanda', rejection of the requirement of Latin diagnoses
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- amerospore A one-celled spore (Pl. XV, Fig 16) [< Gr a- without + meros part + spore]
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- Amethyst (RC 197). Near Deep Purplish Vinaceous or Dull Indian Purple (R XLIV)
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- ametoecious Of a parasite that does not change its host, 'autoecious'; opposite of 'metoecious' [< Gr. a- without + meto about + oikos house]
- amniotic Surrounded by a membrane, which may serve to prevent the evaporation of water (< Gr amion < amnos lamb)
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- change')
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- amorphous cortex (Of lichens) formed of indistinct hyphae with thickened walls
- amph-, amphi- A prefix signifying of both kinds, on both sides, around. [< Gr amphi-]
- amphicoelous Concave on both sides [amphi- + Gr kello hollow]
- amphigamous, amphigameous Destitute of sex organs, or with sex organs as yet undiscovered [amphi- + -gamous]
- amphigenous Growing all around an object, not restricted to any particular surface, (of parasitic fungi and particularly the rusts) growing on either side of the leaf or on both sides, (of hymenium) borne on all sides of the hymenophore. [amphi- + -gamous]
- amphigenous (Of the Pythaceae, Phytophthora infestans group) with the oogonium growing through the antheridium so that the latter sits like

**anomonitosis.** That type of 'caryallagic' reproduction in which nuclear irregularities occur during mitosis (Link, 1929). [Gr anomos irregular + mitosis equational division]

**anomonitotic.** Having that type of caryallagic reproduction in which nuclear irregularities occur during mitosis (Link, 1929)

**anti-, anti-** A prefix meaning against, opposed to [Gr anti against]

**antagonism** A general term for any sort of counteractive action between organisms or groups of organisms, as in parasitism, antibiosis, competition between microorganisms in the soil, effect of saprobic soil fungi on pathogenic species, etc

**antagonistic symbiosis** Parasitism (MacDougal, 1918)

**ante-** Before [L prefix]

**anterior.** (Of gills) the end of the gills at the margin of the pilius in front

**anth-, antho-** A combining form denoting a flower [Gr anthos, antheros]

**anther Os** The 'cystidium' of the Hymenomycetes

**antherid, antheridium** The male gametangium of the Fungi, once used for the 'cystidium' of the Hymenomycetes (de Bary)

**antherozoid** A motile male cell, sperm [Gr anthos flower + zōon animal]

**anthracine** Coal-black [Gr anthrax coal]

**anthracnose** The term formerly used to designate a disease caused by one of the Melanconiales, it has been suggested recently that it be used for necrotic and hypoplastic diseases with restricted lesions, caused by such genera as Klaimos, Glomerella, Gloeosporium, Colletotrichum, Schaeferella, etc., and not at all in an etiological sense (Jenkins, 1933), see 'scab' [Gr anthrax ulcer (coal) + nosos disease]

**anti-**

**anthracophilous** (Of fungi found upon burned-over areas) found outside of burned-over areas but with fructification promoted by this environment (Moser, 1949), cf 'pyrophilous' [Gr anthrax charcoal + -philous]

**anti-**

**anthracoxenous** (Of fungi found upon burned-over areas) growing more or less by chance upon burned-over areas but with fructification in no wise checked

by such conditions (Moser, 1949), cf 'pyrophilous'. [Gr anthrax charcoal + xenos stranger, foreigner.]

**anthracriny.** The action of insect larvae in consuming both fungous mycelium and its substratum in forest soils (Fiala, 1924), see 'mycoacrine' [Gr anthrax coal + krinein to separate, to pick out]

**antibiosis** The inhibitory effect of one microorganism upon the physiological processes of another (Vuillemin, 1939) [anti- + Gr bios life.]

**antibiotic (adj.)** Having the properties of an antibiotic

**antibiotic (n.)** A chemical substance, produced by microorganisms, that has the capacity to inhibit the growth of and even to destroy bacteria and other microorganisms (Waksman, 1947)

**antibiotic 136** An antibiotic substance produced by an actinomycete closely related to 'streptothricin'

**antibiotic 5310** An antibiotic substance produced by an actinomycete a 'grisein'-like material

**antichinal** Perpendicular to the surface [anti- + klinen to make slope]

**antimycin** An antibiotic substance from Actinomyces sp. active against certain phytopathogens (Leben and Keitt, 1948)

**antiphage factors** Antibiotic substances produced by actinomycetes

**antiphyte** Celakovsky's term for 'sporophyte' in 'antithetic' alternation of generations cf 'protophyte' [anti- + -phite]

**Antique Red (RC 104)** Darker Flesh Color to Hay's Russett (R XIV)

**antiseptic** An agent used to destroy or restrain the growth of microorganisms in living tissues [anti- + Gr sepsis putrefaction]

**antithetic** Celakovsky's term for the type of alternation of generations with generations that are fundamentally unlike, these generations he called 'protophyte' and 'antiphyte' [anti- + Gr tithenai to place]

**antitype** A specimen purported to have been collected at

subdivisions)

**antiviral** A substance active against viruses

**antrorse** Directed upward, forward, opposite of retrorse [ante- + L versus < vertere to turn]

**Antwerp Blue (RC 213)** Light Dull Glaucous-Blue (R XLII) to Greenish Glaucous (R XLII)

**ap-, spo-** A prefix signifying from, away from, off [Gr apo-]



- [< anemo- + Gr chōrís place ]
- anemophilous** In the air, through or by way of the atmosphere, disseminated by the wind [anemo- + -philous ]
- anemophily** The condition of having spores disseminated by the wind
- anemospore** (1) A wind-borne spore, (2) Vuillemin's (1912) 'clinospore' defined biologically (Palck, 1909)
- ang-, -ange, angio-, -angium** Combining forms denoting a closed vessel or receptacle [ < Gr angos, dim angion ]
- angiocarp** An angiocarpous plant
- angiocarpic, angiocarpous** With the hymenium appearing, developing, and achieving its maturity within a hymenial cavity which from the first is completely closed by a special envelope or veil of primary origin, but soon becoming exposed by the rupture of the covering. [ < angio- + Gr karpós fruit ]
- angiogamy** Apparently the same as gametangiogamy, at least as concerns the union of two amerogamous gametangia (Schussnig, 1948)
- angululiform** (Of spores of lichens) eellike, wormlike (Pl. XIV, Fig. 2) [ < L angulla eel, dim angulilla ]
- angular** (Of spores) not regular in outline, not rounded, (of scales of a pileus) formed by the cracking of the cuticle (Pl. XIV, Fig. 13)
- angustate** Narrow [ < L angustus ]
- anhist** Not constructed cellularly [Gr an- without + histos web, tissue ]
- Aniline Blue** (RC 202) Dull Lavender or Deep Dull Lavender to Dark Lavender or perhaps Slate Violet (2) (R XLIV)
- Aniline Red** (RC 180) A darker Spinel Pink to Spinel Red (R XXVII) and a lighter Pomegranate Purple (R XII)
- anisochytrid** A member of Karling's Anisochytridiales (1943), with anteriorly uniflagellate zoospores [ < Gr anisos unequal + chytridion small pot ]
- anisogametangious** Pertaining to or undergoing anisogametangiogamy
- anisogametangiogamy** The sexual union of dissimilar gametangia, as in the Saprolegniales and Peronosporales [Gr anisos unequal + gamete + angelon vessel + -gamy ]
- anisogamete** One of the two kinds of phenotypically differing gametes [Gr anisos unequal + gamete ]
- anisogamous** Pertaining to the union of morphologically different gametes, same as 'heterogamous'
- anisogamy** The union of morphologically dissimilar gametes, same as 'heterogamy' [Gr. anisos unequal + -gamy.]
- gamy** ]
- anisomerogamy** Copulation of anisogametes, same as 'anisogamy' (Hartmann, 1909). [Gr anisos unequal + meros part + -gamy ]
- anisomorphic** (Of gametes, gametangia, etc.) dissimilar in shape or form [Gr anisos unequal + morphe form ]
- anisospory** (Of spores of such forms as the Bulgariaceae) the condition in which the first-formed spores are normally brown and have a meridional germination slit, while the later-formed spores remain hyaline, are smaller and more feeble, and lack the germination slit [Gr anisos unequal + spora seed ]
- Ankultur** In cultures of fusaria, the first determination of size nor for morphological study (Appel & Wollenweber, 1910), in general a culture of poor development.
- annual** Completing growth in one season.
- annular** (Of the remains of the veil on the stipe) resembling a ring or 'annulus'
- annulate** (Of a stipe) bearing an 'annulus' or 'ring'.
- annuliform** Ringlike, of annulus type
- annulus** Entirely covering the stipe of very young carpophores except the bulb, becoming attached to the pileic cutis, from which it separates with the expansion of the
- of annus ring ]
- annulus inferus** The 'inferior annulus'
- annulus mobilis** In Hymenomycetes, the portion of the ruptured, marginal veil remaining as a movable annular sheath upon the stipe after the expansion of the pileus, Gilbert's 'collar'
- annulus superus** The 'superior annulus'
- anoderm** Without a skin or pellicle [Gr an- without + derma skin ]
- anomalous** Deviating from the general rule

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**anthracobiontic.** (Of fungi found upon burned-over areas) obligately inhabiting burned-over soil or burned material, with fruit-body formation completely conditioned by such environment (Moser, 1942), cf. 'pyrophilous' [*Gr anthrax charcoal + bion to live*]

**anthracophilic** [*Gr anthrax charcoal + philo to love*]

**anthracophyllous** [*Gr anthrax charcoal + phyllous leafy*]

**anthracophyllous** [*Gr anthrax charcoal + phyllous leafy*]

by such conditions (Moser, 1942), cf. 'pyrophilous' [*Gr anthrax charcoal + xenos stranger, foreigner.*]

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**antibiotic 5310** An antibiotic substance produced by an actinomycete, a 'grisein'-like material

**anticline** Perpendicular to the surface [*Gr anti- + klinein to make slope*]

**antimycin** An antibiotic substance from *Actinomyces* sp active against certain phytopathogens (Leben and Keitt, 1948)

**antiphage factors** Antibiotic substances produced by actinomycetes

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**Antique Red (RC 104)** Darker Flesh Color to Hay's Russett (R XIV)

**antiseptic** An agent used to destroy or restrain the growth of microorganisms in living tissues [*Gr anti- + Gr sepsis putrefaction*]

**antithetic** Celakovsky's term for the type of alternation of generations with generations that are fundamentally unlike these generations he called 'protophyte' and 'antiphyte' [*Gr anti- + Gr tithenai to place*]

**ant** [*Gr anti- + Gr tithenai to place*]  
subdivisions)

**antivirotic** A substance active against viruses

**antrorse** Directed upward, forward, opposite of retrorse [*Gr ante- + L. versus < vertere to turn*]

**Antwerp Blue (RC 218)** Light Dull Glaucous-Blue (R XLII) to Greenish Glaucous (R XLII)

**ap- apo-** A prefix signifying from, away from, off [*Gr apo-*]

apogamias With the cells each containing

apandrous (Of Oömycetes, Laboulbeniales, etc.), with oöspores formed in the absence of antheridia [Gr a- not + anēr, andros male.]

apapophysate Without paraphyses.

apex, pl apices Summit, end farthest from the base or point of attachment [L.]

aphrodisiac fungus *Elaphomyces cervinus* (Pers.) Schroet. (= *granulatus* Fr.) used as a sex stimulant in folk medicine since the Middle Ages

apthae, (n pl) The small, round, white ulcerous vesicles of the lips, tongue, gums and intestinal wall in the disease called 'thrush'

apical (Of the stipe) pertaining to the portion near the pileus, referring to the apex

apicotransverse (Of the spindle) located at the apex and situated crosswise (Kühner, 1926)

apiculate Having an apical point or 'apiculus'

apicule · An 'apiculus'

apiculiform Like a little point

apiculus, pl -li A short, sharp, but not stiff, point, (of basidiospores) commonly (but improperly) used for the short, often sharp, diverticula at the basal end of the spore, by which it is or was

apileate Without a pileus, 'resupinate' [L. a- without + pileus cap]

aplanetic (Of spores) nonmotile. [Gr a- not + planē wandering]

aplanetism The absence of motile spores (zoöspores) and therefore usually the possession of thick-walled sporangiospores

aplanogamete. A nonmotile gamete

aplanospore A nonmotile spore, usually a sporangiospore, having the spore wall free from the parent cell wall or the sporangial wall [Gr a- without + planē wandering + spora seed], cf 'akinetē'

aplanospory The condition of having non-motile spores

apterotic (Of the oöspores of Pythiaceae) not filling the oögonium [Gr a- not + ptērē full]

apo- See 'ap-'

Apobasidiomycetes. Gilbert's term (1928) for the Gasteromycetes, on the basis of the 'apobasidium' type of basidium

apobasidium, pl -ia The term preferred by Vuillemin (1912) to 'protobasidium', used by Gilbert (1928) for the basidium

of the Gasteromycetes (his Apobasidiomycetes), with spores terminal and symmetrical and in the axial prolongations of the sterigmata, proposed by Rogers (1947) for use with the phylogenetic connotation stated by Vuillemin. *See also* *apobasidium*

the *Ustilaginales*. [apo- from + basidium]

apocyte The term used by Vuillemin (1912) for the multinucleate condition of a cell, when it is accidental, transitory, or secondary, as in certain situations in the Ascomycetes and Basidiomycetes, cf 'coenocyte' and 'dipocyte'. [apo- + -cyte]

apodal, apodial, apodous Without stem or stipe, 'sessile'. [Gr, apous, apodos footless < a- without + pous, podos foot]

apogamous Showing 'apogamy'.

apogamy Apomictic development of diploid cells [apo- away + gamy.]

apomictic Of the condition in which sex cells develop in the absence of copulation

apomixis Parthenogenetic development of sex cells in the absence of copulation [apo- away from + Gr, mixis a mingling]

apophysate Having a supporting cell

apophysis, pl -ses (1) A swelling, or swollen filament, often paraphysalike, (2) in certain Chytridiales, the intramatrix, vesicular 'subsporangium', (3) in Basidiomycetes, the growing spore rudiment at the apex of the sterigma (Malençon, 1943) [apo- from + Gr phyein to grow.]

apoplasmodial (Of the Acrasieae) as differing from the Myxomycetes proper by the nonfusion of the myxamoebae (Hartig), this term is now without significance in the light of present knowledge of the origin of the plasmodium from a zygote in the Myxomycetes.

apoplastogamous Same as 'apoplasmodial'.

aporphynchous Having the beak, anout, etc., suppressed or absent (Chadefaud, 1944) [apo- away + Gr rhynchous beak, anout]

apospore See 'apospore' and 'apospore formation'.

apospore seed [apo- from + Gr spora seed]

apothecium, pl -ia An ascocarp in

apothecium-stroma. The complex of stromata containing apothecia, as in the Phacidiales (Lohweg, 1941)

**apotype** A specimen upon which is based the first correct interpretation of a species of which the description is too inadequate and the prototypes are too imperfect or abnormal to furnish a clue for its correct identification

**appendage** A process of any kind [*L. ad- (ap-) to + appendere to hang*]

**appendiculate** Furnished with appendages, (of the margin of the pileus) hung with the fragments of the veil or the pellicle (Pl. II, Figs 2 & 3)

**appendiculum, n]** -la The portion of the partial veil left on the margin of the pileus following its rupture. [*L. dim. of appendix < appendere to band.*]

**appendix** See 'hilar appendix'

**applanate** (Of the pileus) flattened out, horizontally expanded (Pl. I, Fig. 4) [*L. ad- + planus plane*]

**Apria** *Cladonia* *subsp. n.* *Fr.* *1895*

**opposite** Having similar parts placed close to each other, or side by side (ecologically) in a 'subvalent' group, represented by at least two records in at least one year (Parker-Rhodes, 1951), cf. 'preopposite'

**appressed** (Of scales, fibrils, hairs, etc.) closely flattened down (Pl. IV, Fig. 1) [*L. apprimere to press to*]

**appressorium, pl** -ia The organ of attachment of a germ tube or hyphae of certain parasitic fungi in early stages of infection (Frank, 1883)

**approximate** (Of gills or tubes) free from but approaching the stipe, close, not remote [*L. ad- to + proximare < prope near*]

**Apricot** (RC 53) Near Orange Buff and Capucine Yellow (R III) or Apricot Orange (R XIV)

**apud** Among, with, in, used particularly in taxonomy in the sense of "in the publication of" after an authority for an epithet, e.g., *Boletus unicolor* Frost apud Peck [*L.*]

**arachnoid** Cobweblike, covered with, or consisting of delicate hairs or fibrils, 'araneose' [*< Gr. arachnē spider + -oid*]

**araneose, araneous** Cobwebby, 'arachnoid'

**arboreal** Growing on or in trees [*L. arbor tree*]

**arbuscle, arbuscule** A shrublike growth or development a tuft of conidiophores, cilia, etc., the shrubby haustoriallike intracellular development of mycorrhizal fungi, in orchids, etc (Galleaud, 1903). [*L. arbuscula, dim. of arbor tree*]

**arbuscular, arbusculate, arbusculiform** Shrublike

**arch-, archi-, -arch** Combining forms

denoting beginning, first, hence, primitive. [*< Gr. archē*]

**archicarp** A term used variously in the

**archil** (1) A purple dye obtained from

dried and finely powdered to form the 'cudbear' of commerce, (3) the lichen itself [*< ME. archil < OF. orchele a dye*]

Certain acids from the lichens (gyrophoric, evermic, or ramalic) are split up by ammonia (ripened urine was used in former days) into orcin and carbonic acid, and then in time, under the influence of ammonia and atmospheric oxygen, the orcin becomes orcein, which is the coloring principle of archil. When sodium or potassium carbonate is added to the archil liquor, blue litmus is produced

**archilichen** A lichen the algal associate of which is one of the Chlorophyceae, see 'phycolichen'

**arcuate** (Of gills or the margin of the pileus) curved like a bow (Pl. I, Fig. 1) [*< L. arcus bow*]

**arcuate-decurrent** (Of gills or tubes) curved and extending down the stipe

**ardella, pl** -iae The small, spotlike apothecium of Arthoniaceae (lichens) [*< L. ardere to sprinkle*]

**ardesiaeous** Same as 'ardosiaceous'

**ardosiaceous** (Of color) slate gray or dull grayish blue, Saccardo's Slate (R XLVII, MP III H 3)

**arenaceous** Growing in sand or sandy places [*< L. arena sand*]

**arenarious** Composed of, or containing, sand, sandy

**arenicole, arenicolous** Growing in sandy places, essentially the same as 'psammophilous' [*L. arena sandy place + -cole, -colous*]

**areola, pl** -lae A space marked out on a surface, separated from other areoles by cracks or chinks [*L. dim. of area, open space*]

**areolate** (Of the surface of the pileus or the stipe) marked out in little areas, usually by cracks or crevices

**arescent** Drying [*< L. arescens, arescentia < arescere to become dry*]

**arecomyces** Fungi that can withstand long periods of dryness (Falck, 1909). [*< L. arescere to become dry + myces*]

apologamic. With the cells each containing two unfused nuclei (Cook and Swingle, 1905), 'dicaryotic' [Gr *apalos* soft, tender + *gamos* marriage.]

apandrous. (Of Oömycetes, Laboulbeniales, etc.), with oöspores formed in the absence of antheridia [*< Gr a-* not + *aner*, andros male]

apapophysate. Without paraphyses

apex, pl. apices Summit, end farthest from the base or point of attachment. [L.]

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apothecium

apothecium

apothecium, pl -ia An ascocarp in which the hymenium lies exposed while the ascospores are maturing (Acharius), the fruit body of the Discomycetes; same as 'discocarp' (Pl IX, Fig. 1) [*< apo-* away + Gr. *thēkē* case or cup]

apothecium-stroma. The complex of stromata containing apothecia, as in the Phacidiales (Lothweg, 1941)

- Ascohymeniales** (1930, 1932) [Gr *askos* bag + *hymēn* membrane]
- ascological, ascologicaliaceous** Of, pertaining to, or having the characteristics of, Nannfeldt's subdivision Ascoloculares, the loculate Ascomycetes (1930, 1932) [*asco-* + L *loculus* a small place]
- ascoma, pl -mata** A sporocarp producing asci [Gr *askma* leather padding]
- ascomycetes** Those fungi in which the spores are borne in saclike cells or asci, typically eight to an ascus [*asco-* + Gr *mykēs* fungus]
- ascophore** A structure bearing, producing or containing asci; therefore, (1) an ascus-producing hypha, (2) an apothecium (Massee) (3) the pileus of Helvellaceae, etc [*asco-* + *-phore-*]
- ascoplasm** The plasm of the ascus, from which the ascospores are delimited and the remainder of which is then called 'epiplasm' [*asco-* + Gr *plasma* anything formed]
- ascoproxal** Having asci somewhat near
- nearest ]
- ascospore** A spore borne in a saclike cell or 'ascus', delimited from the 'ascoplasm' by 'free-cell formation' as far as known (Dodge, 1939) [*asco-* + Gr *spora* seed]
- ascosporophyte** The diplophase of the Ascomycetes as contrasted with and distinguished from the carposporophyte of the Floridaceae (Corner, 1929) [*asco-* + Gr *spora* seed + *-phyte*]
- ascostome, pl -mata** A pore in the tip of the ascus, same as 'ascuspore' (Pl IX, Fig 7) [*asco-* + Gr *stoma* mouth]
- ascostroma, pl -mata** A simple type of fructification of the Ascomycetes, which consists of an undifferentiated mass of tissue or stroma, on or in which the asci are developed [*asco-* + Gr *strōma* mattress, bed]
- asc**
- the asci and the ascogenous cells (de Bary, 1894).
- ascus crown** The structure appearing like a crown at the base of the ascus
- ascuspore, ascusporus** The pore in the tip of the ascus, same as 'ascostome'
- ascus suffultorius** Corda's term for 'basidium'
- ascyphous** Without scyphi [*a-* without + Gr *skyphos* cup]
- aseptate** Without cross walls, partitions, or 'septa'
- aseptic** Free from invading microorganisms
- asexual** Without sex organs or other sexual structures, with reference to hyphae or mycelium, assimilative
- Ashy Grey** (RC 358) Smoke Gray to Grayish Olive (R XLVI)
- asperate, asperous** Rough with hairs or points, usually used to describe surfaces as observed macroscopically or as viewed under a low-power lens [*L asper* rough]
- aspergillic acid** An antibiotic substance produced by *Aspergillus flavus* Link, probably the same as penicillin
- aspergillin** A bacteriostatic substance produced by a member of the *Aspergillus flavus* group
- aspergillosis** A disease characterized by the presence of inflammatory, granulomatous lesions in various parts of the body, caused by species of *Aspergillus*, common in insects and many animals, and especially in birds
- asperities** Roughenings of one sort or another, such as dots, points, floccules, acabrostities, large glandular dots, etc [*L asperitas* roughness]
- asperulate, asperulous** Rough with points, dots, small spines, or warts usually used of spores, etc., as seen under the microscope cf. 'asperate' [Dim < *L asper* rough]
- a-spore** See 'alpha spore'
- asporogenic, asporogenous** Not arising from spores, not forming spores
- asporogenous yeasts** Pseudosaccharomycetaceae of the Moniliales (Hyphomycetes)
- assimilative** Growing, food absorbing, a better term than vegetative for the thallus of fungi
- asterigmate** (Of basidiospores) not borne on sterigmata, see 'exogenous-essile', 'exogenous-sterigmate', and 'sterigmate-deciduous'
- asterinaceous, asterisean** Pertaining to, or having the characters of, the Astermeae, a term more narrowly
- ascus apparatus** In the Ascomycetes, the portion of the sporocarp consisting of

argentate, argentine (Of a color) silvery.  
[ < L. argentum silver ]

arg... (Of a color) silver-colored

arhizoidal Without rhizoids

arid (Of gills, etc.) dry, parchmentlike  
[ < L. aridus < arere to be dry ]

armenaceous (Of color) apricot-colored,  
dull orange, 'Apricot Buff' (R XIV, MP  
10 F 7) [ < armeniaca, specific name  
of the apricot ]

armilla, pl. -lae (1) A braceletlike frill,  
(2) another name for the superior  
annulus or 'manchette', (3) one of  
Gilbert's (1947) annuliform structures  
which are derived from the blematogen  
and made up of a more or less  
membranaceous universal veil, remains  
attached to the base of the stipe, and  
becomes separated from the margin of  
the pileus by a simple circumcission--  
*homologous with the volva of the*  
*Amanitas, the inferior annulus of Fries,*  
*of 'annulus', 'collar', 'cortina',*  
*'marginella', and 'cingula',* [ < L.  
armilla, bracelet ]

armillaeform Armillalike

ari... "

armillate (1) Encircled by a frill or  
fringe, etc., fringed, frilled, (2) having  
a true 'armilla'

aromatic (Of odor) having an agreeable  
aroma, reminding of drugs [ < L. < Gr.  
arōma spice ]

arrect Stiffly erect [ < L. arrectus <  
arrigere to erect ]

arthonoid Of the form or consistency of  
the apothecia of the genus *Arthonia*  
(lichen)

arthrogenous Formed by a disjoining  
process [ < Gr. arthron joint + -genous ]

arthrospore A seriate or jointed spore, a

arthron joint + spora seed ]

arthrosporous Obs. Not having endogenous  
spore formation, as certain species of  
*Schizomycetes*

art... The... of form...

arthrosterigma A septate, tissue-like  
*sterigma* or *spermatophore* of lichens  
[ < Gr. arthron joint + sterigma a prop  
or support ]

Artichoke Green (RC 244). Yellowish  
Glaucous (R XLII) to Vetiver Green  
(R XLVII)

articulate Jointed [ < L. articulatus <  
articulare to divide into joints ]

Artificial Cobalt Blue (RC 215). Light  
Glaucous Blue to Porcelain Blue  
(R XXXIV)

artist's conk. *Fomes applanatus* (Pers.)  
Gill [ *Ganoderma applanatum* (Pers.) Pat. ]

asc-, ascidi-, asco- A combining form  
meaning bladder, sac, ascus [ < Gr.  
askos, askidon ]

asc Sometimes used for 'ascus'

ascendant, ascendent, ascending (Of  
gills) slanting upward to more or less  
vertical rather than horizontal (Pl. I,  
Fig. 10), (of conidiophores) curving  
upward, in contrast with 'erect'.

asciferous Bearing asci [ asci- +  
-ferous ]

asci fixi. Fixed utricles or basidia (of  
Nees von Esenbeck, 1817), see 'utricles'

ascigerous Bearing asci [ < asci- + L.  
gerere to bear ]

ascigerous centrum (Of the *Pyrenomy-*  
*ces* at the... of... )

asci liberi. Free utricles or asci (of Nees  
von Esenbeck, 1817), see 'utricles'

ascobolaceous, ascobolean Of, pertaining  
to, or having the characteristics of, the  
perizaceous genus *Ascobolus*.

ascocarp The 'sporocarp' or ascospore-  
bearing structure of the *Ascomycetes*  
[ asco- + -carp ]

ascoconidiophore. A conidiophore  
resembling a small ascus, which  
ruptures at the tip to permit emergence  
of the conidium called an 'ascoconidium'  
(Seaver, 1942)

ascoconidium, pl. -ia A sort of  
'endoconidium' borne in an ascuslike  
conidiophore that ruptures at the end to  
permit emergence (Seaver, 1942)

ascogenous With ascial development  
derived or retrogressive, as in Falck's  
*Haerangtomycetes* (1947) [prob. < L.  
ascus sac + degenerare to degenerate ]

ascodistal Having the ascial condition of

ascogenic Producing asci [ < Gr. askos  
bag + gen < gignesthai to be born ]

ascogenous Producing asci, bearing asci

ascogone, ascogonium, pl. -ia. A female  
cell or organ in the *Ascomycetes*,  
Harper (1900) used this term for the  
stages after the entrance of the male  
elements from the antheridium and the  
term 'ogonium' for the young female  
gametangium, same as 'archicarp' for  
many authors. [Gr. askos bag + gonos  
progeny, generation.]

ascohymenial. Of, pertaining to, or having  
the characteristics of, Nannfeldt's

**aureomycin.** An antibiotic substance produced by Streptomyces aureofaciens Duggar, effective against viruses as well as pathogenic bacteria

**aureous** Golden Yellow (MP 10 L 7), between Deep Chrome and Cadmium Yellow (R III). [< L. aureus golden]

**auriculariaceae.** Of, or pertaining to, the Auriculariales, having the characteristics

**epibasidial meiosis**

**auriculate** More or less ear-shaped, unilaterally developed, near 'spathulate' [< L. auricula ear.]

**aurofussarin.** One of two quinone pigments produced by Fusarium culmorum (W. Smith) Sacc

**auroglauzin.** A golden-orange pigment isolated from different strains of Aspergillus glaucus Link

**aut-, auto-,** A combining form meaning self [< Gr. autos]

**auteu-form** (Of the Uredinales), a 'eu-form' with all the spore stages, and autoecious

**autoantibiosis** The phenomenon of self-inhibition or staling of a medium as a result of the previous growth of the organism in this medium (Papacostas and Gate, 1928) [< auto + anti- + Gr bios life]

**autophagetic**

**autophagous**

**autophagous**

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**automicetic.** Undergoing 'automixis'.

**automixis** Self-fertilization inherent in the copulation of two closely related sex cells or sex nuclei (Hartmann, 1904), union of daughter cells of the same haploid mother cell (Prell, 1921) [auto- + Gr mixis, a mingling]

**autonomous** (Of a species) complete,

independent [< auto- + Gr nomos

order]

**autophagy** That autolytic or autodigestive

process in which yeast organisms live

upon and consume their accumulated

glycogen after the exhaustion of the sugar

in the medium, this process takes place

when the quantity of yeast is greater

than 40% of the sugar by weight

[< auto- + Gr phagēin to eat]

**autopigmentation** Coloring of the other-

wise colorless hyphae of a fungus by

contact with the substratum, which was

originally colored by pigments

secreted by the fungus in its growth

upon that substratum (Matruchot and

Dassonville, 1901)

**autotrophic** Self-nourishing, independently

of sources of organic materials, making

food from inorganic compounds from the

soil and atmosphere, descriptive of

green plants and their process of photo-

synthesis, opposite of 'heterotrophic'

[< auto- + Gr trophē food]

**auxenomy** The zoological term for the

confinement of a parasite to a single

host, suggested by Vuillemin (1912) in

place of de Bary's 'autoecism' and

'monoxeny' [< auto- + Gr xenos guest]

**auxanogram** The graphic indication of the

growth of nutrient requirements of

microorganisms, especially by color

reactions in properly prepared petri-

dish cultures [< Gr auxanēin to grow

+ gramma writing]

**avellaneous** A color, variously interpreted

from drab to hazel, Saccardo's I, 7 is

not far from Ridgway's Avellaneous

(R XL, MP 14 B 5) and between MP

III A 4 and 12 C 5, on the other hand, MP

consider Avellaneous and Hazel as

synonymous (MP 13 J 9 = R XIV)

**aversion** The inhibition of growth at the

adjacent edges of colonies of bacteria or

fungi. [< L. avertere to turn away]

**axenic** Exhibiting 'axeny'.



- restricted in its meaning and having more of a taxonomic sense than 'asterinoid', cf. 'black mildew' and 'sooty mold'. [Gr. aster star.]
- asterinoid** Like the genus Asterina, with superficial, black mycelium parasitic
- asterogastrea** Malençon (1931) erected the series Astero-spores characterized by spores with an amyloid perispore which breaks up into verrucosities connected by striae of the same glycogenic nature appearing like lines of force, and consisting of two families--the Russulaceae, epigeous, agaricoid, with hymenium open and lamellate, and Asterogastraceae, subepigeous or hypogaeous, with hymenium locellate and closed or becoming so (Heim, 1937)
- asteroid** Radiating, starlike, 'stellate' [Gr. aster star]
- asterophysis** The cystidioid, stellate
- astrosclerocortex** A 'sclerocortex' the hyphal walls of which are more or less dark pigmented (Moser, 1951) [L. ater dark + Gr. setra chain + derma skin]
- atrocortex** Dark purple, S I, 12 is near Burnt Lake with perhaps a little Bordeaux (R XII) and near MP 7 A 6
- atrocyaneous** Dull dark blue, S II, 40 is nearest to Dusky Blue R XXII and MP 39 H 12.
- atroderm** A 'siroderm' the hyphal walls of which are more or less dark pigmented (Moser, 1951) [L. ater dark + Gr. setra chain + derma skin]
- atrofret** Dark Dull Yellow Green (R XXXII), MP 23 C 8
- atroline** Dark gray, S I, 4 is between Dark Neutral Gray and Deep Neutral Gray (R LIII) and near MP 46 A 2 [L. ater dark, dull]
- atroviolaceous** Dark violet, S II, 46 is near Deep Livid Purple (R XXXVII) and near MP 55 A 10.
- atrovirens** Dark Dull Yellow Green (R XXXII), MP 23 C 8
- attenuate** Gradually narrowed, becoming smaller and thinner, (of a pathogen) of reduced pathogenicity or virulence. [L. ad to + tenuis thin]
- atypical** Not normal, not true to type.
- Aucuba Green** (RC 289). Near Old Green to Cervo Green (R V).
- aurantiaceous** Orange, golden orange, S I, 21 is between Cadmium Orange and Xanthine Orange (R III) and is MP 9 L 10. [L. aurantiacus orange]
- Aureoline Yellow** (RC 22). Purard Yellow to Light Cadmium (R IV) or MP 10 K 2 to 10 K 5.
- asymbiotic** Without a symbiotic relationship, as the growth of orchid seeds without the usual symbiotic fungi when provided with appropriate organic nutriment.
- asynethogametism, asynethogamety** Same as 'aethogametism'.
- athlete's foot** Same as 'tinea pedis'.
- atomate** (Of the surface of the pileus or the stipe) covered with minute, shining, pointlike particles [Gr. atomos uncut.]
- atramentarius** Same as 'atrous'. [L. atramentum < ater black]
- atricolor** Same as 'atrous'.
- atrium** pl. -ia Invasion court, infection court. [L. forecourt, hall]
- atrocortex** pl. -tices A 'sclerocortex' with brownish to black walls (Lohweg, 1941) [L. ater dark + cortex bark]
- atrocyaneous** Dull dark blue, S II, 40 is nearest to Dusky Blue R XXII and MP 39 H 12.
- atroparcortex** pl. -tices. A cortex of thin-walled cells with brownish to black walls (Lohweg, 1941). [L. ater dark + Gr. para near + L. cortex bark.]
- atropurpureous** Dark purple, S I, 12 is near Burnt Lake with perhaps a little Bordeaux (R XII) and near MP 7 A 6
- atrosanguineous** Same as 'atropurpureous'.
- atrosclerocortex** pl. -tices. A cortex of thick-walled, isochromatic cells with brownish to black walls (Lohweg, 1941). [L. ater dark + Gr. skleros hard + cortex bark.]
- atrosclerosis** Thickening of the cell walls combined with browning or blackening as in the outer layers of
- astroscleroderm** A 'siroderm' the hyphal walls of which are more or less dark pigmented (Moser, 1951) [L. ater dark + Gr. setra chain + derma skin]
- atrofret** The dark coloring material in certain agarics.
- atrous** Dark gray, S I, 4 is between Dark Neutral Gray and Deep Neutral Gray (R LIII) and near MP 46 A 2 [L. ater dark, dull]
- atroviolaceous** Dark violet, S II, 46 is near Deep Livid Purple (R XXXVII) and near MP 55 A 10.
- atrovirens** Dark Dull Yellow Green (R XXXII), MP 23 C 8
- attenuate** Gradually narrowed, becoming smaller and thinner, (of a pathogen) of reduced pathogenicity or virulence. [L. ad to + tenuis thin]
- atypical** Not normal, not true to type.
- Aucuba Green** (RC 289). Near Old Green to Cervo Green (R V).
- aurantiaceous** Orange, golden orange, S I, 21 is between Cadmium Orange and Xanthine Orange (R III) and is MP 9 L 10. [L. aurantiacus orange]
- Aureoline Yellow** (RC 22). Purard Yellow to Light Cadmium (R IV) or MP 10 K 2 to 10 K 5.
- asymbiotic** Without a symbiotic relationship, as the growth of orchid seeds without the usual symbiotic fungi when provided with appropriate organic nutriment.
- asynethogametism, asynethogamety** Same as 'aethogametism'.

- the 'tip' or 'ultimate cell' in order, same as 'stalk cell'.
- base.** The extremity opposite the apex, part of an organ nearest to the point of attachment, (of gills or lamellae) the region nearest the stipe
- basial.** Pertaining to or possessing basidia
- basial cell.** (Of Corda) same as 'pseudoparaphysis', or, better, 'basidiole'
- basidium** *basidium* The spore-bearing structure of the Basidiomycetes. It is a club-shaped or cylindrical structure, usually bearing four spores at the tip. It is the fruiting body of the Basidiomycetes. (Gr *basidion* a small base + *-carp*)
- basidial stipe.** A stalk or mycelial phase interpolated between the probasidium and the basidium in certain Heterobasidiomycetes (Linder, 1940)
- basidiocarp.** The basidia-producing fructification of the Basidiomycetes [ < Gr *basidion* a small base + *-carp* ]
- basidiogenetic.** Produced upon a basidium [ < Gr *basidion* small base + (*gen*) < *gignesthai* to be born ]
- basidiograph.** The graph obtained by plotting the ratio of the length to the width of the basidiospores of a species against the length (Corner, 1947), it is a straight line [Gr *basidion* a small base + *grapho* a drawing]
- basidiole, basidiolum, pl. -la.** A term often used for what was formerly called 'paraphysis' and more recently a 'pseudoparaphysis', and also for a young basidium, an aborted basidium, or one arrested in its development, properly, the young binucleate basidium in meiosis (Pl IX, Fig 9) (see Singer, Agaricales, 1949) [Dim of L *basidium*]
- basidiomorphous.** Having the shape or form of a 'basidium' [Gr *basidion* a small base + *morpho* form.]
- Basidiomycetes.** A group of the higher fungi in which the spores are borne on basidia, usually four to a basidium
- basidiomycetous.** Pertaining to or belonging to the Basidiomycetes
- basidiophore.** A structure bearing a basidium [Gr *basidion* a small base + *-phore*]
- basidiophorous.** Bearing basidia
- basidiosporangium, pl. -ia.** The basidium, in organophyletic terminology (Schussnig, 1948).
- basidiospore.** A spore arogenously aborted upon a basidium, typically following karyogamy and meiosis
- basidiosporous.** Bearing basidiospores, basidiomycetous
- basidium** *basidium* The spore-bearing structure of the Basidiomycetes. It is a club-shaped or cylindrical structure, usually bearing four spores at the tip. It is the fruiting body of the Basidiomycetes. (Gr *basidion* a small base + *-carp*)
- spores, or a morphologically equivalent structure in which karyogamy and meiosis do not occur** (G W Martin, 1950) generally considered to have been discovered and named by Lévillé (1837), although Lohweg (1941) says Vittadini (1831) (Pl IX, Figs 6 & 9) [L dim., < Gr *basia* base]
- basifixed.** Attached by its base. [ < *bas-* + L *fixus, figere* to fix, fasten ]
- basifugal.** Developing from the base upward, acropetal [ < *bas-* + L *figere* to flee ]
- basilar.** Basal
- basinum.** The oldest name upon which all new names and new combinations have been based (Furtado, 1937), cf 'isonym' and 'typonym' [ < *bas-* + Gr *onyma* name ]
- basipetal.** Growing in the direction of the base, with the apical portion oldest [ < *bas-* + L *petere* to seek ]
- basiscopic.** Looking toward the base, on the side of the base, see 'acrosopic' [ < *bas-* + Gr *skopos* watcher < *skopein* to see ]
- bay.** Reddish-brown or chestnut color, 'badius', R II & MP 7 E 3
- beaded.** (Of gills) having a row of droplets exuded from the edge of the gills (Pl VII, Fig 9)
- beard moss.** Old English common name of several lichens of the genera *Usnea*, *Phaezia*, etc
- bear's head, bear's-head hydnum.** *Meridium caput-ursi* (Fr.) Banker
- beefsteak fungus.** The edible *Pistulina* hepatica Hud. ex Fr. growing on oak and chestnut
- beer yeast.** *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* Meyen ex Hansen, 'baker's yeast' or 'brewer's yeast'
- bees** (American or California) See 'ginger-beer plant'
- behind.** (Of gills) toward the stipe
- beta spore.** The spore form in the imperfect stage of genera of the Diaporthaceae (particularly *Phomopsis*, *Melanconium* and *Coryneum*), it is hyaline, one-celled, cylindrical or filiform, allantoid, curved or hamate, usually sterile, cf 'alpha spore'
- betulicole, betulicolous.** Growing on birch [L *betula* birch + *-cole, -colous*]
- betuline.** Birchen, of birch
- bi-** A prefix denoting *two, twice, twofold* [ < L *bi* ]
- biapiculate.** Having apiculi at opposite ends, i e., more or less lemon-shaped
- bistorene, biatoroid.** Like *Biatore*, with apothecia soft or waxy, often highly colored
- bibulous.** (Of the surface of the pileus) capable of absorbing moisture [ < L *bibulus* < *bibere* to drink ]
- biclavuligerate, biclavuligerous.** Bearing

**axeny** Inhospitality, passive as distinguished from active resistance of a host to an invading organism (Gäumann, 1946), used by Baker and Ferguson (1942) with reference to freedom of an organism from all demonstrable life apart from that of its own protoplasm, i.e., contamination free [Gr a without + xenos stranger]

**axiform** Axislike.

**axile** (Of columella of Gasteromycetes) penetrating the gleba as an axis

**axolitin** The true 'litmus', in commercial litmus accompanied by erythrolein and erythrolitin

**azonate, azonous** Without zones

**Azure Blue** (RC 208) Glaucous Gray to Dark Glaucous Gray (R XLVIII)

**Azure Copper** (RC 228) China Blue to Dark Chessylite Blue (R XX)

**azygospore** A spore morphologically equivalent to a zygo-spore but developed parthenogenetically [a- without + Gr zygos a joining + spora seed]

## B

**baccate** Berrylike, in shape or consistency [L baccatus < bacca berry]

**Bacciform** Shaped like a berry [L bacca berry + form]

**bacillar, baciliform** Rod-shaped (Pl XIV, Fig 8) [L bacillum, dim of baculum stick]

**bacillin** An antibiotic substance produced by Bacillus subtilis Cohn emend Prazmowski.

**bacitracin** An antibiotic substance produced by Bacillus subtilis Cohn emend Prazmowski

**bactericidal** Capable of causing the death of bacteria

**bactericide** Any bactericidal substance

**bactriiform, bacteriform** Bacteriumlike [Gr baktērion < baktron stick + form]

**bacteriolytic** Causing the destruction or lysis of bacteria [Gr baktērion < baktron stick + lysis a loosing]

**bacteriophage** A virus that causes the lysis of bacterial cells [Gr baktērion + -phage]

**bacteriopurpurin** The purple coloring matter of certain bacteria such as the Thiobacteriales (Lanckester, 1873)

**bacteriosis** Any disease caused by bacteria

**bacteriostatic** Inhibiting the growth of bacteria but not 'bactericidal', bactericides are bacteriostatic at the proper concentration

**bactrioporous** Having rod-shaped spores

**baculiform.** (Of the ascospores of certain lichens) stick-shaped, rodlike.

**badius.** Bay-red, dark reddish-brown,

chestnut-brown, SI, 20 is Liver Brown (R XIV & MP 7 L 5 or MP 7 J 6), which is redder than Bay MP 7 E 11. [L badius bay]



**Baker's yeast** Saccharomyces cerevisiae Meyen ex Hansen, 'brewer's yeast' or 'beer yeast'

**bakery mold** Montilia sitophila (Mont.) Sacc., the conidial stage of Neurospora sitophila (Mont.) Shear and Dodge

**ball flat** Same as 'puckball', 'fuzzball', etc., i.e., a puffball, especially of the larger type [Apparently a corruption of the German Bovist or Bofist.]

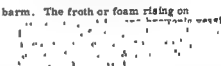
**ballistospore** A spore actively projected at its maturity by the specific mechanism described by Buller, found in Hymenomycetes, Uredinales, Tilletiaceae, and Sporobolomycetes (proposed by Donk apud Derx, 1948)

**ballospore** An 'ascospore' defined physiologically (Vuillemin, 1912, see Falck, 1909) [Gr ballein to throw + spore]

**barbate** Bearded, having long, weak hairs in tufts [L barba beard]

**barber's itch.** See 'tinea barbae'

**bark** A compact membrane burst by enlargement of tissues within and renewed at the suture of dehiscence, like the bark of trees (Lohweg, 1841).



**barm.** The froth or foam rising on

**barrage** The phenomenon of mutual repulsion between certain haploid isolates of Hymenomycetes, which results in a zone between them barren of mycelium of the two paired haplophytes, this repulsion is manifest only in tetrapolar species when the two haplophytes possess the a factor in common while one haplont possesses the factor b and the other the factor b'

**bas-, base-, basi-** A combining form meaning base, foundation [Gr basis base, pedestal]

**basal** At the lower end, nearest to the point of attachment

**basal body** (Of Blastocladiaceae) the lower portion of the thallus attached to the substratum by rhizoids (Indoh, 1940)

**basal cell** (Of the crozier of the Diacomycetes) the cell with one nucleus supporting the 'loop' or 'dome cell', and

- series** [**<bi-** + **L. series** row, series]
- Bishop's Violet** (RC 189) Near *Daphne* Red (R XXXVIII)
- bisporous**, **bisporous** (Of basidia) two-spored.
- bispory**. The condition in which the basidia bear only two spores instead of four (Kühner, 1938).
- bister**, **bistre**. Light blackish brown (R XXIX, MP 15 C 9), *Bistre* RC 323, however, is not this but a dull Ochraceous-Buff to Tawny of R XV
- Bistre Green** (RC 296) Not far from Yellowish Citrine (R XVI)
- bitunicate** Having two walls [**<bi-** + **L. tunicare** to cloke with a tunic]
- blanccinate**, Two-hooked [**<bi-** + **L. uncus** hook]
- bivageliocarpus** That type of 'velangiocarpus' in which the veil is formed by the universal veil and the lipsanenchyma together (Reijnders, 1943) [**<bi-** + **L. velum** covering + **Gr. angelon** vessel + **karpou** fruit]
- biverticillate** Branching at two levels, as in some species of *Penicillium* [**<bi-** **L. verticillus** whorl of a spindle]
- black crostles** *Parmelia omphalodes* (L.) Ach., used by Scottish Highland peasants in the preparation of a brown dye, 'siane raw', 'staney rag'
- blackfellows' bread** The sclerotium (*Mytilia australis* Berk.) of *Polyporus* *Mytilus* Cooke & Massee
- black knot** The common hyperplastic disease of branches of plum and cherry caused by *Dibotryon morbosum* (Schw.) Theiss. & Syd. [*Flotrightia morboza* (Schw.) Sacc.]
- black mildews** A term, first used by Weiss (1940) at the suggestion of J. A. Stevenson, for the Meliolaceae and those Pseudo-sphaeriales possessing colored mycelium with straight walls, parenchymatous ascocarps and persistent pellicles (Toro, 1952), cf. 'sooty molds', 'asterinaceous'
- black mold** A species of *Aspergillus* with black spore heads, especially *Aspergillus niger* van Tieghem
- Black piedra** See 'piedra'.
- black rot** Any of several diseases in which there is a conspicuous blackening of the tissues, especially of cabbage [*Xanthomonas campestris* (Pammel) Downes] and of apple fruits [*Physalospora Cydoniae* Arnaud - *P. malorum* (Pk.) Shear].
- black rust** The fall or telial stage of grass rusts
- black stem rust** The fall or telial stage of the stem rust of cereals caused by *Puccinia graminis* Pers.
- black yeasts** Organisms isolated from a great variety of substrata, mostly from dairy products, which first upon artificial media produce yeastlike colonies that are soon dark greenish black in color and are found to consist of budding cells and later produce a hyphal growth with conidia, Hansen, Lindner, and Henrici all believe that they are yeastlike growth forms of
- bladder cell** A type of cell formed in the
- bladder plum** Same as 'plum pocket'
- blast-**, **blasto-**, **-blast** Combining forms meaning sprout [**<Gr. blasios**.]
- blastema** Wallroth's term (cited by Martins, 1928) for the lichen thallus [**<Gr. blasima** sprout]
- blasteniospore** (Of the lichens) a two-celled spore with a thick, median wall traversed by a connecting tube (Massalongo, 1852), a 'polarilocular' spore [**<Gr. blasima** sprout + **spora** seed]
- blastesis** The germination of yeast cells by the formation of a germ tube instead of sprout cells, which results in the membranous phase of such organisms (Langeron and Talice, 1932) [**<blast-** + **Gr. -sis** a suffix denoting a process of action]
- blastoleuria**, **blastoleuriopores** Impedicellate buds, endogenous or exogenous, detached successively like the buds of yeasts, giving cultures a chalky appearance (Grigoraki, 1938), less definitively called 'blastospores' [**<blast-** + **Gr. aleuron** fine flour]
- blastogenic** Of or pertaining to that type of 'acaryallagic' reproduction which is brought about by budding and vegetative propagation (Link, 1929) [**<blast-** + **Gr. genesis** origin]
- blastomycelial** (Of a theory of the etiology of cancer) of or pertaining to yeasts [**<blast-** + **Gr. mykha** fungus]
- blastomycetes** The ascus-forming yeasts, Saccharomycetes
- blastomycetic**, **blastomycetous** Related to or pertaining to yeasts
- blastomycotic** (Of a skin disease) pertaining to 'blastomycosis'



**Boletus-type or -subtype** (Of the trama) truly 'bilateral', cf. 'Phylloporus-type'

**bombicline** Silky, feeling as smooth as silk [*L. bombycinus* < Gr. *bombyx* silkworm, silk]

**booted** Sheathed by the volva or universal veil, 'peronate'

**boreal** Northern [*L.* < Gr. *Boreas* north wind]

**borrelidin** An antibiotic substance produced by an actinomycete, active against spirochaetes

**boss** A knob or 'umbo'.

**bossed** Provided with a knob or 'umbo', 'ambonate'

**botryose** Racemose, clustered like grapes [*L. botrys* cluster]

**bottle-brush paraphysis** See 'acanthophysis'

**Bottle Green** (RC 253) Light Grape Green to Grape Green (R XLI), not R XXX

**bottom yeast** The yeast growing and acting within the fermenting liquid, the wort

**botuliform** Sausage-shaped, same as 'allantoid' (Pl. XII, Fig. 17) [*L. botulus* sausage + *form*]

**bovista type** One of Cunningham's two types (1945, 1947) of 'skeletal' and 'binding hyphae' of the carpophores of Polyporaceae, so called because of the resemblance to the capitulum of *Bovista*, see 'long type'

**Box Green** (RC 281) Not far from Calla Green and Cerro Green (R V)

**brachiate** Having arms [*L. brachium* arm]

**brachium** The distance from the armpit to the apex of the middle finger, or 24 'unciae' or 'pollices', = 21 28 inches = 59 12 cm (Linnaeus, 1770) [*L.* *brachium*]

**brachy-** A combining form meaning short [*L.* < Gr. *brachys*]

**brachybasidial** Having broad basidia, characteristic of more highly developed forms, cf. 'stichobasidium' [*brachy-* + Gr. *basidon* a small pedestal]

**brachyform** (Of the Uredinales) lacking only the aecial stage

**brachymeliosis** The third step in the division of the nuclei of the ascus in which one-half of the undivided chromosomes migrate to each pole, so that the daughter nuclei of the third generation contain simple chromosomes (see Gäumann and Dodge, 1928), the second reduction in number of chromosomes taking place in the second

or third division in the ascus

**brachymeliotic** Of, or pertaining to, the type of nuclear division called 'brachymeliosis'

**brachysporous** Short-spored [*L.* < *brachy-* + *spore*]

**brachytymema** The condition of being cut off short or truncated, stubbiness [*L.* < *brachy-* + Gr. *tymēlein* to cut]

**brand**, **brand fungi** Usually a smut, but to many also the telial stage of a rust, or even the rusts in general [*L.* < AS *brand* a burning sword (from its flashing) < *beornan* to burn]

**brand spores** The chlamydospores of a smut, but also to many the teliospores of a rust (the urediospores, according to Ainsworth & Bisby, 1943 et seq.)

**bread mold** *Rhizopus nigricans* Ehrenb.

**breadth** (As a term of measurement of effused-reflexed, sessile, or substipitate pilei of Hymenomycetes) the distance horizontally and parallel with the substratum, at right angles to the direction of main growth away from the substratum

**Bremen Blue** (RC 223) Near Light Niagara Green to Light Porcelain Green (R XXXIII)

**brevicollate** Short-necked [*L.* *brevis* short + *collum* neck]

**brewer's yeast** *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* Meyen ex Hansen, 'baker's yeast' or 'beer yeast'

**bricktop**, **bricktop mushroom** The edible and common *Hypophyllum sublateritium* (Fr.) Quel.

**bridging** Marshall Ward's name (1903) for the phenomenon by which a specialized parasite was thought to be able to pass from a susceptible to a previously completely resistant host, by a change in pathogenicity after growth for a sufficient number of generations upon an intermediate, noncongenial host, the bridging host

**bridging host** See 'bridging'

**bridging hypha** A special branch hypha forming a bridge between two other hyphae (Buller, 1931)

**Bright Fiery Red** (RC 79 or 80) Near Grenadine Red (R II) or Scarlet (R II)

**Bright Greenish Gray** (RC 246) Near Sage Green (R XLVII)

**Bright Moss Green** (RC 274) Not matchable in R, but more yellow than Chromium Green (R XXXIII), somewhere near Rimmann's Green (R XVIII) and darker

**Bright Rose** (RC 128) Venetian Pink to Jasper Pink (R XIII)

**Bright Rosy Scarlet** (RC 124) Eosine Pink to Peach Red (R I)

**Bright Violet** (RC 198) Deep Vinaceous Lavender to Deep Purplish Vinaceous (R XLIV)

**Bright Violet Purple** (RC 190) Light

**blastospore** A spore that arises by budding, as in yeasts, Taphrinales, etc., a sprout cell (Pl. XV, Fig 4), cf. 'blastoleurospore'

**blematogen, blematogen layer** In agarics, the undifferentiated condition of the

the whole outer surface of the young button

**blepharoplast.** (Of zoospores of Oomycetes, Myxomycetes, etc.) the basal granule (chromatic body of nuclear origin) at the insertion of each cilium, connected to the nucleus by a 'rhizoplast' [< Gr blepharis eyelash + plastos formed.]

**blewit** The edible *Tricholoma peronatum* Fr., also called 'blue leg', 'bluette'

**blindmen's een** Puffballs, in Scotland

**blister rust** Any species of the genus *Cronartium*, so called because of the operculate or peridermoid aecia with white, blisterlike peridia, also, the stem-canker disease caused by such a

**Blood Red (RC 93)** Nearest to a rather bright Nopal Red (R I)

**Blood-Red Brown (RC 337)** Terra Cotta (R XXVIII) to Ochre Red or Prussian Red (R XXVII)

**bloom** (Of a pileus or stipe) a minutely velvety surface

**Blue Carbonate of Copper (RC 228)** China Blue to Dark Chessylite Blue (R XX)

**Blue Green (RC 275)** Same as Peacock Green (R VI)

**Blue-Greenish Gray (RC 249)** Glaucous (R XLI) to Pea Green (R XLVII) or nearly so

**blue leg, bluette** See 'blewit'

**blue mold** A species of *Penicillium*

**Blue Slate (RC 234)** Celandine Green (R XLVIII) and darker

**Bluish Black (RC 348)** Slate Color or Dark Neutral Gray (R LIII) to Blackish Violet Gray (R LII)

**Bluish Lilac (RC 183)** Vinaceous Lilac to Deep Purplish Vinaceous (R XLIV)

**Bluish Sea Green (RC 254)** Not far from Yellowish Glaucous to Light Grape Green (R XLI)

**Bluish Sulphate Green (RC 255)** Beryl Green to Methyl Green (R XIX)

**Bluish Turquoise Green (RC 255)** Beryl Green to Methyl Green (R XIX)

**Bluish Violet (RC 189).** Between Deep

Vinaceous Lavender and Light Vinaceous Lilac to Vinaceous Purple (R XLIV), but RC 203 is a little more purple.

**blusher.** The edible *Amanita rubescens* (Pers. ex Fr.)  $\equiv$  F. Gray

**bol-, -bohc, -bolus.** Combining forms indicating change of place, throwing [< Gr bole < ballere to throw]

**bolarious** Dark red, brick red (between Kaiser Brown and Hay's Russet (R XIV, MP 5 F 11)).

**boletaceous** Pertaining to or having the characteristics of the Boletaceae

**bolete** One of the Boletaceae, fleshy, agariclike fungi with tubular hymenophore

**boleti** The term used by Pliny (77) to designate all fungi which developed out of an envelope, called a volva, all other fungi known to the Romans were in the group Fungi

**boletic** Of pertaining to, or having the characteristics of, the Boleti [< L < Gr boletēs mushroom < bolos clod]

**boletiform** (Of spores) a term suggested as a substitute for the inaccurate 'subfusiform' to describe spores of several genera of the Boletaceae such

somewhat rounded-pointed and more or less flattened or depressed on one side (Pl XIII, Figs 12, 13, 14, & 15).

**bol** A

adnato-decurrent or deeply decurrent (Pl VIII, Figs 3 & 3A)

**boletization** The phenomenon in which the hymenophore of agarics becomes tubular or boletoid instead of normally lamellate

**boletochinia** See 'boletol'.

**boletoid** (1) Like the boleti in general, (2) (of the hymenophore) having the pores more or less regular, not elongate or radiately arranged and not separated by veins, i.e., not boletinoid, (3) (of the trama of the hymenophore) truly bilateral-divergent as contrasted with the 'phylloporoid' type

**bo**

to the air

**Boletus** Now, one of the genera of the Boletaceae, originally, the common

bullate. (Of the pileus) having a rounded knob or boss, (of cystidia, in certain

Buller phenomenon "In Basidiomycetes and Ascomycetes, the diploidization of a unisexual mycelium or the unisexual rudiment of a fructification by a bisexual mycelium" (Buller, 1941, as an emendation of the original definition by Quintanilha, 1937)

bulliform Bubble-shaped, swollen. [*L. bulla* bubble + *form*]

bunt (1) The smut disease of wheat,

Burgundy truffle. *Tuber uncinatum* Chatin

Burmese orchid A dyestuff prepared in Burma from *Rocella phycopsis* Ach

Burnt Sienna (RC 320) Same as Burnt Sienna (R II) and Nigter

Burnt Umber (RC 304) Same as Burnt Umber (R XXVIII) and lighter

bursiculate Purselike, pouchlike [*L. bursa* wallet]

bursiform Baglike or pouchlike [*L. bursa* wallet + *form*]

Buttercup (RC 23) Pinard Yellow to Light Cadmium (R IV) or MP 10 K 2 to 10 K 5

butter fungus *Boletus luteus* L. ex Fr., or *Collybia butyracea* (Bull. ex Fr.) Quéf

button. The head of an immature mushroom, or sometimes the entire stage before expansion of pileus and stipe takes place

butyraceous Having the appearance or consistency of butter, (of mycelial cultures), sodden, not shiny, like cultures of yeasts [*L. butyrum* butter]

butyrous Same as 'butyraceous'

by-pass hypha. A term expressing the function of clamps or clamp connections, attributed by Buller (1941) to E A Bessey (1935) who, however, hardly suggested it as a definite term

byssaceous Composed of fine threads [*L. Gr. byssos* a fine yellowish flax]

byssine Cottony

byssisade Seated on a cottony subicle

byssochlamic acid A metabolic product of *Byssochlamys fulva* Oliver & G Smith

byssoid Cottony, made up of delicate fibrils

## C

cascaie Chocolate brown (see R XXVIII)

cadaveric, cadavericolous Living on dead bodies. [*L. cadaver* a dead body + *-colic, -colous*]

Cadmium Lemon Yellow (RC 18). Same as Sulphur Yellow (R V).

caecious (Of spores, cysts of Myxobacteriales, spores, etc.) falling off early, readily deciduous [*L. caecus* falling < *cadere* to fall.]

caecoma An 'aecium' of the Uredinales that is surrounded by 'paraphyses' instead of a 'peridium', or without either, from the form-genus *Caecoma*

caecomoid. Like a 'caecoma', without peridium, naked (Pl X, Fig 4)

Caerulean Blue (RC 214) Not far from Gnaphalium Green to a paler Pea Green (R XLVII) not Sky Blue (R XX)

caeruleous Sky-blue, III II, 42 is nearest to Squill Blue (R XX) and MP 33 I 5.

caerulescent Becoming sky-blue see 'caeruleous'

Caesar's mushroom The edible, and choice, imperial mushroom, *Amanita caesarea* (Scop. ex Fr.) Pers. ex Schw

caesious Pale bluish gray S II, 43 is between Pearl Grey (R LII) and Pale Russian Blue (R XLII) and is MP 43 A 2.

caespitose, caespituous Aggregated in tufts, but not grown together [*L. caespes*, turf]

calcarate Having a spur [*L. calcar* spur < *calc* heel]

calcareous (Of color) chalk-white, chalky; (of consistency or make-up) limy, of lime [*L. calcarius* < *calc* lime]

calcariferous Spur-bearing [*L. calcar* spur + *-ferous*]

calceiform, calceolate Shaped like a shoe or slipper [*L. calceus* shoe]

calceous White [*L. calc*, *calcis* lime]

calcareous Lime-bearing [*L. calc*, *calcis* lime + *-ferous*]

calloform Shaped like a shoe or slipper, especially with a projection like a heel. [*L. calx*, *calcis* heel]

California bees Same as 'ginger-beer plant'

calgate Booted, sheathed by a veil, same as 'peronate' [*L. caliga* boot, especially a hobnailed boot worn by soldiers]

callose Hardened, thickened, possibly roughened [*L. callosus* < *callus* hardened skin]

callos, calotte The lid or cover of an ascus [*F. calotte* skullcap]

callus In agaricology, a thin-walled, apical region of basidiospores which is more or less convex or even callously protected rather than truncate (Heim, 1931), cf. 'germ pore'. [*L.*, hardened skin]



- Perilla Purple to Perilla Purple**  
(R XXXVII)
- British soldier** *Cladonia cristatella* Tuck. or *C. coccifera* L. ex Willd., with the scarlet disc of the apothecia.
- broad** (Of gills) a relative term, opposed to narrow, determined by experience, see 'breadth'
- bromatium** The rounded swollen end of a hypha of an ant fungus used by ants for food [*Gr* *brōma* food]
- bronchomycosis** Same as 'monilliasis'
- Bronze Green** (RC 287) Not matched in R, but a deeper, yellower Cerro Green and darker (R V)
- Bronze Yellow** (RC 34) Nearest to a more yellow Antimony Yellow to a brighter Yellow Ocher (R XV)
- Bronzy Old Rose** (RC 148) Coral Pink (R XIII) to nearly a pinker Etruscan Red (R XXVII)
- brood bud** (1) In lichens, same as 'soredium', (2) sometimes used for 'bulbil'
- brood cell** An asexual, propagative cell capable of producing a new clone, same as 'gonidium' or 'conidium' (old usage)
- brood gemma** A pluricellular, asexual propagative body without differentiation, separating from the parent and capable of developing directly to a new clone, same as 'gemma'
- brood cell** In some lichens, a specialized cell
- Brownish Drab** (RC 302) Not Brownish Drab (R XLV) but nearer Army Brown (R XL) to Vandyke Brown (R XXXVIII)
- Brownish Green** (RC 303) Not Brownish Green (R XLVI) but nearer Army Brown (R XL) to Vandyke Brown (R XXXVIII)
- Brown Lake** (RC 336) Near Orange Rufous or Sanford's Brown (R XI)
- brown oak** Oak wood stained by *Fistulina hepatica* (Huds. ex Fr.) Fr
- Brown Pink** (RC 297) Not far from Cinnamon Buff (R XXIX) to Buckthorn Brown and Dresden Brown (R XV)
- brown plaster mold** *Papulaspora byssina* Hots
- brunneous** Brown, brownish, a general term with no exact equivalent in color. [*L.* *brunneus* brown]
- brunnescent** Becoming brown
- brush cell** Same as 'echinidium' (Romagnesi, 1944).
- Brussels Code** The 'Vienna Code' (1905) as supplemented by the action of the Fourth International Botanical Congress (1909) in 1910 among the notable (including the Fungi), and the recognition of the 'type concept' of the 'American Code'.
- bryicolous** Living upon Bryophytes [*Gr.* *bryon* lichen + *-colous*]
- bryophilic, bryophilous** Living on, or among, mosses [*Gr* *bryon* moss + *-philic*, *-philous*]
- B simplex factor.** An antibiotic substance produced by *Bacillus simplex* Gottheil
- b-spore.** See 'beta spore'.
- buckle** Same as 'clamp'.
- budding.** A process of multiplication in unicellular fungi, spores, hyphae, etc., by which a new cell, spore, etc., develops from a small outgrowth or protrusion, as in the yeasts, cf. 'fission'.
- buff.** Pale creamy gray to creamy yellow, nearest to Cinnamon Buff (R XXIX, MP II K 7), Buff of RC 309 is Warm Buff to Ochraceous Buff and toward Ochraceous Orange but not so orange in R XV
- buffer** See 'ostiole buffer'
- buffer cells** The first conidia in the chains of *Albugo* or *Cystopus* which serve to raise the epidermis, are usually larger in size than subsequent conidia and may not be capable of germination
- building Rotia** *Rotia incrassata* (B & C) Curt., the cause of a dry rot or the building rot
- building rot** The destructive American dry rot caused by the building *Rotia*
- bulb forms** Swollen hyphal elements of *Aeshya Gossypii* (Ashby & Nowell) Gull (see Pridham & Raper, 1950).
- bulbil** A small sclerotium formed of a few layers of cells, bulbils are often present in large numbers (Eidam, 1883). [*Dim.* of *bulb*]
- bulbiliate** (Of the stipe) provided with a small or obscure bulb [*Gr.* *bulbosus* bulbous]
- bulbillois** In *Rhacophyllus* forms of Agaricales, the formation of bulbils by the basidium instead of by basidiospores [*Gr.* *bulbil* + *-osis*]
- bulbosus** (Of the stipe) enlarged at the base (Pl. V, Fig. 6), see also 'abruptly bulbous', 'clavate-bulbous' and 'round-bulbous'
- bulbosus.** In Hymenomycetes, the swollen base of the stipe. [*L.*, *bulb*]
- bulgarcoerulein** A blue pigment isolated from certain species of *Boletus* (Zellner, 1907)

**caput, pl. capita.** A false head at the apex of a phialide consisting of spores formed by conidia which cohere when abstricted but which separate ultimately, as in *Cephalosporium* [L., head.]

**carbonaceous, carbonous.** (Of color) dark-colored, almost black, (of consistency) consisting chiefly of substances in which carbon predominates, black and brittle, charcoal-like; cinderlike. [*L. carbo, carbonis* coal, charcoal]

**carbonicole, carboniculous.** Living on burned-over ground or on burned wood or charcoal [*L. carbo, carbonis* coal, charcoal + *-nicole, -colous*.]

**Cardinal Red (RC 112)** Nearest to Spectrum Red or Scarlet Red (R 1)

**carinate.** (Of spores) furnished with a keel, boat-shaped, cf. 'cymbiform', 'naviculate', 'scaphoid' [*L. = rina* keel.]

**carinato-plicate** Plicated so that each fold resembles a keel.

**cariose, carious** Decaying [*L. cariosus* < *caries* decay]

**carlic, carlosic, carolic, and carolinic acids.** Acids produced by *Penicillium Charlesii* G Smith

**Carmine (RC 116).** A redder Rose Color to a somewhat duller Rose Red (R XII)

**Carmine Lake (RC 131)** From Geranium Pink to more or less Rose Dorée (R 1)

**Carmine Purple (RC 156)** Not matchable in R, but near Spinel Pink (R XXVII) to a redder Rose Red (R XII)

**Carmina Red (RC 113)** Same as Carmine (R 1)

**carneous** (Of color) flesh-colored (see 'incarnate'), (of consistency) fleshy

**carnose, carnosus** Fleshy. [*L. carnosus* < *caro* flesh]

**carumose** Somewhat fleshy

**carotiform** (Of cystidia, etc.) carrot-shaped

**carp-, carpo-, -carp** Combining forms meaning fruit [*L. Gr. karpos*]

**carpoboli** Obs. Fungi that hurl their fruiting structures, such as *Sphaerobolus* [*L. carpo- + Gr. ballein* to throw]

**carpogenic** Giving rise to fertile cells, as in the Laboulbeniales [*L. carpo- + -gen*]

**carpogenous** Living on fruit.

**carpogon, carpogone, carpogonium, pl. -ia** Part of a procarp resulting in a sporocarp after fertilization, used by de Bary synonymously with 'ascogonium' and 'archicarp' in the Ascomycetes, but also of wider application in the fungi and even for other groups, i. e., green plants. [*L. carpo- + Gr. gonos* progeny, generation.]

**carpology** The study of fruiting structures. [*L. carpo- + Gr. logos* discourse]

**Carpomycetes, Carpomycetese.** Names sometimes given to the Ascomycetes and Basidiomycetes as a group, because of the production of fruit bodies, as contrasted with the Phycomycetes or Lower Fungi (Beesey, 1907).

**carpophore.** (1) The stalk of the sporocarp (Lagarde, 1908), (2) the term used by most French mycologists to include pileus, stipe and gills or tubes, etc., or the entire fruit body, of the higher fungi [*carpo- + -phore*]

**carpophoroid.** More or less like a normal fruit body, perhaps undeveloped or aborted and usually sterile, possibly an atavistic, gasteroid aberration in a normally gymnocarpous, hemiangiocarpous, or pseudangiocarpous species.

**carposoma, pl. -mata** One of the non-fertile portions of the 'carpophore', or the carpophore in a young, nonfertile condition [*carpo- + Gr. soma* the body]

**carpospore** A spore borne in a cystocarp in the red algae, also, sometimes, any spore borne in a 'sporocarp'

**Carrot Red (RC 55)** From Apricot Buff (R XIV) to Zinc Orange (R XV) to Apricot Orange (R XIV).

**Carthamus Red (RC 88).** Tone 1 nearest to Rose Dorée (R 1), but less orange than in MP 1 L 11

**cartilaginous** (Of consistency of stipe, cortex, or cuticle), tougher than contiguous tissue but breaking like cartilage when bent, breaking with a snap [*L. cartilago* gristle]

**cary-, carya-, caryo-** A combining form meaning nucleus, preferred by many to 'karyo-' [*L. Gr. karyon*]

**caryallagic** Pertaining to that sort of reproduction in which there is nuclear change and which does not lead to clone formation, there are seven kinds of

**caryogamic** Pertaining to that type of 'caryallagic' reproduction in which nuclear fusion is not immediately preceded or followed by nuclear reduction (Link, 1929)

**caryogamy.** As ordinarily understood, the fusion of two sexual nuclei, following plasmogamy, Vuillemin (1912) would use this term for "l'association de deux noyaux qui, soit juxtaposés dans un diplocyte, soit réunis sous une membrane nucléaire commune, fonctionnent synergiquement, tout en gardant leurs

**Calopyrenomycetes** Arnaud's name (1910) for the bright-colored *Hypocreales*, cf 'Phaeopyrenomycetes'.

**calvescent** Becoming bare or bald  
[< L. *calvescere* to become bald]

**calvus** Naked, bare. [< L. *calvus* bald, without hair]

**calyciform** Cup-shaped [< L. *calyx*, *calycis* cup + -form]

**calycular** Cup-shaped

**calyculate** Bearing a cup

**calyculus, pl. -i** (Of Myxomycetes) a cuplike or calyxlike structure at the base of the sporangium

**calyptra** Cap, hood [< Gr *kalyptra* veil]

**calyptrate** Bearing a cap or lid

**calyptriform** Shaped like a lid or candle extinguisher

**calyx, pl. -lices** [< L. < Gr *kalyx* calyx of a flower]

**cameline** Camel-colored, tawny, near 'fulvous' [< L. *camelinus* pertaining to a camel]

**campanaceous** Bell-shaped [< L. *campana* bell]

**campaniform** Bell-shaped

**campanulate** (Of the pileus) bell-shaped or similar (Pl. II, Fig. 4)

**campestral** Growing in fields [< L. *campestris* < *campus* field]

**campulitropal, campulitropous** Curved [Gr *kampylos* curved + *tropos* a turn]

**campyl-, campylo-** Bent, curved [< Gr *kampylos*]

**campylidium, pl. -ia** Originally described as a new type of asexual fructification of certain lichens, but now known to be a fungous parasite of the lichen

**campylotropal, campylotropous** Curved

**Canadian tuckahoe** The sclerotium of *Polyporus tuckahoe* (Gussow) Lloyd, the same as 'stone fungus'

**canaliculate** (Of the stipe) furrowed or fluted, channeled [< L. *canalis* channel]

**Canary Yellow (RC 17)** Barium Yellow to Amber Yellow (R XVI & MP II L 3)

**cancellate** Latticed as in *Clathrus* [< L. *cancellatus* < *cancellare* to make like a lattice]

**candicans** Shining-white [< L. *candidus*]

**candidin** An antibiotic substance produced by *Streptomyces*

**candidous** Shining-white

**candle-snuff fungus** *Xylaria hypoxylon* (L. ex Fr.) Grev.

**canellaceous** Resembling cinnamon in taste or shape (the rolls of bark)  
[< L. dim. of *canna* reed]

**canescent.** (Of a surface) covered with a hoary down, becoming gray or hoary.  
[< L. *canescere* to grow white]

**canker** A disease of woody plants characterized by sharply delimited

**canous** Hoary, gray. [< L. *canus* hoary, ash-colored]

**cantharelloid** Shaped like *Cantharellus*, i. e., more or less turbinate in form, vase-shaped [Dim. of L. *cantharus* drinking cup + -oid]

**cap** The pileus in combinations in which cap is used as an adjective, see 'pileic', 'pileo-', 'pilo-', etc.

**caperatic acid** A constituent of the lichen *Farmelia caperata* (L.) Ach

**capilli-, capilla-, capillo-** A combining form denoting hair. [< L. *capillus*]

**capillaceous** Slender, comparable to a hair

**capillary.** (Of the stipe) hairlike

**capilliform** Hairlike, 'filiform'

**capillitium, pl. -ia** (Of Myxomycetes and Gasteromycetes, as *Lycoperdon*) sterile, threadlike tubes or fibers, mixed with the spores within the sporangium

**capillus** The diameter of a hair, 1/12 of a line, 1/144 or 0.00694 inch, or 176  $\mu$  (Linnæus, 1770)

**capitate** (Of cystidia, spores, etc.) having a minute knob at the tapering apex (Pl. XI, Fig. 14) [< L. *capitatus* < *caput* head]

**capitate-incrusted** (Of cystidia) with incrustation at the apex only, same as 'maricate' (Pl. XII, Fig. 8)

**capitellate** Diminutive of 'capitate'.

**capitellum, pl. -la** A little head of any sort, perhaps bearing spores within or without

**capitiform** Shaped like a head, somewhat globose

**capitulate** Having a small head, 'claviform' (Pl. XI, Fig. 17)

**capitulum, pl. -la** The globose, apical apothecium of the 'mazaeidium' of the Caliciales (Comocarpaceae) of the lichens

**capnodic, capnoid** Smoke-colored, fumose [< Gr *kappnos* smoke]

**capreolate** Having tendrils or tendril-like structures [< L. *caper* goat.]

**Capri Blue (RC 226)** Pale Nile Blue (R XIX) to Light Terre Verte (R XXXIII) rather than Capri Blue (R XX)

**Capucine Lake (RC 55)** Same as 'Carrot Red' (RC 55).

caput, pl. capita. A false head at the apex of a phialide consisting of spores formed by conidia which cohere when abstracted but which separate ultimately, as in *Cephalosporium*. [L., head.]

carbonaceous, carbonous. (Of color) dark-colored, almost black, (of consistency) consisting chiefly of substances in which carbon predominates, black and brittle, charcoal-like, cinderlike [*L. carbo*, carbonous coal, charcoal]

Cardinal Red (RC 112) Nearest to Spectrum Red or Scarlet Red (R I)

carinate. (Of spores) furnished with a keel, boat-shaped, cf. 'cymbiform', 'naviculate', 'scaphoid'. [*L. carina* keel]

carinato-plicate. Plaited so that each fold resembles a keel

cariose, carious Decaying [*L. cariosus* < *caries* decay.]

carlic, carlosic, carolic, and carolinic acids. Acids produced by *Penicillium Charlesii* G Smith

Carmine (RC 118). A redder Rose Color to a somewhat duller Rose Red (R XII)

Carmine Lake (RC 121) From Geranium Pink to more or less Rose Dorée (R 1)

Carmine Purple (RC 156) Not matchable in R, but near Spinel Pink (R XXVI) to a redder Rose Red (R XII)

Carmine Red (RC 113) Same as Carmine (R I)

carneous (Of color) flesh-colored (see 'incarnate'), (of consistency) fleshy

carneous, carnosus Fleshy [*L. carnosus* < *caro* flesh]

carumlose Somewhat fleshy

carotiform (Of cystidia, etc.) carrot-shaped

carp-, carpo-, -carp Combining forms meaning fruit [*Gr. karpos*]

carpoboli Obs. Fungi that hurl their fruiting structures, such as *Sphaerobolus* [*carpo-* + *Gr. ballean* to throw]

carpogenic Giving rise to fertile cells, as in the Laboulbeniales [*carpo-* + *-gen*]

carpogenous Living on fruit

carpogon, carpogone, carpogonium, pl. -ia Part of a procarp resulting in a sporocarp after fertilization, used by de Bary synonymously with 'ascogonium' and 'archicarp' in the Ascomycetes, but also of wider application in the fungi and even for other groups, i.e., green plants [*carpo-* + *Gr. gomos* Progeny, generation.]

carpology The study of fruiting structures [*carpo-* + *Gr. logos* discourse]

Carpomycetes, Carpomycetaceae Names sometimes given to the Ascomycetes and Basidiomycetes as a group, because of the production of fruit bodies, as contrasted with the Phycmycetes or Lower Fungi (Bessey, 1907)

carpophore. (1) The stalk of the sporocarp (Lagarde, 1906), (2) the term used by most French mycologists to include pileus, stipe and gills or tubes, etc., or the entire fruit body, of the higher fungi [*carpo-* + *-phore*]

carpophoroid More or less like a normal fruit body, perhaps undeveloped or aborted and usually sterile, possibly an atavistic, gasteroid aberration in a normally gymnocarpous, hemiangiocarpous, or pseudangiocarpous species

carposoma, pl. -mata One of the non-fertile portions of the 'carpophore', or the carpophore in a young, nonfertile condition [*carpo-* + *Gr. soma* the body]

carpospore A spore borne in a cystocarp in the red algae, also, sometimes, any spore borne in a 'sporocarp'

Carrot Red (RC 55) From Apricot Buff (R XIV) to Zinc Orange (R XV) to Apricot Orange (R XIV)

Carthamus Red (RC 88) Tone 1 nearest to Rose Dorée (R I), but less orange than in MP 1 L 11

cartilaginous (Of consistency of stipe, cortex, or cuticle), tougher than contiguous tissue but breaking like cartilage when bent, breaking with a snap [*L. cartilago* gristle]

cary-, carya-, caryo- A combining form meaning nucleus preferred by many to 'karyo-' [*Gr. karyon*]

caryallagic Pertaining to that sort of reproduction in which there is nuclear change and which does not lead to clone formation there are seven kinds of caryallagic reproduction--'caryogamomiotic', 'caryomiotogamic', 'caryomiotic', 'caryogamic', 'caryoxeugotic', 'caryoxeugolytic', and 'anomotomiotic', cf. 'acaryallagic' (Link, 1929) [*car-* + *Gr. allage* a change]

caryogamic Pertaining to that type of 'caryallagic' reproduction in which nuclear fusion is not immediately preceded or followed by nuclear reduction (Link, 1929)

caryogamomiotic Pertaining to that type of 'caryallagic' reproduction in which nuclear fusion is followed immediately by nuclear reduction (Link, 1929) [*car-* + *Gr. gamos* marriage + *iosis* a lessening]

caryogamy. As ordinarily understood, the fusion of two sexual nuclei, following plasmogamy, Vuillemin (1912) would use this term for "l'association de deux noyaux qui, soit juxtaposés dans un diploctyte, soit réunis sous une membrane nucléaire commune, fonctionnent synergiquement, tout en gardant leurs

- parties élémentaires distinctes," as distinguished from 'caryomixis'. [caryo- + -gamy.]
- caryolytic. Relating to nuclear dissolution.
- + Gr meiosis reduction + gamos marriage.]
- caryomiotic. Pertaining to that type of 'caryallagic' reproduction in which nuclear reduction is not immediately preceded or followed by nuclear fusion (Link, 1929). [caryo- + Gr meiosis reduction]
- caryomixis. The actual fusion of two sexual nuclei, as distinguished from 'caryogamy' by Vuillemin (1912)
- caryozeugolytic. Pertaining to that type of 'caryallagic' reproduction in which nuclear separation occurs in the dicaryophase before fusion takes place (Link 1929). [caryo- + Gr zeugis a joining + lysis a loosening]
- joining ]
- caryozeuxis. The pairing of nuclei prior to copulation (Knep, 1928) [caryo- + Gr zeugis a joining.]
- casideoous. Helmet-shaped [L. cassia, cassidis helmet]
- castaneous. Chestnut-colored, SI, 10 is nearly the same as MP 7 E 10 and near Burnt Umber R XXVIII, Chestnut R II is more reddish and near to MP 7 L 10
- cata-species (Of rusts) a name sometimes given to a species with all the stages but the pycnia.
- catasthecium. Von Höhnel's term (1918) of the fruit body, an inverted 'thyriothecium'. [Gr kata down + thēke case]
- catenarin. A metabolic product of Helminthosporium catenarium Drechs and other H spp
- catenate. In chains (Pl. XIV, Fig 11) [L. catena chain]
- cateniferous. Bearing chains [L. catena + -ferous.]
- catenigerous. Bearing chains, producing chains [L. catena + genero to bear.]
- catenulate. Formed in parts united or linked as in a chain (Pl. XIV, Fig. 11) [L. catenula a little chain]
- catenuliform. Chainlike.
- caterpillar fungus. A species of Cordyceps on caterpillars or other insect larvae.
- catothecium. Same as 'catasthecium'.
- catotropic. (Of a hymenophore, etc ), pointed downward, turned down. [Gr. kata down + tropikos < trepein to turn.]
- caudate. Tailed [L. cauda tail.]
- caul-, cauli-, caulo-, -caulous. Combining forms meaning stem, stalk. [Gr. kanlos stalk.]
- caulescent. Becoming stalked [L. caulis stem]
- caulicole, caulicolous. Growing on stems [cauli- + -cole, -colous.]
- cauligenous, caulogenous. On stems, arising from stems. [culti-, caulo- + Gr. (gen) < gignesthai to be born]
- caulocystidium. A cystidiumlike cell on the stipe, numbers of which may form a sort of "skin" on the stipe of agarics (Buller, 1924) [caulo- + cystidium]
- caulotrichome. A hairlike cell on the stipe, a term suggested by Buller (1924) as a more accurate term than
- caustic. (Of taste) biting, like cayenne pepper [L. causticus < Gr. kaustikos a burning]
- cavernose, cavernous. Having hollows, hollow [L. caverna < cavus hollow.]
- cavitate. Hollow.
- cedar apple. The gall-like hypertrophy of twigs of Juniperus caused by species of Gymnosporangium, which produce the telial stage--a stage of the apple rusts
- Cedar Green (RC 283). Cedar Green (R VI) to Dark Cress Green (R XXXI).
- cellar fungus Coniophora puteana (Schum. ex Fr.) Karst
- cellarhole. An enlarged storage cell with thin walls in certain Moniliales (Curzi, 1930). [L. cellarius a storeroom.]
- cellular spore Obs. A 'sporidesm'
- celluliform. Cellshaped [L. cellula a little storeroom + form.]
- cellulin. A carbohydrate found in Leptomitales, as "cellulin plugs" or pseudosepta in the hyphae.
- center. See 'receptive center', 'directive center'
- centimeter. In the metric system, 0.01 meter, equal to 10 millimeters, approximately 2/5 inch (0.3937 in ), abbreviation, cm.
- centrifugal. Around the margin, developing from the center outward, directing or tending away from a center. [L. centrum center + fugere to flee]
- cep. The edible Boletus edulis Bull. ex Fr. [F. cèpe name of this fungus]
- cepaceous. Having the taste or smell of garlic or onions, 'alliaceous'. [L. cepa onion]

cepaeform. Onion-shaped. [*L. cepa* onion + *form*.]

cephalodium A term first used by Acharius (1803) to designate certain globose lichen apothecia but now restricted to those gall-like outgrowths which are in organic connection with the thallus but which contain one or more algae of different type from the one present in the gonidial zone [*< Gr. kephalē* head.].

cephalophore A conidial fructification wherein the spores are held in a spherical mass by mucilage, i.e., in a 'cephalosporium' (Pinkerton 1936) [*< Gr. kephalē* head + *-phorē*.]

cephalosporial Of, pertaining to, or possessing, 'cephalosporia'

cephalosporium, pl. -ia A spore ball, a spherical mass of spores held in mucilage, as in the genus *Cephalosporium*, etc

ceraceous Waxy [*< L. cera* wax]

ceridium The mycelium of some fungi, apparently obsolete. [*< Gr. keris* small comb]

cerebriform Brainlike in appearance, convoluted [*< L. cerebrum* brain + *form*]

cerebro-convolute Having brainlike folds

cerebroid, cerebrose (Of the surface of the pileus, spores, etc) convoluted like a brain

cerous, Waxy [*< L. cera* wax]

cerinous (Of color) like yellow wax (see Wax Yellow R XVI, MP 11 L 4)

Criss (RC 91) Between Scarlet Red and Scarlet (R I)

cernuus Nodding inclined, drooping [*< L. cernuus* stooping]

ceruleous See 'caeruleous'

cerussate White, like white lead [*< L. cerussa* white lead]

cervine. (Of color) fawn-colored (R XL, MP 14 A 1), (of cystidia, etc) horned, pronged [*< L. cervus* deer]

caesious Same as 'caesious'

caespitose Same as 'caespitose'

cestric acid The bitter principle of the lichen Iceland moss [*Cetraria islandica* (L.) Ach.]

cestrarin. Same as 'cestric acid'

chaetomin. An antibiotic substance produced by *Chaetomium cochliodes* Pálliser; highly effective against Gram-positive organisms

cheimomorphous Cheimomorphous

cheimomorphous Cheimomorphous

chalybeus Steel-colored, cf. Steel (MP 47 A 4), which is something near Deep Neutral Gray (R LIII) [*L. chalybeus* made of steel]

Chamois (RC 325) Same as Chamois (R XXX).

channeled Grooved, hollowed out, trough-like, 'canaliculate'

chanterelle The edible *Cantharellus cibarius* Fr

chartaceous Papery. [*< L. charta* < *Gr. chartēs* leaf of paper]

cheesecrumb The old common name in some parts of England for the horse mushroom, also used for certain Boleti.

cheilocyst, cheilocystidium A cystidium occurring on the edge of a gill (Buller, 1924) [*< Gr. cheilos* lip + *kystis* bladder]

cheilotrichome A hairlike cell on the edge of a gill, a term suggested by Buller (1924) as a more accurate term than 'cheilocystidium', but not recommended because of the established use of the word 'cystidium' for these structures [*< Gr. cheilos* + *thrix*, *trichos* hair]

cheitoid Same as 'cheitoid'

chermesine Crimson (between Pomegranate Purple and Bordeaux R XII, MP 5 J 6), 'purpureous' [*< Persian kermes*]

Cherry Red (RC 91) Between Scarlet-Red and Scarlet (R I)

Chessy Copper (RC 228) China Blue to Dark Chessylite Blue (R XX)

Chessylite (RC 228) China Blue to Dark Chessylite Blue (R XX)

chiastic (Of spindles of dividing nuclei) across the nucleus, perpendicular to the long axis [*< Gr. chiasma* to mark crosswise]

chiastobasidium A type of 'holobasidium' which is constantly clavate and in which the nuclear spindles are placed crosswise at the same level (Juel, 1898), cf. 'stichobasidium'

China Blue (RC 210) Celadine Green to Lily Green (R XLVII)

Chinese Orange (RC 57) Near Xanthine Orange (R II)

Chinese yeast *Mucor Rouxi* (Calm) Wehm. and other fungi

chitoid Shaped like a hand. [*< Gr. cheir* hand]

chironym A manuscript name

chirosporous Having spores shaped like

a hand, as in Cheilomyces.

chrotype The specimen upon which a manuscript name is based.

chitin. A nitrogen-containing polysaccharide found in animal tissues.

chiton, tunic [ < Gr. chiton ]

chitinoclastic Having the power of breaking up or digesting chitin, as certain chytrids [ < Gr. chiton tunic + klastos broken ]

chitinophilic (Of certain chytridiaceous fungi), growing upon such chitinous substances as insect skeletons, etc (Karling, 1945, 1946) [ < Gr. chiton an outer covering + -philic ]

Chitomyces One of Van Tieghem's (1874, 1876) two divisions of the fungi in his "première combinaison," characterized as possessing mycelium, while the Gymnomycetes possessed a plasmodium

chitosan A nitrogenous sugar derivative, sometimes called 'mycosin', found in fungi (Zellner, 1907)

chlamydo-aleuria, chlamydo-aleuriospores Uninucleate or rarely binucleate, polymorphic spores, endogenous or

chlamydospore (1) A thick-walled, rounded spore developed from a triramous

volume, found in almost all parasitic fungi (meaning probably parasitic upon animals), the formation of which is influenced by physicochemical factors of the medium (Origoraki, 1936) [ < Gr. chlamys, -ydos cloak + spore ]

chlamydosporic Having chlamydospores, like chlamydospores

chlorellin A substance obtained from nutrient cultures of the green alga Chlorella, which shows antibiotic activity against both Gram-positive and Gram-negative organisms

chlorine Greenish-yellow, flavovirent [ < Gr. chlōros green < chlōē verdure ]

chloromycin An antibiotic substance produced by Streptomyces Venezuelae Ehrlich et al

chlororaphin A green pigment produced by Bacillus chlororaphis [Pseudomonas chlororaphis (Guig & Sauv.) Det. Man 1930]

choke A disease of grasses caused by Epichloe typhina (Fr.) Tul

chondroid. (Of the strengthening strands of hyphae in lichens) hard and tough like cartilage [ < Gr. chondros cartilage ]

chorebutanosis The skin disease of

chrom-, chromo- A combining form meaning color [ < Gr. chrōma ]

Chrome Green (RC 236). Near Dusky Blush Green (R XXXIII), not Chromium Green (R XXXII)

Chrome Yellow (RC 20) Equals Lemon Chrome (R IV), light to deeper

chromidia Granules of trophochromatin which are extruded from the nucleus into the cytoplasm [ < Gr. chrōma color ]

chromidia hypothesis The theory that the nuclei of rhizopods and other similar organisms contain idio- and trophochromatin, the latter of which is extruded into the cytoplasm as chromidia and degenerates or plays a dominant role in the differentiation of specialized structures (Karling, 1942)

chromidial stage A nuclear stage during which the trophochromatin is extruded into the cytoplasm (Karling, 1942).

chromidium A gonidium of lichens, i.e., the algal component of the lichen thallus

chromoblastomycosis A skin disease in man caused by Hormodendron Pedrosoi Brumpt, H. compactum Carrión, and Phialophora verrucosa Thaxter

chromogen An organism imparting its own pigment to the substratum, artificial or natural (Ehrlich, 1941) [ < chromo- + Gr. (gen-) < gignesthai to be born ]

chromogenesis. The production of color or pigment [ < chromo- + Gr. genesis origin ]

chromogen-hypha A pigmented hypha (Lohweg, 1941)

chromogenic, chromogenous Color-producing

chromomycosis Same as 'chromoblastomycosis'

chromoparous A term applied to bacteria that are colorless, but which excrete coloring matter (Bejerinck) [ < chroma- + Gr. parechein to make ]

chromophilous Deeply staining [ < chroma- + -philous ]

chromophorous Containing coloring matter as part of the essential organization [ < chromo- + -phorous ]

chroolepoid. Covered with yellow scales, like the genus Chroolepis of the lichens

chrysa-, chryso- A combining form meaning golden [ < Gr. chryseos gold ]

chrysaellous Golden-hued.

chryseous. Golden yellow (between Deep Chrome and Cadmium Yellow III, MP 10 L 7), same as 's aureous'.

**chrysochrous** Having a yellow skin or pellicle [**< chryso-** + Gr. *chrola* superficial appearance, also skin or surface]

**chrysogenin** A yellow pigment, probably a quinol, produced by *Penicillium chrysogenum* Thom and *P. notatum* Westling, which shows no antibacterial properties

**chrysogonidium, pl -ia** A yellow gonidium of the lichens, as in *Trentepohlia*

**chrysogonimus, pl -mi** A layer of yellow gonidia in some lichens [**< chryso-** + Gr *gonos* progeny]

**chrysophanic acid** A yellow crystalline compound found in the wall lichen [*Xanthoria parietinus* (L.) Beltr.] also called 'parietin' and 'parietic acid'

**chy**

**-phagus**]

**chytrid** One of the Chytridiales [**< Gr chytridium** small pot]

**chytridiaceous** Having the characteristics of the Chytridiales

**cili-, cilio-** A combining form meaning hair [**< L. cilium** eyelash]

**ciliate** Fringed with hairs

**ciliato-dentate** Having teeth finely 'serrate', as if fringed

**ciliatulate** Slightly ciliate [**< L. dim of cilium**]

**ciliform** Resembling cilia

**ciliograde** Moving by means of cilia [**< cilio-** + L. *gradus* to walk]

**ciliolate** Having cilia [**< L. dim of cilium**]

**cilium, pl -ia** A relatively short, vibratile, protoplasmic, swimming process with an elastic filament arising from a basal granule and surrounded by

a cytoplasmic sheath, usually occurring in numbers and often in rows, in the lichens, a slender filament composed of a bundle of fibers on the upper surface or at the margin of the thallus Cilia and flagella are often confused [**< L. cilium** eyelash]

**cincinnal, cincinnate** Curled, rolled around [**< L. cincinnus** curl]

**cineraceous, cinereous** Ashy-gray. Cinereous (R LI, MP 35 A 3) is really a bluish gray, but to many it means something like Drab, Light Drab, or Drab Gray (R XLVI) [**< L. cineraceus** **< cinis** ashes]

**cinerescant** Becoming ashen [**< L. cinerescere** to turn to ashes]

**cingula, pl -lae** An annuliform structure <sup>dependent on the modification of the</sup>

**cingulum** a girdle]

**cingulate** (1) Surrounded, bordered, (2) (of the annuliform structure on the stipe) having a true 'cingula',

**cinnabar, cinnabarine** Vermilion-red, between Scarlet and Grenadine Red of R I & II, between MP 2 G 12 and 2 I 12 [**< L. cinnabaris** a pigment from the gum of the dragon's-blood tree]

**cinnabarin** An orange pigment isolated from *Polyporus cinnabarinus* (Jacq ex Fr.) Fr

**cinnamomeous** Cinnamon-colored

**cinnamon** Properly, a light brown with a little pinkish (R XXX, MP 12 E 7), but usually used as meaning Cinnamon Brown (R XV, MP 14 I 10), RC 323 same as R XXX

**circinate** Coiled into a ring, or partially so [**< L. circipatus** **< Gr kirkinos** **< kirkos** circle]

**circinule** A somewhat thick-walled, sub-spherical or irregular, or more or less

**circulin** An antibiotic substance produced by *Bacillus circulans* Jordan, found to be effective against several Gram-negative plant pathogens

**circum-** A prefix signifying around, about [**< L. prefix**]

**circumambient** Encircling [**< circum-** + L. *ambire* to walk]

**circumcinct** Girded around [**< L. circumcingere** to surround]

**circumcissile** (Of the volva) dehiscing as if cut circularly around, opening on



- a circular or equatorial line (see Pl. VI, Figs. 4, 5, 6, & 7). [< circum- + L. scindere to cut]
- circumvallate. Surrounded. [< circum- + L. vallum wall.]
- cirrrate, cirrhate. Curled. [< L. cirratus curled < cirrus curl of hair.]
- cirrhiferous, cirrhigerous, cirriferous. Producing tendrils or tendril-like structures. [< L. cirrus a natural curl + ferre to bear.]
- cirrhose, cirrhous, cirrose. Curled, curly, having a tendril
- cirrus, pl. -ri, cirrus, pl. -ri. A tendril-like curl of exuded spores, 'spore horn' [L.]
- citriform. Lemon-shaped [< L. citrus the citrus tree + form.]
- citrine. A color, variously interpreted, the Citrine of Saccardo (S I, 24) is Lemon Yellow R IV and near MP 10 K 3, the Citrines III IV and MP 14 L 6 are very olivaceous
- citrinin. A phenolic carboxylic acid produced by Penicillium citrinum Thom and several species of Aspergillus, which is bactericidal almost exclusively against Gram-positive species
- citromycetin. A metabolic product of various species of Citromyces
- cladogenous. Borne on branches. [< Gr. klados a branch + (gen) < gignesthai to be born]
- clamp. On the mycelium of Basidiomycetes, the small, semicircular, hollow pro-
- clavate type. One of Cunningham's three types (1946) of polyporaceous basidia, the other elements being ...
- dense palisade arranged irregularly and ...
- clavatin. Same as 'clavacin'.
- claviform. Club-shaped; 'capitulate' (Pl XI, Fig 17)
- claviformum. Same as 'clavacin'.
- claviflose. Clubbed, markedly club-shaped.
- clavoid. Clublike.
- clavulate. Somewhat club-shaped
- clavule. A club-shaped sporophore in certain fungi, as Clavaria.
- clavus. Obs. An ergot disease in grasses, in which the young grains are aborted to club-shaped sclerotia.
- clay-color. Ochraceous-cinnamon-brown (R XXXIX, MP 13 J 8), 'argillaceous'.
- Clear Light Violet (RC 189). Near Daphne Red (R XXXVIII)
- cleavage plane. (In the Mucorales) the plane of separation of the protoplasm between the columella and the sporogenous region by a peculiar process of ...
- cleisto-. A combining form meaning closed [< Gr. kleistos]
- cleistocarp (noun). Same as 'cleistothecium'. [< cleisto- + Gr. karpōs fruit]
- cleistocarp (adj.), cleistocarpous. Having the ascocarp enclosed, the ascospores being freed by rupture or decay of the ascocarp, as in the Erysiphales, possessing a 'cleistothecium'.
- cleistothecium, pl. -cia. A closed ascocarp, opening by rupture, characteristic of the Erysiphales, a 'cleistocarpous' ascocarp. [< cleisto- + Gr. thēkē a case to put anything in.]
- clitidium, pl. -ia. In the lichens, a filament in a 'clinosporangium' from which 'clinospores' are abjected (Minks, 1878) [< Gr. klinein to incline]
- clinode. A term proposed by Lévêillé for the sporophores of the Uredinales.
- clinosporangium, pl. -ia. In lower forms of the lichens for the most part, a minute conceptacle in which 'clinospores' are abjected from 'clitidia' (Minks, 1878)
- clinospore. (1) In the lichens, a spore abjected from a 'clitidium' in a 'clinosporangium' (Minks, 1878),
- clamp cell. A term used inaccurately for 'clamp'
- clamp connection. See 'clamp'
- Claret (RC 167). Not matched in R, but MP 3 K 4 III near it
- clastotype. A fragment of a type specimen [< Gr. klastos broken + type]
- clathrate, clathroid. Latticed [< L. clathratus latticed]
- clava, pl. -vae. The club-shaped fruiting structure of certain fungi such as Cordyceps, etc [L., club]
- clavacin. An antibiotic substance produced by Aspergillus clavatus Desm and species of Penicillium, clavatin, claviformin, patulin, and expansin are the same
- clavariolike, clavarioid. Coral-like, as in Clavaria
- clavate. (Of the stipe) thick toward the base, like a club, (of basidia, cystidia, etc.) thickened at the apex, club-shaped (Pl XI, Fig 10)
- clavate-bulbous. (Of the stipe) having a bulb that tapers gradually upward



palingenetic, prior to the origin of the group in question," i.e., for the Phycomyces, cf. his 'apocyte' and 'dipocyte' [< coeno- + Gr. kytos a cell]

**coenocytic** Possessing a protoplast in which nuclear divisions have not been followed by cytoplasmic cleavage, hence, within the limits of the foregoing, multinucleate or without cross walls

**coenogametangium** A coenocytic gametangium of the Zygomycetes (Schussnig, 1948) [< coeno- + gamete + Gr. angion vessel]

**coenogamete** (Of Mucorales) a gamete with several nuclei, i.e., a 'gametangium' [coeno- + gamete]

**coenogamy** The union or fusion of coenogametangia (Schussnig, 1948) [coeno- + -gamy]

**coenogony** Multiplication and reproductive processes carried on through the agency of coenocytic elements [coeno- + -gony]

**coenosporangium** A coenocytic sporangium producing coenosporangia, as in the Zygomycetes (Schussnig, 1948) [< coeno- + Gr. spora seed + angion vessel]

**coenosporangium** A coenocytic spore (sporangiospore) formed in a coenosporangium, as in the Zygomycetes (Schussnig, 1948), or an obspore (Langeron, 1943). [< coeno- + Gr. spora seed]

**coenozygospore** Same as 'zygospore' (Langeron, 1943) [< coeno- + Gr. zygos yoke + spora seed]

**coenozygote** (Of Mucorales) a zygote resulting from the union of 'coenogametes' (i.e., gametangia) [< coeno- + Gr. zygos yoke.]

**coeruleous** Same as 'caeruleous'

**coerulescent** Turning sky blue

**coetaneous** Of the same age, existing at the same time [< co- together + L. aetas age]

**coffea** Coffee-like, shaped like a coffee bean [< coffea < Ar. kahwah coffee]

**coffeiform** Coffee-bean-shaped

**cognate** Related

**cohabitant** Living together [< L. cohabitare < co- + habitare to dwell]

**coherent** (Of stipes) grown together, adhering [< co- + L. haerere to adhere]

**col-** See 'co-'

-cr

**colicine** An antibiotic substance produced by Escherichia coli (Migula) Castellani & Chalmers.

**colletatin** An antibiotic substance obtained from aerobic sporulating bacilli isolated from the soil.

**collabent** Collapsing, falling in (Pl. VII, Fig. 10). [< L. collabi to fall in, collapse, totter]

**collapsed** Sunken.

**collar** One of Gilbert's (1947) six annular structures, the result of the union of the marginal veil and the ...

**collarlike** Collared, attached to a collar.

**collarium**, pl. -ia In Marasmius, a collar or ring about the apex of the stipe into which are inserted the inner edges of the gills, which therefore make no direct contact with the stipe.

**collenchyma layer** Ed Fischer's term (1884) for the endoperidium of Sphaerobolus (Gasteromycetes)

**colliculose, colliculous** Having little round elevations [< L.L. dim of L. collis hill]

**colliferous** Bearing a collar, as the stipe of an agaric [< L. collum a neck + -ferous]

**col'** ...

**colored zone** A zone in decayed wood consisting of an organized mass of pigmented hyphae located in the vegetative part of the hyaline mycelium (Hopp, 1938), cf. 'pseudosclerotium'.

**colorific** (Of lichens) yielding a dye

**color of the reverse** The color of a culture as seen from the underside of an agar slant or a petri dish

**columbine** Dove-colored, of the tint of a blue pigeon, according to Saccardo, near 'ardosiaecous'. [< L. columbinus < columba dove]

**columella**, pl. -lae A persistent, sterile, axial body within a sporangium or fruit body. [< L. dim of columen column]

**columellate** Bearing or possessing a 'columella'.



called endoconidia; in Actinomycetes, the hyphal element forming 'micro-aleuria' [< conidi- + Gr. angeion vessel]

condiatiated Fertilized or stimulated to form perithecia by conidia of proper sex reaction

condiation The fertilization of an ascogonium or stimulation of a perithecial primordium to form perithecia by conidia of the proper compatibility group (see Hackus, 1939)

condidium, pl -ia A term proposed by Whetzel (1945) to designate all types of conidial fructification

condiferous Bearing conidia. [< conidium + -ferous]

condioid = re

condiocarp A fruit body producing conidia or conidioid spores [condio- + -carp]

condioid Resembling conidia [condi- + -oid]

condiole A small conidium, usually borne on another, in Empusa, a secondary conidium

condiome A conidia-bearing body

condiophore A specialized hypha or sporophore bearing conidia [< conidio- + Gr phoros < pherein to bear]

condiosporangium The conidiumlike or deciduous zoosporangium of certain of the Peronosporales

condiospore Same as 'conidium'

conidium, pl -ia A term first used by Link, 1807 (1) A thin-walled,

coniocyst. A closed sporangium resembling a tubercle, containing a mass of spores. [< Gr. konis dust + kystos bladder]

Coniomyceles, Fries' term (1828) for a large group of the Fungi, which included certain present-day Phyllostictales (Sphaeropsidales) and Melanconiales, and the Ustilaginales and Uredinales.

conjugate. Joined, yoked, paired. [< con- + L. yugum yoke.]

conjugate division, conjugate nuclear division. Simultaneous division of the paired sex nuclei, when a considerable development of the diploid takes place between plasmogamy and karyogamy, as in the Uredinales, the synchronous division of the dicaryon, dicaryotic nuclear division (Buller, 1941).

conjugate nuclei. Two nuclei that are associated with one another in one and the same cell and that divide simultaneously, with the long axes of their spindles side by side and parallel to one another, a dicaryon (Poiret and Raciborski, 1895).

conjugation The union of two 'isogametes', forming a 'zygote' which is usually a 'zygospore'.

conjugation tube A tube between two copulating cells, as in Oomycetes

conjunction The line of reproductive structures, such as pycnidia, zygospores, etc., in the zone of merging hyphae from two sources (Goossens, 1928).

conk. A lumbermen's term for the fruit body of hymenomycetous wood-destroying fungi, chiefly polyporaceous or hydaceous

connascent. Produced at the same time. [< con- + L. nascere to be born]

connate (Of stipes) grown together. [< L. connatus born together]

connective. (noun) Same as 'disjunctor'.

conoid Cone-shaped

consistency The firmness, density, or solidity of the tissues which compose the parts of a fruit body, etc

consociate Joined, associated [< con- + L. socius companion]

consortism The vital union of organisms each of which is dependent upon the other for its growth and well-being (Grisebach and Reinke, 1873), cf 'symbiosis', 'mutualism' [< L. consors < con- + sortis lot]

consortium, pl -ia Concretely, the lichen structure in which an alga and a fungus live in that relation called 'mutualistic symbiosis', also often used, whether correctly or not, as a synonym of 'consortism'.

conigenous Arising from, or living upon, cones [< Gr. konos pine cone + -genous.]

- consortium theory. The theory of the lichen organization developed by van Tieghem (1874), de Bary (1879), and Reinke (1872, 1874), called also mutualistic symbiosis, according to which the fungus is supposed to live upon the assimilation products of the algal gonidia while the gonidia utilize the inorganic salts absorbed by the fungus from the substrate, with the result that both partners profit from the association and have formed a new systematic unity, cf. 'holism' (see Quispel, 1943).
- conspectus : A survey, general view [L]
- conspurate. Polluted. [con- + L. spurcatus polluted]
- constant Invariably present or always in the same condition.
- constricted Drawn together, contracted [L. constrictus < constringere to draw together.]
- constriction. Transverse contraction, (of spore formation) the process by which a spore is cut off by a narrowing of a hypha, conidiophore, etc
- consubstantiate Of the same substance or nature [con- + L. sub- under + stare to stand]
- contaminated. (Of cultures) not pure, (of seeds, etc.) infected on the outside [L. contaminatus < contaminare to contaminate]
- contaminate Obs Having a covering that is between bristly and aculeate (Lindley)
- context. The inner or body tissue of a fruit body which supports the hymenophores in the larger and especially the pileate species of Hymenomycetes, the flesh of agarics and boletes,--used by some to apply only to the body substance of the pileus, by others to include the inner tissues of the stipe as well, often regarded as synonymous with 'trama'. [con- + L. texere to weave]
- contingent Touching [L. contingere to touch]
- contorted Twisted [con- + L. torquere to twist]
- contracted-tufted. (Of the surface of the pileus of fleshy Hymenomycetes) hardly rimose-squamulose, but appearing as if the surface had become rimose by the contraction of the tomentum in such a manner that the fibrils are definitely tufted
- convergent (Of the trama of gills) having hyphae such that in section they are seen to turn or curve inward to a median line [con- + L. vergere to incline.]
- convex. (Of the pileus) regularly rounded, broadly obtuse (Pl. I, Figs 1 & 2).
- convex-expanded. (Of the pileus) changing during growth from convex and tending toward plane, the margin often remaining decurved (Pl. I, Figs. 1 & 3)
- convex-plane (Of the pileus) changing from convex when young to flat when expanded
- convolute, convoluted Same as 'cerebrose', rolled around [con- + L. volvere to roll]
- Coppery Old Rose (RC 147) Not much different from Bronzy Old Rose (RC 148)
- Coppery Orange (RC 56) Near Ochraceous Orange (R XV)
- Coppery Orange Red (RC 56). Near Ochraceous Orange (R XV)
- Coppery Red (RC 108) Not far from Carnelian Red (R XIV)
- Coppery Yellow (RC 32) Sulphine Yellow to Orange Citrine (R IV)
- coprinoid, Coprinus-type Having inequithymeniferous organization and with the dimorphic or rarely more polymorphic basidia dispersed in a more or less regular manner in a regular pavement of pseudoparaphyses which support the basidia mechanically and act as spacers
- coprinophilous Parasitic upon the genus Coprinus
- copro- A combining form meaning dung, excrement [Gr kopros]
- coprobious Living on dung [con- + Gr bios life]
- coprogen A growth factor present in dung, required by Pilobolus spp. (Hesseltine et al. 1953) [copro- + -gen]
- coprophagous, coprophilous Dung-inhabiting filiculous [copro- + -phagus, -philous]
- coprophyte A dung-inhabiting plant, often used for 'saprophyte' [copro- + -phyte]
- copulant A term used by Kniep (1928) to designate those elements which copulate, under the conditions of "sexuality" in such fungi as the Hymenomycetes in which there is no morphological distinction between the thalli which unite to form a dicaryon-thallus, regardless of whether the elements are nuclei, cells, or thalli [L. copulare to couple]
- copulation The union or fusion of sexual elements, cf. 'merogamy'
- cor- See 'co-'
- coracine Glossy-black, raven-black [Gr korax crow]
- coracoid Shaped like a crow's beak
- coral fungi The Clavariaceae.
- coralliform Corallike in form
- coralline (Of form) corallike, (of color) Coral Red (R XIII, MP 2 I 10), according to Saccardo, same as 'incarnate'
- coralloid Having the form or consistency

of coral, —especially of the Clavariaceae (Pl. III, Fig. 6)

coralloid development. In the Gastero-

Coralloides Obs. Tournefort's genus (1694) for what has been called Clavaria since Linnaeus

Coral Red (RC 76). From Carrot Red to Carmelian Red (R XIV)

coral spot A branch disease of

coral spot fungus Nectria cinnabarina (Tode ex Fr.) Fr

corbicula (Of Uredinales) a paraphysis-like structure of the telium different

apparently used by the author for the entire basketlike structure (Kuhnholz-Lordat, 1941, 1944) [L., little basket]

corbiculate (Of telia and of Uredinales) provided with 'corbicules', in a morphological or a taxonomic sense, respectively

cordate Heart-shaped [< L. cor. cordis, heart]

coremial Like the genus Coremium, like a 'coremium'

coremiod Broomlike, like a 'coremium'

coremiospore One of a chain of spores formed in the caput of a 'coremium'

coremium, pl. -ia A fascicle of conidiophores, as in the genus Coremium, a 'synnema' or, often, a looser fascicle (Pl. VIII, Fig. 6) [< Gr. korēma filth, refuse, also, broom]

coriaccellate Somewhat leathery [< L. corium leather]

coriaceous, coriaceous Of a leathery texture

Cornthian Red (RC 105) Not far from Deep Brownish Vinaceous (R XXXIX)

cork In the Scottish Highlands the name of Lecanora tartarea (L.) Ach [Ochrolechia tartarea (L.) Mass.], the source of a crimson or purple dye by what seems to be essentially the 'archil' process, also called 'korker'

corneous Of a horny texture [< L. cornu horn]

Cornflower Blue (RC 212) Neropaline Blue (R XXII) to a little lighter Paris Blue (R VIII)

corniculate Slightly or somewhat horned, having small horns [L. corniculum little horn]

corniculate-pinnate. (Of paraphyses), having small hornlike or bristly projections, more or less like a bottle brush, see 'acanthophysis'

corniform Horn-shaped [L. cornu horn + form]

cornute. Horned, hornlike, (of aecia) hornlike, pointed, with the peridium made up of characteristically marked and imbricated cells and rupturing by longitudinal slits, 'rosettefold' (Pl. X, Fig. 3)

cornutin. An alkaloid from ergots (Zeliner, 1907).

coronate. Crowned (Pl. XIV, Fig. 10) [< L. corona crown]

correct name The legitimate name of a taxon with a particular circumscription, position, and rank (note to new Article 8 bis, of the International Rules of Botanical Nomenclature, Stockholm Congress, 1950)

corrugate (Of a surface) coarsely wrinkled or ridged [< L. cor (con-) + rugare to wrinkle]

cortex The densely interlaced and more or less sclerotized outer layer or rind of a fruit body, the hyphal elements of which may be more or less modified (Lohwag, 1941), cf. 'derm', 'cutis', [L., bark]

cortical. Of the cortex of fungi, or cortex or bark of higher plants

corticate. Possessing a cortex or bark

corticicolous Living or growing on bark or cortex [< L. cortex bark + colere to inhabit]

corticin An antibiotic substance produced by Corticium sp

corticoid Having the characters of the genus Corticium, with the hymenial surface even, as contrasted with 'grandinoid', 'hydroid', etc

corticole, corticolous Less correct variants of 'corticicolous'

cortina Formerly, the 'curtain', as hanging from the margin of the pileus, now, the inner or partial veil in some genera of agarics, the structure of which is cob-

cortinate Provided with a cortina, or (of the stipe) covered by the residual threads of the cortina (Pl. VI, Fig. 1).

cortiniform (Of the annulus) more or less like a 'cortina'

corvine Pertaining to the raven or crow, hence, black [< L. corvus raven]

corylophilin Same as 'penatin'.

**corynebacteria** Bacteria of the family Corynebacteriaceae, containing the diphtheroid forms, supposedly closely related to the actinomycetes although not in the same order.

**coscinocystidium.** A pseudocystidium which is the protruding end of a 'coscinoid'

**coscinoid** A long, filamentous, brown

sieve.1

costa A ridge or rib. [L.]

costate. Ridged, fluted (Pl. V, Fig. 3)

**cottony** (Of a surface) covered with a soft, cottonlike substance.

**cotyliform** Dish-shaped or wheel-shaped, with an erect or upturned border  
[*L. cotula (cotyla)* < *Gr kotylē* cup, measuring vessel]

**cotype** Any specimen of the author's original type material when multiple, if no single specimen was designated as the 'holotype', apparently first used by C. O. Waterhouse but first published by Oldfield Thomas (1893, p. 242) accord-

use in mycological nomenclature

**coumarin, coumarine, coumarin** A compound formed by sweet clover and other plants, which has a characteristic odor, not much if any different from mellilot

carmesine (Of color) mixed, varied  
[ < Gr. krama mixture ]

cramp balls. The fruit bodies of Daldinia concentrica (Bolt ex Fr) Ces & de Not (Ainsworth & Bisby, 1943), so called because in rural districts in England they were carried in the pocket as a charm against cramps.

**cratera** A cup-shaped receptacle [*< L. crater < Gr. krater bowl, mixing vessel*]

**crateriform** Goblet- or cup-shaped

Cream Yellow (RC 30) Nearly Naphthalene Yellow to Naples Yellow (R XVI)

**Creamy White (RC 10)** Just off a white  
to Cream Color (R XVI)

cremeous Cream-colored (R XVI, MP 9  
D 2 S II, 27)

cremoricolor Cream color [L. cremor  
thick broth, pap + color]

**crenate** (Of the edges of gills, the mouths of tubes, or the margin of the pileus)  
 scalloped, round-toothed (Pl. VII, Fig. 7)  
 { < L. crena notch }

crenellate Same as 'crenulate'

crenulate Very finely 'crenate' (as seen under a hand lens) (Pl. VII, Fig. 8)

cretaceous (Of color or consistency) like  
chalk [*< L. cretaceus < creta chalk*]

cribrate Same as 'cribrose'

**cribriform.** Having the form of a sieve, perforated with many small openings  
[ < L. *cribrum* sieve + *form* ]

eribrose Sievelike, with sievelike markings,--sometimes used to describe the pitted-reticulate condition of the apex of the stipe of boletes resulting from the decurrence of the walls of the tubes [*L. cribrum* siev.]

Crimson Carmine (RC 159) Nearly Rose  
Color to a Tyrian Rose (R. XII)

Crimson Lake (RC 163) Not matched in R, somewhat near Pompeian Red (R XIII) in a lighter Garnet Brown (R 1)

**Crimson Pink (RC 150)** A deeper Hermosa Pink to Eosine Pink (R 1).

Crimson Red (RC 114) Not matched in R, nearest to Nopal Red and Carmine (R 1)

crinate, crinite Hairy, crested [ $< L$   
crinitus covered with hair]

crisate, crisped (Of gills, etc.) finely  
curled or crinkled, as of gills of  
*Trogia* (Pl VIII, Fig W) [*L. crispus*  
curly]

**crista** A ridge or crest, especially a ridge-like membrane running the length of the cell of such bacteria as *Cristispira* [L]

ariate Created

**criatiform** Having the form of a crest

crocate Same as 'croceous'

croceous Saffron yellow Between  
Capucine Yellow and Orange Buff of  
R III. MP 10 K 8)

crozier Same as 'crozier'

**crottle** A name used in Scotland for any lichen producing a dye for worsted and homespun cloths

crowded (Of gills) almost touching one another, confluent

**crown** See 'ascus-crown'

crown rust (Of oats) rust caused by Puccinia coronata Corda, because of the coronate teliospores

**crozier** *Ascus* crook, the crook or hook on anogamous hyphae, prior to the formation of the asci, in *Pyrenopeziza confluens* Pers. ex Tul. and other *Ascomycetes* [influenced by L. *crux* cross < Ice krökr crook ]

cruciate (Of spores, or of the spindle in nuclear division of Plasmodiophoraceae, etc.) having the general form of a cross [*L. crux, crucis* a cross]

cruciform Cross-shaped

**cruciform division** A supposedly primitive type of nuclear division, peculiar to the Plasmodiophoraceae, characterized by the formation of a cruciform spindle. 'protomitosis'

**cruentate** Bloody, bleeding, (of color)  
'cruentous' [**L.** *cruentatio* (n-) <  
*cruor* blood]

**cruentous** (Of color) gory, dark purplish



red, the color of gore, according to Saccardo, the same as 'purpureous',  
Crushed Strawberry (RC 109). Nearly Shrimp Pink (R I) to nearly Light Coral Red (R XIII)

crustaceous Having a crust, crustlike [L. crusta crust]

crustaceous thallus In the lichens, a thallus that forms a flat crust on or in the substratum, adhering firmly by its entire lower surface so that it cannot be separated without injury, same as 'thallus lepodae'

crustiform Crustlike

crustose Forming a crust, having a crust, like a crust, in the lichens, closely attached to the substratum and usually without distinct lower cortex

crustuline Same as 'isabelline'

crypta A sleeve-like formation around tree roots which provides shelter for certain scale insects living in epibiotic, symbiotic, or parasitic relation or a combination of these [L. < Gr. kryptos hidden]

crypto- A combining form meaning hidden, secret, covered [< Gr. kryptos]

cryptococcosis A subacute or chronic infection with a marked predilection for the brain and lungs but possibly involving the skin or other parts of the body, caused by Cryptococcus neoformans (Sanfelice) Vuillemin (Formula histolytica Stoddard & Cutler)

Cryptogams The lower of the two great groups of plants as divided by Linnaeus, *hermaphrodites* for a flower with stamens and

Cryptogams, the Bryophyta and Thallophyta, the latter of course including the Fungi

steinomycetes, steinophytes Fungi the influence of which on the host is chemical only [< Gr. kteinein to kill + mycete, -phyte]

steinotrophic (Of parasitism or parasites) destructive of entire plants or parts in the process by which the parasitic organism obtains its nourishment

cubiform Cubic, dice-shaped

cuboid Resembling a cube

cucullar, cucullate (Of the pileus or

cucumeriform Cucumber-shaped [L. cucumis cucumber + form]

cuc

cudbear Formerly, a dye prepared in

product.

culmicole, culmicolous Growing on grass stems [< L. culmus stalk + -cole, -colous]

culmorin A nonpigmented substance produced by Fusarium culmorum (W Smth) Sacc

cultrate, cultriform Knife-like, knife-shaped [< L. culter knife]

culture (1) The process of securing the

cumarin See 'coumarin'.

cumulate Heaped up, massed [< L. cumulus a heap]

cuneate Wedge-shaped [< L. cuneus a wedge]

cuneiform Shaped like a wedge

cuniculate Pierced with a long, deep passage at one end [< L. cuniculus rabbit burrow]

cup fungi The Pezizaceae

cupreous, cuprine (Of color) coppery, between Dragon's-Blood Red (R XIII) and Vinaceous Rufous (R XIV), MP 4 I 11. [L. cupreus coppery]

cupular, cupulate Having a cupule, shaped

cupule A small cup [< L. cupula]

cupuliform Shaped like a small cup

cupuloid More or less cup-shaped

Current Red (RC 115) Not matched in R, but between Carmine and Nopal Red (R I)

curtain Same as 'cortina', in the older sense, the veil ruptured in its connection with the stipe and hanging from the margin of the pileus as a shreddy membrane

cuspidate (Of the pileus or cystidia) tipped with a prominent sharp protuberance or point [< L. cuspidatus < cusps point]

cuti-, cuto-, cutic- A combining form meaning skin [< L. cutis]

cu-

cuticula. Fayod's term (1839) for the pileic membrane [L.]

cuticula celib'osa A cuticula that is pseudo-parenchymatous in structure.

cuticula densa A cuticula formed only by the more dense, superficial felting of unmodified hyphae of the pileic flesh.

cuticula hymeniformis A cuticula consisting of clavate elements in a palisade

cuticula primordialis The protective membrane of young stages.

cuticula regularis A cuticula consisting of hyphae very little thicker or more swollen than those of the context

cuticula viscosa A cuticula with hyphae more or less gelatinous and in general originally extending perpendicular to the surface.

cuticularized, cuticulate Having a firm covering or cuticle

cutis A layer covering the pileus or stipe, which consists of compressed hyphae running periclinally, giving a smooth or 'glabrous' appearance macroscopically (Lohwag, 1937), a layer consisting of epicutis and subcutis, constituted of hyphae derived from the cells of the flesh or context (Gilbert, 1947), cf 'derm' [L., skin.]

cyaline Same as 'cyaneous'

cyan-, cyanel-, cyan-, cyano- A combining form denoting a dark blue substance [ < Gr *kyanos* ]

cyaneous Dark blue, S II, 41 is near Eton Blue R XXII or Paris Blue R VIII and near MP 35 J 8

cyanescent Turning dark blue

cyanophilous (Of tissue) readily absorbing a gentian-blue dye [*cyano-* + *-philous*]

cyathiform Shaped like a cup but with a flaring margin [ < Gr *kyathos* cup ]

cycloheximide An antibiotic substance produced by *Streptomyces griseus* (Krainky) Waks & Henr

cyclomycoid Having the hymenophore concentrically lamellate, as in the genus *Cyclomyces*

cygneus Curved like a swan's neck [ < L *cygnus* < Gr *kyknos* swan ]

cyhndraceous More or less cyhndric

cylindric, cylindrical (Of the stipe, spores, etc.) of the same diameter throughout the length (Pl. XIV, Fig. 6) [ < Gr *kylindrikos* < *kyndros* < *kylindein* to roll ]

cymatium Wallroth's term (1831) for 'apothecium'

cymbaeform, cymbiform Boat-shaped cf 'carinate', 'navicular', 'scaphoid' [ < L *cymba* < Gr *kymbē* boat ]

cyme A cluster of determinate or centrifugal type, especially a broad or flattened one [ < Gr *kyma* a wave, sprout ]

cynodontin Produced by *Helminthosporium*

## Cynodontis Marignoni

cyphella (Of lichens) a circumscribed pit in the rind on the under surface of the thallus (Acharius, 1810). [ < Gr *kyphella* the hollow of the ear. ]

cyphellate. Marked with cyphellae.

Cyprus Green (RC 284). From between Rivage Green and Mineral Green (R XVIII) to darker shades, and (RC 284), almost Yew Green (R XXXI) to darker.

cyprus powder. A hair powder of the 17th century in France made from the lichen *Evernia prunastri* (L.) Ach., *Phycia ciliaris* (L.) Ach. [ *Anaptychia ciliaris* (L.) Koerb ] or *Harzia* spp. which possessed the property of absorbing perfumes.

cyst-, cysto-, -cyst Combining forms meaning pouch, bladder [ < Gr *kystis* ]

cyst A sac or cavity, especially, a spore-bearing structure in the Myxobacterales or certain lower fungi, also, in *Ravenella* and *Uromyces*, the sterile cell on the lower side of the spore body or headlet

cystidiate Having cystidia

cystidoid Resembling cystidia.

cystidole (In Hymenomycetes) a sterile basidium, obtuse or acuminate, arising from the same hymenial level as the basidia and projecting little beyond the hymenial level, and not becoming enlarged (Bourdot, 1911)

cystidium, pl -ia A large, sterile cell, situated between the basidia and usually projecting beyond them (Pls. XI & XII), cystidia are hyaline or light-colored, never dark brown or black even in KOH, cf 'seta' Beller (1924) would define a cystidium as "any hairlike cell which is not a basidium or a paraphysis and which freely projects from the cell layer that covers the top of the pileus, the sides or edges of the gills, or the stipe." He would distinguish 'phlocystidia', 'cheilocystidia', 'calocystidia', 'pleurocystidia.' Romagnesi (1944) defines a cystidium as a sterile cell morphologically and usually chemically differentiated, found on the faces of lamellae as contrasted with 'hairs', which are differentiated sterile cells that are never found there except perhaps by invasion. Lohwag (1932) distinguishes 'hymenial' and 'tramal cystidia'. Cystidia were discovered and figured by Micheli (1729) and were named by Lévêillé (1837). See Singer, 1949

cystochrome Having pigment in the cell vacuoles (Corner, 1930) [*cysto-* + Gr. *chroma* color ]

cystophore A stalk that bears a cell or cyst [*cysto-* + *-phore* ]

cystosorus A more or less compact aggregate of cysts or resting spores, as in the Woroninaceae (A. Fischer) [ < *cysto* + Gr. *sōros* a heap. ]

cystospore (1) A spore borne in a 'cyst', (2) (of Chytridiales) an encysted zoospore [*cysto-* + *spore* ]

red, the color of gore, according to Saccardo, the same as 'purpureous',  
Crushed Strawberry (RC 109) Nearly Shrimp Pink (R I) to nearly Light Coral Red (R XIII)

crustaceous Having a crust, crustlike [*L. crusta* crust]  
crustaceous thallus In the lichens, a thallus that forms a flat crust on or in

crustiform Crustlike  
crust - - - - -

crustuline Same as 'isabelline'

crypta A sleeve-like formation around tree roots which provides shelter for certain scale insects living in epibiotic, symbiotic, or parasitic relation or a combination of these [*L. < Gr. kryptos* hidden]

crypto- A combining form meaning hidden, secret, covered [*< Gr. kryptos*]

Cryptogams The lower of the two great

Cryptogams, the Bryophyta and Thallophyta, the latter of course including the Fungi

ctenomycetes, ctenophytes Fungi the influence of which on the host is chemical only [*< Gr. kteinein* to kill + *mycete*, -phyte]

ctenotrophic (Of parasitism or parasites) destructive of entire plants or parts in the process by which the parasitic organism obtains its nourishment

cubiform Cubic, dice-shaped

cuboid Resembling a cube

cucular, cucullate (Of the pileus or spores) hood-shaped, hat-shaped with a rolled-up border on the lower edge, as in the spores of *Ascoidea* (Pl. XIV, Fig. 9) [*< L. cucullus* hood]

cucumeriform Cucumber-shaped [*L. cucumis* cucumber + *form*]

cucurbitiform (Of cystidia) long gourd-shaped, ventricose below, with long neck or snout, same as 'ventricose-rostrate', 'sacoid' and 'lageniform', unless one chooses to make distinctions on the length of the neck or prolongation, cf. 'utriform' (Pl. XI, Fig. 8) [*< L. cucurbita* gourd]

cudbear Formerly, a dye prepared in Scotland from the lichen

product.

culmicole, culmicolous Growing on grass stems [*< L. culmus* stalk + *-cole*, -colous.]

culmorin A nonpigmented substance produced by *Fusarium culmorum* (W. Smith) Sacc

cultrate, cultriform. Knife-like, knife-shaped [*< L. culter* knife]

culture (1) The process of securing the growth of fungi or other microorganisms upon artificial media or of parasitic organisms upon plants. (2) The organism or organisms resulting from the culturing process. See 'pure culture', 'gross culture', 'accumulation culture'

cumarin See 'coumarin'

cumulate Heaped up, massed [*< L. cumulus* a heap]

cuneate Wedge-shaped [*< L. cuneus* a wedge]

cuneiform Shaped like a wedge.

cuniculate Pierced with a long, deep passage at one end [*< L. cuniculus* rabbit burrow]

cup fungi The Pezizaceae

cup - - - - -

cup - - - - -  
'acidoid' (Pl. X, Fig. 1) [*< L. cupula* a little cask]

cupule A small cup [*< L. cupula*]

cupuliform Shaped like a small cup

cupuloid More or less cup-shaped

Current Red (RC 115) Not matched in R, but between Carmine and Nopal Red (R II).

curtain Same as 'cortina', in the older sense, the veil ruptured at its connection with the stipe and hanging from the margin of the pileus as a shaggy membrane

cuspidate (Of the pileus or cystidia) tipped with a prominent sharp protuberance or point [*< L. cuspidatus < cusps* point]

cut-, cuto-, cutic- A combining form meaning skin [*< L. cutis*]

cuticle (Of the pileus or stipe) a differen-

for a tissue that is not precisely homologous with the similarly placed tissue in Fungi. Cf. 'cutis', 'pellicle', 'epithelium' [*L. cuticula* skin]

- debilitate Weakened [*L. debilitatus* weak]
- debris. The mixture of fallen leaves, twigs, wood, etc., covering the forest floor.
- decamorous Having the parts in tens [*< Gr deka ten + meron part*]
- decemfid. Divided into 10 parts [*< L decem ten + fidero to split*]
- deciduous Soon falling, not persistent [*< L decidere to fall off*]
- declinate Bent or curved downward or forward [*< de- down + L clinare to lean*]
- declivale, declivous Sloping [*< L declivus sloping*]
- decolorate. Without color, having lost its color
- decomposed (Of the cortex in lichens) having the hyphae gelatinous and indistinct, having 'amorphous hyphae'
- decompound Several times divided or compounded
- decorticate, decorticated (Of dead wood) destitute of bark [*< de- + L cortex, corticis bark*]
- decumbent (Of the stipe) having the lower end lying against the substratum [*< L decumbere < de- down + cubare to lie down*]
- decurrent (Of gills or tubes) descending down the stipe (Pl I, Fig 7) [*< L decurrere to run down*]
- decurvate Same as 'decurrent'
- decurved (Of the margin of the pileus) bent down
- dedalenchyma See 'daedalenchyma'
- dediploidization "The production of haploid cells or hyphae by a dikaryotic diploid mycelium or by a dikaryotic diploid cell" (Buller, 1941), opposite of 'diploidization'
- Deep Bistre (RC 303) Same as Snuff Brown (R XXX)
- Deep Cadmium Yellow (RC 46) Light Orange Yellow to between Capucine Yellow and Orange (R III)
- Deep Carmine (RC 112) Nearest to Spectrum Red or Scarlet Red (R I)
- Deep Carmine Violet (RC 174) Vinaceous Purple to Neutral Red (R XXXVII)
- Deep Cerise (RC 123) Eosine Pink to Begonia Rose (R D)
- Deep Light Violet (RC 180) Light Perilla Purple to Perilla Purple (R XXXVII)
- Deep Lilac Rose (RC 151) Almost Geranium Pink to a redder Rose Doree (R I)
- Deep Orange Cadmium (RC 50) A brighter Xanthine Orange or a duller Cadmium Orange (R III) to a paler and duller Orange Chrome (R II)
- Deep Purple (RC 185) Between Deep Lavender Purple (R XXXVII) and Dahlia Purple (R XII)
- Deep Rose Pink (RC 120) Alizarine Pink to Old Rose (R XIII), rather than Deep Rose Pink (R XII)
- deer balls Fruit bodies of species of *Eiaphomyces*, 'Lycoperdon nuts', 'harts' truffles'
- definite Precise, of a certain number, clearly outlined, possibly with delimiting tissues, etc.
- defixed Immersed
- deflexed Same as 'decurved'
- defluent Flowing down [*< L defluare to flow down*]
- defossate Dug, hidden [*< de- + L fossa < fodere to dig*]
- dehiscence The manner in which a structure or organ, closed at first, opens when mature, by a pore or slit, or by tearing into parts [*< L dehiscere to split open, to gape*]
- dehiscence papilla Same as 'exit papilla'
- dehiscent, dehiscing Opening by a slit or pore
- Delft Ware Blue (RC 210) Celandine Green to Lily Green (R XLVII)
- delineate Lined, figured [*< L delineare to sketch out*]
- deliquescent Dissolving, liquefying, or melting away, (of gills) absorbing water and dissolving at maturity, as in the genus *Coprinus* [*< L deliquescere to melt, dissolve*]
- delitescant Hiding [*< L delitescere to hide away*]
- deltoid Delta-shaped, triangular [*< Gr delta*]
- dematoid, Dematum-like Black and cobwebby, with a dark felted layer of hyphae, as of 'sooty molds'
- demicyclic (Of the Uredinales) having a life cycle that lacks only 'ureda'
- dendri-, dendro-, -dendron Combining forms meaning tree [*< Gr dendron*]
- dendroform Branched like a tree
- dendritic Having a branched appearance
- dendroid Treelike, having lateral branches
- dendrophysis The paraphysal structure of Cythellaceae *Aleurodiopsis*, etc., which is thick or thin walled and covered throughout or in spots with crowded, generally branched, spines of variable length (Pl XII, Fig 12) [*< dendro- + Gr physis nature < phyein to produce*]
- denigrate. Blackened [*< de- + L niger black*]
- dentate (Of gills) toothed on the edge (Pl VII, Fig 1) [*< L dentatus < dens, dentis tooth*]
- denticula, pl -ae, denticule (1) A small tooth, as in certain hymenomycetous forms, (2) the bearer of a 'pseudo-condium' [*< L dim of dens tooth*]

-cyte A suffix meaning cell [< Gr kytos ]

cyt-, cyto- A combining form denoting a hollow vessel, hence, a cell [< Gr kytos ]

cytochrome Having pigment in the cytoplasm (Corner, 1950) [< cyto- + Gr chroia color ]

cytogramous autogamy Copulation of cells of the same individual (gametes, gametangia, or vegetative cells), either isomorphic or anisomorphic (Knip, 1928), more or less the same as Hartmann's 'pedogamy'

cytogramy The union of cells in the sexual process (Knip, 1928), 'plasmogamy' [cyto- + -gamy.]

cytogenetic Pertaining to the study of

cytolysis The disintegration of cells, especially of animal cells, by osmotic lysis

cytolytic Pertaining to 'cytolysis'

## D

dacrymycetaceous Of, or pertaining to, the Dacrymycetales or Dacrymycetaceae, having the characteristics of the order,

## meiosis

dactyloid (Of spores or cystidia) rounded at one end and more or less pointed or narrowed at the other, similar to 'lachrymiform' or 'lacrimoid', not far from 'pyriform' (Pl XIII, Fig 4) [< Gr dactylon a tear ]

dactylone, dactylone Divided into structures like fingers [< Gr daktylos finger ]

dactylorhiza Same as 'finger-and-toe' or 'clubroot', see also 'anbury' [< Gr daktylos finger + rhiza root ]

daedalenchyma, dedalenchyma The sterile tissue (of a Tuber), making up not only the venae (? externae) but also a part of the peridium (Tulasne, 1851) [< Gr Daedalus Daedalus, builder of the labyrinth in Crete + enchyma infusion ]

daedaleoid, daedaleoid Having the mouths of the tubes elongate and sinuous, as in Daedalea, having the characters of Daedalea (Pl VIII, Fig 2)

damping-off A disease of seedlings that causes necrosis of tissues at the soil level or may even prevent emergence of the seedling

damping-off fungi Fungi that cause damping-off, such as species of Fusarium, Pythium, Phytophthora, and Rhizoctonia (Coriticium)

Dangeardian caryogamy, Dangeardian fusion Fusion of the two conjugate nuclei in the young ascus or basidium.

Dangeardian element The binucleate cell which is the origin of the crozier initial in many Ascomycetes (Chadefaud, 1944)

Dangeardian hook. Same as 'crozier'.

mycetes

dangeardium The structure in which caryogamy and meiosis take place, (that is, the ascus, basidium, and protobasidium (Moreau, 1949)

Dark Chocolate Brown (RC 342) Not matchable in R, but nearest to a browner Auburn (R II) to deeper Chestnut Brown (R XIV)

Dark Drab Green (RC 237) Equals American Green (R XLI).

Dark Dull Green (Chrome Green) (RC 236) Near Dusky Bluish Green (R XXXIII), not Chromium Green (R XXXII)

Dark Fawn (RC 307) Cinnamon to Sayal Brown (R XXX)

Dark Grey Green (RC 277) About Asphodel Green to Leaf Green (R XLI).

Dark Indian Red (RC 338) Onion-Skin Pink (R XXVIII) to Hay's Russet or Kaiser Brown (R XIV)

dark mildew Same as 'sooty mold'

dark-moniloid Same as 'dermatoid'

Dark Neutral Tint (RC 346) Chaetura Drab to Chaetura Black (R XLVI)

Dark Old Rose (RC 149) Alizarine Pink to Old Rose (R XIII), somewhat deeper than Lilac Rose (RC 152)

Dark Purple (RC 191) Dull Dark Purple to near Dark Maroon Purple (R XXVII)

Dark Sage Green (RC 282) Tone 4 nearest to Dark Dull Yellow-Green (R XXXII)

dark veins The 'venae internae' of the Tuberales

Dark Violet (RC 193) Near Anthracine Purple (R XLIV)

Dauphin's Blue (RC 203) Slate Violet (2) (R XLIV)

de- A prefix signifying down, down from, away, off [L]

Dead Leaf (RC 321) Orange Cinnamon (R XIX) to Cinnamon-Rufous (R XIV).

dead-man's cap An old word for 'punk', 'conk', 'touchwood', 'spunk'.

dead-man's fingers The fruit bodies of Xylaria

dealbate Whitened [< de- + L. albus white ]

death-cap, death-cup The fruit body of the highly toxic Amanita phalloides (Vaill ex Fr ) Secr , and A brunneocens, Atk , if this American form is different from the European

dev- . . . . .

deviation culture See 'abkultur'

devil's cigar *Urnula greater* Peck

devil's horn Same as 'stinkhorn'.

devil's snuffbox A puffball

devil's stinkpot Same as 'stinkhorn'

Devon (RC 338) Onion-Skin Pink (R XXVIII)  
to Hay's Russet or Kaiser Brown (R XIV)

dextrorse Rising toward the right, from  
left to right, clockwise This definition,  
as understood by such later botanists as  
Hooker, Gray, Darwin, is from the point  
of view of the observer facing the coil  
nearest him, in relation to his own  
right and left hands The earlier  
botanists (Linnaeus, the deCandolles,  
etc.) took the point of view of the axis  
of the plant looking outward, and hence  
understood the term in precisely the  
opposite sense [*L. dexter* right +  
*versus* < *vertere* to turn]

di-, dis- A prefix denoting two, twice  
[< Gr *dis* twice]

dia-, di- A prefix denoting through,  
during, over, across [< Gr *dia*  
through]

diablastesis A special type of growth  
from the hyphal layer of certain lichens,  
resulting in a parenchymatoid structure  
(Minks, 1878) [< *dia-* + Gr *blastos*  
sprout]

diagnosis, pl -noses (1) A distinctive  
description of an organism or a taxonomic  
group, especially the first one, (2) a  
determination of the identity of an  
organism or a disease [< *dis-* + Gr  
*gnōmai* to know]

diamesogamous Fertilized by means of  
some external agent, such as insects,  
as in the mixing of pycnial fluids of the  
Uredinales by insects [< *dia-* + Gr  
*mesos* middle + *-gamy*]

diaphanous Transparent or nearly so  
[< *dia-* + Gr *phainein* to show]

diaphragm A membrane separating the  
gleba from the sterile base in some  
species of *Calvatia* and *Lycoperdon*  
(Gasteromycetes)

diapodium, pl -ia That type of sympodial  
development in which protoplasm is  
forced into terminal organs from a  
generator cell, which is thereby left  
empty, as in certain *Oomycetes* and  
*Heterobasidiomycetes* (Lohwag, 1926)

diaporesis A process of protoplasmic streaming from

diatremoid . . . . .

diatremoid . . . . .

dicaryon, pl -ya The binucleate condition

dicaryon mycelium A mycelium in which  
the cells contain two haploid nuclei, or  
dicarya, 'dicaryophyte'

This term is used by many to emphasize  
the distinction between this stage and  
the stage in which the cells contain a  
single diploid nucleus, although Buller  
(1941) makes the term the same as  
'diploid mycelium'

dicaryophase The phase characterized by  
the 'dicaryon' = Buller's terminology  
(1941), the equivalent of 'diplophase',  
but this sense is not acceptable to many  
[< *di-* two + Gr *karyon* kernel +  
*phainein* to make to appear]

dicaryophyte The 'dicaryophase' of the  
Basidiomycetes (the secondary

Ascomycetes -- avoided by Buller (1941)  
because it is suggestive of 'sporophyte',  
which is of questionable applicability in  
the Fungi]

dicaryophytic Containing conjugate nuclei,  
as in the bisexual or secondary mycelium  
of Hymenomycetes or the ascogenous  
hyphae of Ascomycetes

dicaryospore A binucleate spore of the  
'dicaryophase', as an aeciospore  
(Lohwag, 1941)

dicaryotic Of, referring to, or possessing  
a 'dicaryon' cf 'diploid', (of mycelium),  
bisexual, consisting of dicaryotic cells,  
secondary

dicaryotic cell Same as 'diploid cell' in  
Buller's terminology (1941)

dicaryotic diploid cell "A cell that contains  
two nuclei, (n) + (n), one derived from  
one parent and the other from the other  
parent" (Buller, 1941)

dicaryotic fruit body Same as 'diploid  
fruit body' in Buller's terminology (1941),  
but not accepted as the same by others

dicaryotic nuclear division Same as  
'conjugate nuclear division' (Buller,  
1941)

dicaryotization The process of making a  
structure 'dicaryotic' (Linder, 1940),  
same as 'diploidization' (Buller, 1941)

dicaryotize Same as 'diploidize' (Buller,  
1941)

dich-, dich- A combining form meaning  
in two, under [< Gr *dicha*]

dichophyate Provided with dichophyses

dichophysis, dichophysis, pl -physes In

- denticulate. Having small teeth
- denticuligerous Bearing little teeth  
[L denticula little tooth + gerere to bear]
- dentigerate, dentigerous Bearing teeth
- denudate Denuded, bare [L denudare to lay bare]
- denuded (Of the pileus or stipe) naked or glabrous through loss of the scales, flocci, and similar structures
- depauperate Undeveloped or poorly developed because of lack of favorable conditions [< de- + L. pauperes to impoverish]
- dependent Hanging down [< L. dependere to hang down]
- deplanate Flattened [< L. deplanare to make flat]
- der
- derased Rubbed off, smooth [< L. de- + radere to scrape]
- derm-, dermato-, -derm Combining forms meaning skin [< Gr. derma, dermatos]
- derm A generic term for covering or clothing tissues, the elements of which are directed antichinally (Lohweg, 1941).
- dermal Of, composed of, or pertaining to 'derm'
- dermatine (Of such plants as lichens) living on bark or epidermis
- dermatobasidium, pl -ia A basidium found in the dermal structures of hymenomycetes, especially upon the stipes of boletes and agarics
- dermatocyst, dermatocystidium A pseudocystidium (defined as a hymenial element) found in the dermal regions of Hymenomycetes (Fayod, 1889)
- dermatogloeocystidium A gloeocystidium on the surface of the pileus (Lohweg, 1941), same as 'pileogloeocystidium'
- dermatoid Skinlike in function or appearance
- der
- dermatophyte A dermatophytic fungus, a member of the Moniliales (Hyphomycetes, etc.)
- dermatophytic Parasitic upon the skin of man and other animals
- dermatophytosis A disease in man, such as ringworm, athlete's foot, etc., of which a 'dermatophyte' is the cause
- dermatopseudocystidium A pseudo-
- cystidium found in the dermal structures of Agaricales.
- dermatopseudoparaphysis A paraphysalike hyphal end found in the dermal structures of the hymenomycetes, especially in the glandules on the stipes of Boletii
- dermatosetula A setalike structure in the dermal layer.
- dermocynin The coloring material in certain agarics
- derumpent Breaking [< de- down + L. rumpere to break]
- descending (Of a marginal veil) in the young stage, having the marginal attachment below the level of its stipe attachment, an annulus formed from it is called 'superior'.
- desciscent Leaving, deviating [< L. desciscere to depart, deviate]
- desert lichen The supposed manna of the Israelites, Lecanora esculenta Eversm
- desquamate Rubbed off, not scaly [< de- from + L. squama a scale]
- desquamating Scaling off
- desquamation The scaling off of the cuticle
- destroying angel The fruit body of the highly toxic, white Amanita verna (Lam ex Fr) Pers ex Vitt or A virosa Lam ex Secr
- detergible Removable, breakable [< L. detergere to wipe off]
- determinate Having a fixed, definite limit
- determination The assignment of a plant to its correct place in the classification
- determinator In the case of heterothallic Ascomycetes, in which each haploid mycelium contains potentialities of both
- det
- destate, deustus As if scorched [< L. deurrere to burn up]
- deuterogamy Any one of the secondary processes of fertilization or secondary pairings which replaces or compensates for the suppression of copulation of gametes or 'merogamy', cf. 'spermatization', 'diploidization', 'condiation' [Gr. deuterios second + -gamy.]
- deuteronidium A gonidium in the second generation of a transitional series [Gr. deuterios second + gonidium]
- Deuteromycetes Another name for the Fungi Imperfecti.

development For types of development in the Gasteromycetes according to Cunningham, see 'lacunar', 'coralloid', 'pileate', 'multipileate'

deviation culture See 'abkultur'

devil's cigar. Urnula vesicaria Peck.

devil's horn Same as 'stinkhorn'

devil's snuffbox A puffball.

devil's stinkpot Same as 'stinkhorn'

Devon (RC 338) Onion-Skin Pink (R XXVIII) to Hay's Ruaset or Kaiser Brown (R XIV)

dextrorse Rising toward the right, from left to right, clockwise This definition, -- adjusted to -- oblique-but-gate-to go

of the plant looking outward, and hence understood the term in precisely the opposite sense [L dexter right + versus < vertens to turn]

di- ds- A prefix denoting two, twice [Gr dia twice.]

dia-, di-. A prefix denoting through, during, over, across [Gr dia through]

diablastesis A special type of growth from the hyphal layer of certain lichens, resulting in a parenchymatoid structure (Minks, 1878) [Gr dia- + Gr blastos sprout]

diagnosis, pl -noses (1) A distinctive description of an organism or a taxonomic group, especially the first one, (2) a determination of the identity of an organism or a disease [Gr dia- + Gr gnōmai to know]

dismesogamous Fertilized by means of some external agent, such as insects, as in the mixing of pycnidial fluids of the Uredinales by insects [Gr dia- + Gr mesos middle + -gamy]

diaphanous Transparent or nearly so [Gr dia- + Gr phainein to show]

diaphragm A membrane separating the gleba from the sterile base in some species of Calvatia and Lycoperdon (Gasteromycetes)

diapodium, pl -ia That type of sympodial development in which protoplasm is forced into terminal organs from a generator cell, which is thereby left empty, as in certain Oomycetes and Heterobasidiomycetes (Lohwag, 1926)

diaspore A general ecological term for any spore, seed, fruit, bud, or other portion of a plant or fungus which constitutes the dispersal phase and is capable of reproducing a new organism [Gr diaspora, scattering]

diatrypoid Like the genus Diatrype, having an imbedded, somewhat widely erumpent stroma, in which the perithecia are clustered in limited or widely effuse areas and with the perithecial necks

dicaryon, pl -ya The binucleate condition of the diploont, following plasmogamy and preceding karyogamy, in which the nuclei divide by conjugate division (R. Maire, 1912) [Gr di- two + Gr karyon nucleus]

dicaryon mycelium A mycelium in which the cells contain two haploid nuclei, or

dicaryophase The phase characterized by the 'dicaryon' in Buller's terminology (1941), the equivalent of 'diplophase', but this sense is not acceptable to many [Gr di- two + Gr karyon kernel + phainein to make to appear]

dicaryophyte The 'dicaryophase' of the Basidiomycetes (the secondary

because it is suggestive of 'asporophyte', which is of questionable applicability in the Fungi)

dicaryophytic Containing conjugate nuclei, as in the bisexual or secondary mycelium of Hymenomycetes or the ascogenous hyphae of Ascomycetes

dicaryospore A binucleate spore of the 'dicaryophase', as an ascospore (Lohwag, 1941)

dicaryotic Of, referring to, or possessing a 'dicaryon', cf 'diploid', (of mycelium), bisexual, consisting of dicaryotic cells, secondary

dicaryotic cell Same as 'diploid cell' in Buller's terminology (1941)

dicaryotic diploid cell "A cell that contains two nuclei, (n) + (n), one derived from one parent and the other from the other parent" (Buller, 1941)

dicaryotic fruit body Same as 'diploid fruit body' in Buller's terminology (1941), but not accepted as the same by others

dicaryotic nuclear division Same as 'conjugate nuclear division' (Buller, 1941)

dicaryotization The process of making a structure 'dicaryotic' (Lander, 1940) same as 'diploidization' (Buller, 1941)

dicaryotize Same as 'diploidize' (Buller, 1941)

dich-, dich- A combining form meaning in two, asunder [Gr dycha]

dichophysate Provided with dichophyses. dichophysis, dichophysis, pl -physes. In



the hymenium and trama of lower Thelephoraceae, a colored, stiff, hyphal structure which is antlerlike because of the successively dichotomous, wide-angled branching and the pronglike terminal branchlets [cf. *Yararia investiens* (Schw.) Karsten] (Pl. XII, Fig. 14) [*< dicho-* + Gr. *phyein* to produce]

**dichotcarpism** Cooke's term for fungi producing two distinct forms of fructification, dimorphism

**dichotomous** Forking in pairs, often repeatedly, cf. 'monopodial' [*< dicho-* + Gr. *temnein* to cut]

**dichotomous key** A key for the identifica-

Dichotomous keys are of two types (1) the "indentation" or "horizontal" type, in which all the ultimate items

are always together for the eye, rather than the alternate items, which are found variously grouped down the page Cf. 'elimination key'

**dichotomy** The condition of forking in pairs

**diclinous** Having the gametangia arising on other hyphae than the oogonia that they fertilize, cf. 'androgynous' [*< di-* + Gr. *klinein* to incline]

**dicosous** Having two cavities [*< di-* + L. *caelum* vault]

**dicont, dicontous** Having two flagella

**dichophysis** See 'dichophysis'

**dicratic** Having the four spores (the tetrad) of the basidium of two sexes, two of each sex (Kühner, 1938) [*< di-* two + Gr. *krato* strong]

**dicty-, dictyo-** A combining form meaning a net [*< Gr. diktyon*]

**dictydine granule** Same as 'plasmodic granule'

**dic**

escape of the sporangiospores are polyhedral

**dictyospore** A muriform spore (Pl. XV, Fig. 20)

**dictyosporous** Having spores with cross and longitudinal walls

**dicystic** Having two encystment stages (Coker, 1935)

**didymic acid** An antibiotic substance isolated from lichens, potent against tubercle organisms

**didymospore** A two-celled spore (Pl. XV,

Fig. 18) [*< Gr. didymos* double + spore]

**didymosporous** Having two-celled spores

**didymous** Two-fold, or two-celled

**differential hosts** The species or varieties of plants, selected because of their different reactions to a pathogen, which are used for the determination of physiological races.

**differentiated** (Of portions of tissues of different character) different though derived from a homogeneous tissue

**diffuent** Readily dissolving or breaking up in water [*< L. dis-* away + *fluere* to flow]

**diform, diformed, diform** Irregular in form, of two forms, of unusual or abnormal form

**diffract** (Of the surface of the pileus) broken into areolae separated by chunks, 'areolate', 'rimose-areolate' [*< L. diffractus < dis-* + *frangere* to break.]

**diffracted-scaly** (Of the surface of the pileus) having the cuticle or pellicle broken up into scales

**diffractive ring** A noticeable ring seen in the pore of the ascus of other families of the Sphaeriales than the Xylariaceae, cf. 'ascus crown', see Miller, 1949

**diffuse** Widely or loosely spread [*< L. diffusus < dis-* + *fundere* to pour]

**digitiform** Digitate, fingerlike [*< L. digitus* finger + *form*]

**digitate** Fingerlike

**digitiform** Finger-shaped

**digitus** The width of one finger or 1/4 "palmus" = 0.735 inch = 1.85 cm (Linnaeus, 1770). [L.]

**dihydrostreptomycin** Reduced 'streptomycin' dikaryon, and similar terms See 'dicaryon', etc

**dilabent** Breaking apart [*< di-* two + L. *labi* to fall.]

**dilacerate** Torn asunder, lacerated [*< di-* + L. *laceratus < lacer* mangled]

**dilate, dilated** (Of the stipe) enlarged, spread out [*< L. dilatus* spread abroad]

**dilute** (Of color) reduced in strength or intensity

**dir**

perithecial wall) with the outer wall covering only the upper portion [*< L. dimidiatus < di-* + *medius* middle.]

**dimitic** (Of the carpophore of Polyporaceae) having two systems or series of hyphae, 'generative' and 'skeletal' (Corner, 1932) [*< di-* two + Gr. *mitos* thread]

**dimorphic, dimorphous** Of two forms [*< Gr. dimorphos < di-* two + *morphe* form]

dimorphism. The condition of having two forms

dioecious. (Of heterosporous sporophytes) bearing microsporangia and megasporangia on the same individual (D. P. Rogers,

dioecism The state of being 'dioecious'

diorchidoid Like the rust genus *Diorchidium*, more especially with the teliospores two-celled with the septum vertical or diagonal for the most part (Pl. XIV, Fig. 15) [*di-* two + Gr. *orchis* testicle]

diphyletic Arising from two distinct ancestral groups [*di-* two + Gr. *phylon* tribe]

diplo-, diplo- A combining form meaning two, double [*Gr* *diploos*]

diphanetic (Of zoospores in the Oömycetes) having two morphologically different phases of the swarm period always in the same sequence, separated by a resting period [*di-* two + Gr. *planētēs* wanderer]

diphanetism (Of zoospores in the Oömycetes) the succession of two morphologically different phases of the swarm period always in the same sequence, separated by a resting period—a restricted, and perhaps unusual, phase of 'polyphanetism'

diplo- See 'diplo-'

diplobiontic (Of an organism) completing the life cycle as two different kinds of plants or thalli, one the sexual, whether homothallic or heterothallic, and the other the tetraspore-bearing (Svedelius, 1915), see 'haplobiontic' [*diplo-* + Gr. *bion* < *bionai* to live]

These two terms must be carefully distinguished from 'diploic' and 'haploic'. Note the different and arbitrary usage of Guillemond (1940)

diplocaryon Same as 'syncaryon'

diplococcin An antibiotic substance produced by certain *Streptococci*

diploconidium A binucleate conidium formed on fructifications of Tremellales

diplocyte A cell with conjugate nuclei, the syncaryocyte of Maire (Vuillemin, 1912), cf. 'coenocyte', 'apocyte'

diplochoecious Having diploic or diplophasic of two kinds, differentiated as to their + and - character (Hartmann, 1918),—preferred by Hartmann to Blakeslee's 'heterophytic'

diploheteroecious Having the diploid generation unisexual, same as 'heterophytic', 'diplochoecious'

diploicin A chemical compound obtained from the lichen *Buellia canescens* De Not.

diploid (Of a nucleus) having the  $2n$  number of chromosomes, (of a cell) according to Buller (1941) and many others, having the  $2n$  number of chromosomes in one ('syncaryotic',  $2n$ ) nucleus, or two ('dicaryotic',  $n + n$ ) nuclei, but with many others, not including the dicaryotic or 'dicaryophasic' condition, cf. 'heterocaryotic' [*diplo-* + *-oid*.]

diploid cell "Now newly" defined by Buller (1941) as "a cell that contains a complete set of pairs of homologous chromosomes, half the chromosomes having been derived from one parent and the other half from the other parent", these cells are of two kinds dicaryotic or  $(n) + (n)$ , and syncaryotic or  $(2n)$ , a dicaryotic cell

diploid fruit body A fruit body the cells of which each contain a pair of conjugate nuclei, a dicaryotic fruit body (Buller, 1941)

diploidization The process by which a haploid cell is converted into a diploid cell or a haploid mycelium into a diploid mycelium by the formation of a pair of

diploidize "In the Hymenomycetes, a haploid cell or a diploid cell is said to diploidize a haploid cell when, through its agency, the latter becomes converted

diploid mycelium In the Hymenomycetes and rust fungi, a mycelium the cells of which each contain a pair of conjugate nuclei (Buller, 1941) dicaryotic mycelium, 'diplomycelium' (Kniep, 1928)

diplomonoecious Having diploic or diplophasic all alike, of only one kind, with no + and - differentiation, preferred by Hartmann (1918) to Blakeslee's 'homophytic' having the sexes mixed in the diplophase (Buller, 1941)

diplomycelium Kniep's (1928) abbreviation of 'diploid mycelium'

diploic The "plant" or thallus in the

diploic Of, or pertaining to, the 'diploic'.

diploparthenogenetic Having the entire cycle of certain basidiomycetous species

the hymenium and trama of lower Thelephoraceae, a colored, stiff, hyphal structure which is antlerlike because of the successively dichotomous, wide-noded branching and the masslike

produce ]

dichotearpism Cooke's term for fungi producing two distinct forms of fructification, dimorphism

dichotomous Forking in pairs, often repeatedly, cf. 'monopodial' [< dicho- + Gr temnein to cut ]

dichotomous key A key for the identification of species

Dichotomous keys are of two types (1) the "indentation" or "horizontal" type, in which all the ultimate items

are always together for the eye, rather than the alternate items, which are found variously grouped down the page Cf. 'elimination key'

dichotomy The condition of forking in pairs

diclinous Having the gametangia arising on other hyphae than the oögonia that they fertilize, cf. 'androgynous' [< di- + Gr klinein to incline ]

dicoelous Having two cavities [< di- + L caelum vault ]

dicont, dicontous Having two flagella

dicophysis See 'dichophysis'

dieratic Having the four spores (the tetrad) of the basidium of two sexes, two of each sex (Kühner, 1938) [< di- two + Gr krato strong ]

dictyo-, dictyo- A combining form meaning a net [< Gr diktvon ]

dictydine granule Same as 'plasmodic granule'

dic

escape of the sporangiospores are polyhedral

dictyospore A muriform spore (Pl. XV, Fig. 20)

dictyosporous Having spores with cross and longitudinal walls

dicystic Having two encystment stages (Coker, 1935)

didymic acid An antibiotic substance isolated from lichens, potent against tubercle organisms

didymospore A two-celled spore (Pl. XV,

Fig. 18) [< Gr didymos double + spore ]

didymosporous Having two-celled spores  
didymous Two-fold, or two-celled.

differential hosts The species or varieties of plants, selected because of their different reactions to a pathogen, which are used for the determination of physiological races.

differentiated (Of portions of tissues of different character) different though derived from a homogeneous tissue.

diffluent Readily dissolving or breaking up in water [< L dis- away + fluere to flow ]

diform, diformed, diform Irregular in form, of two forms, of unusual or abnormal form.

diffract (Of the surface of the pileus) broken into areolae separated by chinks, 'areolate', 'rimose-areolate' [< L diffractus < dis- + frangere to break ]

diffracted-scaly (Of the surface of the pileus) having the cuticle or pelliole broken up into scales

diffractive ring A noticeable ring seen in the pore of the ascus of other families of the Sphaeriales than the Xylariaceae, cf. 'ascus crown', see Miller, 1949

diffuse Widely or loosely spread [< L diffusus < dis- + funderere to pour ]

digitiform Digitate, fingerlike [< L digitus finger + form ]

digitate Fingerlike

digitiform Finger-shaped

digitus The width of one finger or 1/4 "palmus" = 8/735 inch = 1.85 cm (Linnaeus, 1770) [L.]

dihydrostreptomycin Reduced 'streptomycin' dikaryon, and similar terms See 'dicaryon', etc

disabent Breaking apart [< di- two + L labi to fall ]

dislacerate Torn asunder, lacerated [< di- + L laceratus < lacer mangled ]

dilate, dilated (Of the stipe) enlarged, spread out [< L dilatus spread abroad ]

dilute (Of color) reduced in strength or intensity

dis-

perithecial wall) with the outer wall covering only the upper portion [< L dimidiatus < di- + medius middle.]

dimitic (Of the carpophore of Polyporaceae) having two systems or series of hyphae, 'generative' and 'skeletal' (Corner, 1932) [< di- two + Gr mitos thread ]

dimorphic, dimorphous. Of two forms [< Gr dimorphos < di- two + morphē form.]

display a physiological sex differentiation (Prell, 1921), commonly represented by the signs + and - (Blakeslee, 1904). [*di-* two + Gr *typos* type]

divaricate. Spreading, extremely divergent [*di-* + L. *varicus* straddling]

divergent (Of the trama of gills) in section, having the hyphae turning outward from the median line [*di-* + L. *vergere* = bend]

diverticillate Having two whorls,--used in the classification of *Penicillium* [*di-* two + L. *verticillus* a whirl]

diverticulate (Of repent surface hyphae of an epicutis) having numerous short, vertical branchlets roughly at right angles to the main axis, which give a slight pruinosity to the surface (see Kühner, 1938), (of basidiospores) having a short, often sharp, projection at the basal end of the spore by which it is or was attached to the sterigma, a better term than 'apiculate' (see Helm, 1931) [*L. divertere* to go in another direction]

diverticulus, diverticulum A structure, often pouchlike, that has arisen or developed from another and usually larger one, as on the mycelium of *Fythyum*, or a short, vertical branchlet of a repent surface hypha of a pileus, see 'apiculus'

diseny de Bary's term for the condition in which an autoecious parasite may infest two species, but in which such a change of species is not necessary for its development [*di-* two + Gr  *Xenos* host, guest, stranger]

dochium, pl -ia A tubercle [*Gr dochē* receptacle]

doctans The span between the extended apices of the thumb and little finger - 9 'unciae' or 'pollices' = 8 73 inches = 21 91 cm (Linnaeus, 1770) [L., three-fourths]

dog lichen *Peltigera canina* (L.) Willd., once supposed to be a cure for rabies

dolabrate Hatchet-shaped [*L. dolare* to hew, chip with an axe]

dolabriform Resembling a pick-axe or hatchet

doleiform Variant of 'doliform'

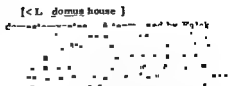
doliarius, doliate Casklike, also, less accurately, 'circumate', see 'doliform' [*L. dolium* a very large jar]

dolichosporous Long-spored [Gr *dolichos* long + *spora*]

doliform, doliform, doliiform Barrel-shaped, cask-shaped (Pl. XIV, Fig III also, jar-shaped The Latin word *dolium* was used for a very large jar with a bell-like mouth for holding wine, grain, etc., and *doliolum* for a small cask, accordingly, the original word came to be interpreted as meaning "barrel"

dome cell (Of the crozier of the Discomycetes) the distal cell containing the two fusion nuclei after the last conjugate division, same as 'loop cell'

[*L. domus* house]



dorsal (Of the pileus) on the upper or back side, opposite of 'ventral', (of the profile of basidiospores) on the side toward the axis of the basidium [*L. dorsum* back]

dorsal depression (Of basidiospores) a depression from the middle of the dorsal side to the hilum (Helm, 1931)

dorsibasal depression Same as 'hilar depression'

dorsiventral Having two unlike sides, (of the profile of a basidiospore) lying in the plane determined by the line joining the apex of the spore with the hilum and the vertical axis of the basidium

dote A lumbermen's term for decay in wood caused by hymenomycetous fungi, most commonly applied to decay in standing trees but occasionally to decay in posts, poles, ties, bridge timbers, etc


dothideaceous Of, or pertaining to, the Dothideales, like the Dothideales, i.e., loculate, without true perithecia [*Gr dothien* abscess]

dothideal, dothideoid Like *Dothidea*, the perithecia reduced to locules in a stroma

dothioraceous Pertaining to, or having the characteristics of, the Dothioraceae

dothithecium The perithecioid, uniloculate, asigerous stroma of dothideaceous fungi (von Hoehnel, 1918) [*Gr dothien* abscess + *thecium*]

double-anchor stage The anaphase stage of meiosis in the formation of tetrads



double veil An innate universal veil that acquires two layers (Reijnders, 1948)

doubly legitimate combination In the 'Buller phenomenon', a diploid X haploid combination involving any two geographical races (Buller, 1941)

downy (Of the pileus or stipe) covered with fine and soft hairs

downy mildew The appearance or the disease caused by a member of the Peronosporaceae, so called because of the downy appearance provided by the multitude of conidiophores projecting through the stomates on the lower surfaces of leaves, 'false mildew'

dozey Same as 'dote', but less commonly used

Dragon's Blood (RC 99) Flesh Ochre to Ferruginous (R XIV)

drepamform Same as 'falcate' [*Gr*

- replaced by an equational division [diplo- + parthenogenetic.]
- diplophase.** The phase in which the cell nuclei contain the diploid number of chromosomes (Hartmann, 1918), cf. 'haplophase', 'dicaryophase' [< diplo- + Gr phainein to make to appear]
- diplophyte** Same as 'diploint', often called the 'sporophyte'
- diplostichous** Two-rowed, in two series [< diplo- + Gr stichos row]
- diplostromatic** Having 'ectostroma' ('epistroma') and 'entostroma' ('hypostroma') present and well developed (Ruhland, 1900), cf. 'haplostromatic' [< diplo- + Gr. strōma mattress]
- diplosynœcious** Having the diploid generation bisexual, same as 'homophytic', 'diplomonoecious' [< diplo- + syn together + Gr oikos house]
- direct** (Of the growth of fruit bodies) with cell enlargement occurring at the same time as cell division (Corner, 1950)
- directive center** In the migrating pseudoplasmodium of the Acrasidae, the locus responsible for directing the migration of the whole, located in the anterior portion (K M Raper, 1940)
- dirinoid** Resembling the apothecia of the genus Dirina, a lichen [< Gr deirē neck + -oid]
- disc** (Of the pileus) the central portion of the surface, (of Discomycetes) the spore-producing portion of the fruit body [< L discus < Gr diskos quail, platter]
- disc fungi** The Discomycetes
- disciform** Disc-shaped, flat and circular
- disc lichens** The discomycetous Lecanorales
- discocarp** An ascocarp in which the hymenium lies exposed while the asci and spores are maturing, 'apothecium'
- discoid** (Of the pileus) having a noticeably marked, flattened disc, (of a sclerotial stroma), Whetzel's term (1945) for the sclerotium characteristic of the genus Ciborinia, which is black, thin, flat, [cf. discoid often obsolete]
- Discolichenes** Wainio's term (1890) for discomycetous lichens
- discolored zone** An unnaturally colored region of decayed wood the cause of which is associated with the invading fungus (Hopp, 1938)
- discolorous** Discolored
- Dis** . . . . .
- time most generally considered to include the Pezizales, Helotiales, Ostropales, Tuberales, and Lecanorales
- discomycetous.** Of, or pertaining to, the Discomycetes
- discopodium.** The monaxial ascocarp of Discomycetes: the hyphal system that has become a mechanism for the expulsion of ascospores and the form of which is determined by an initial period of upgrowth of a shaft of hyphae and a subsequent period of expansion of the apex by marginal and intercalary growth, during which period the system of the sporophyte develops (Corner, 1930) [< Gr diskos a round plate + pous, podos foot.]
- discrete** (Of veils, scales, etc.) separate, not grown fast to, but continuous with, the surface.
- disculate** Having a disc.
- discus** Sometimes used, especially in the older literature, for the hymenium of a discocarp, same as 'lamina proliigera' or 'lamina sporigera'
- disjuncter** A disjuncter or connective cell or portion of the cell wall, which binds together two conidia of a chain, a cellulose connection between conidia (Woronin) [< L disjunctus < disjungere to separate]
- disk** Same as 'disc'
- dispergent** Scattering, spreading [< L. dispergere to scatter about]
- dispose** One of the two spores on a two-spored basidium in Hymenomycetes (see Corner, 1948), cf. 'tetraspore'.
- disruptent.** Breaking to pieces. [< dis- + L rumpere to burst]
- disseminate** Botanically, a seed fruit [< dis- + semen seed, semen seed, semen seed]
- dissempment** A partition or wall, especially in poriferous Hymenomycetes, in the older literature, the same as 'trama' (de Bary) [< dis- + L sempere hedge]
- dissiliant** Bursting, splitting [< L dissiliare to fly apart.]
- dissociation** A term used by Leonian (1938) for mutation or 'salutation'.
- distal** Distant, farther, away from the central portion of the body or point of origin, opposite of 'proximal' or 'proximate'
- distant** (Of gills) set far apart, especially toward the margin of the pileus, -- a relative term [< L distare to stand apart.]
- distichate, distichous** Two-rowed [< Gr distichos < dis- + stichos row]
- distorted** Twisted out of regular shape, deformed [< dis- + L. torquere to twist]
- ditypism, ditypy** That condition of sexuality in which morphologically similar haplonts

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divaricate Spreading, extremely divergent [*< di- + L. varicus straddling*]

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double-anchor stage The anaphase stage of promitosis in the Plasmodiophorales during which the arched, daughter chromatin bands and nucleoles are connected by a chromatic strand and form a figure resembling a double anchor (Karling, 1942)

double veil An innate universal veil that acquires two layers (Reijnders, 1948)

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Dragon's Blood (RC 98) Flesh Ochre to Ferruginous (R XIV)

drepaniform Same as 'falcate' [*< Gr.*

- drepanē sickle + form ]
- dry Not viscid or hygrophanous
- dryad's club Clavaria pistillaris L. ex Fr
- dryad's saddle Polyporus squamosus  
Huds. ex Fr.
- dryophilous Living on, under, or near  
oaks [ < Gr dryōs, dryos oak + -philous ]
- dry rot The decay caused by Merulius  
lacrymans Wulf. ex Fr. [ Gyrophana  
lacrymans (Wulf. ex Fr.) Pat ], so called  
because of the dry, characteristically  
cracked and shrunken appearance of  
affected wood and also because of the  
ability of the fungus to attack relatively  
dry wood as a result of its capacity to
- wrongly, any sort of decay of structural  
timber caused by hymenomycetous fungi
- dry spore A spore that is separated by  
mechanical action and without slime from  
its parent hypha, that is, not by autolysis,  
as distinguished from 'slime spore'  
(E. W. Mason, 1937), 'xerospore'
- dual hypothesis The theory that two organ-  
isms are present in the lichen thallus
- dual phenomenon The variability of  
isolates in pure culture commonly  
interpreted as mutation, saltation, etc.,  
which is a bimodal, cultural (?) expression  
of a single specific entity, resulting from
- Duck Green (RC 235) Same as Duck Green  
(R XIX)
- dulcious Not 'acid', more or less sweet  
[ < L dulcis sweet ]
- Dull Brick Red (RC 330) Near Rufous to  
Ferruginous (R XIV)
- Dull Carmine Lake (RC 106) Near  
Corinthian Red (R XXVII)
- Dull Dark Crimson (RC 168) From  
Hellebore Red (R XXXVIII) to near  
Pomegranate Purple (R XII)
- Dull Madder Red (RC 97) Almost Peach  
Red (R I) to a redder Coral Red (R XIII)
- Dull Purple Lake (RC 170) Tone 1 near  
Corinthian Red (R XXVII)
- Dull Sage Green (RC 278) Deep Grape  
Green to Lincoln Green (R XLI)
- Dull Terra Cotta (RC 331) Not R XXVIII  
but nearer Rufous and a redder  
Vineaceous-Rufous (R XIV)
- Dull Yellow-Green (RC 292) Near Pyrite  
Yellow to darker (R IV)
- dumbbell stage More or less synonymous  
with 'double-anchor stage' of promitosis
- dumetose Bushy [ < L dumetum thicket  
< dumus bramble ]
- dumose Bushy, shrubby in appearance
- dun Grayish brown or yellowish brown,  
the following colors of Ridgway are  
given as suggestions: Wood Brown (XL),  
Isabella Color (XXX), Drab (XLVI)
- duplex Double, a term applied to the  
substance of the pileus when it is soft  
above and firm next to the gills, tubes,  
or spines
- durable cell An encysted cell in the  
Saccharomycetes or yeasts, comparable  
to a 'chlamydo-spore' of Endomyces  
(Will, 1895)
- Dutch Ware Blue (RC 210) Celandine  
Green to Lily Green (R XLVII)
- duvet, duvetyñ A soft, thick, finely  
matted nap, about the same as 'tomentum'.
- dyer's greenweed Same as 'orchella weed'.
- dyer's moss Same as 'orchella weed'
- dye weed Same as 'orchella weed'
- dys
- E
- e-, ex- A prefix denoting from, out of,  
down, without [ L ]
- earth balls Fruit bodies of the  
Sclerodermataceae
- earth stars Fruit bodies of species of  
Geastrum (Geaster), etc
- earth tongues Sporocarps of Geoglossum
- eating tetter Lupus (pathol.)
- ebeneous Black as ebony
- ebetate Having a dull or blunt or soft  
point, same as 'hebetate' [ < L hebes  
blunt, dull ]
- eborine (Of color) Ivory white, (of con-  
sistency) like ivory [ < L ebur, eboris  
ivory ]
- eburneous Ivory white, white more or  
less tinged, creamy (MP 10 B 2, near  
Cartridge Buff R XXX)
- ecad A habitat form, a modification or  
difference that is purely somatic and  
not heritable [ Coined from ecological  
adaptation ]
- ecalcarate Without a spur [ < g- + L  
calcar spur ]
- ecaudate Without a tail [ < g- + L cauda  
tail ]
- eccentric (Of the stipe) not attached in  
the center of the pileus, off center,  
one-sided [ < Gr ekkentros off center ]
- eccrinids Members of the Ecclinidae,  
intestinal parasites of terrestrial,  
marine, and fresh-water arthropods
- echinate (Of scales, etc.) having sharply  
pointed spines [ < Gr echinos  
hedgehog ]

echinid echinidium, pl. -ia One type of

shape clavate or sphaeropedunculate although at times approaching the fusiform or lageniform, and bristled, echinulate, or arborescent, same as 'brush cell' (Pl XII, Fig 10)

echinidiform Like an 'echinidium'

echinoid (Of the hymenophore, pores, etc.) toothed, dentate, hydroid [< L echinus hedgehog + -oid]

echinula, echinule A small spine [Dim of L echinus hedgehog]

echinulate Covered with small pointed processes or finely pointed spines (Pl XIV, Fig 17)

echinulin A substance produced by Aspergillus echinulatus (Delacr.) Thom & Church

eciliate Without cilia [< g- + L cilium eyelash]

eco- (or oeco-), -ecious, -ecium Combining forms denoting house, hence domestic, concerning the household, or environmental [< Gr oikos]

E cell factor Same as 'penatin'

ecorticate Destitute of bark or barklike covering [< g- + L cortex bark]

ecostate Without ribs [< g- + L costa rib]

ecrustaceous (Of lichens) destitute of thallus [< g- + L crusta crust]

ect-, ecto- A combining form denoting outside, external [< Gr ektos outside]

ectal Outer, outermost, superficial opposite of 'ental'

ectangial, ectoangial Formed or developing outside of a container, as zoospores outside of the primary zoosporangial structure or sporangium in certain Phycomyces, cf. 'entangial' [ect- + Gr angelon vessel]

ectendotrophic Of the mycorrhizae of conifers, displaying both intra- and intercellular invasion by the fungus (Mellin, 1923) [ect- + endo- + Gr trophē nourishment]

ectozasus In certain Pyrenomycetes and certain Patellariaceae, the outer membrane of the ascus which ruptures and rolls back, allowing the 'endozasus' to protrude (see Butler, 1939) [ecto- + L zasus sac]

ectochroic Having pigment on the outside of the hypha (Corner, 1950) [ecto- + Gr chros color]

ectogenic (Of bacteria) capable of living outside of a body [ecto- + (gen) < Gr gignesthai to be born]

ectoparasite A parasite that lives on the outside of its host and gains its nourish-

ment by means of haustoria sent within

ectophloeodal, ectophloeodic (Of some lichens) living on the surface or the bark of other plants [< ecto- + Gr phloeos bark]

ectoplacodial Having the placodium originating from the 'ectostroma' (Ruhland, 1900) [< ecto- + Gr plax anything flat]

ectosphere The outer sphere of the expanded type of nucleus in the rust fungi, containing the chromatin (Savile, 1939) [ecto- + Gr sphaira a little ball]

ectospor (1) A spore produced exogenously, as a 'conidium' or 'basidiospore', (2) used by Vuillemin (1912) for a conidium morphologically defined (Falk, 1909)

ectosporous Possessing exogenously formed spores, same as 'exosporous', cf. 'endosporous'

ectostroma, pl. -ata Ruhland's term (1900) for the 'epistroma' of Fuisting, and probably more commonly used [ecto- + Gr stroma mattress]

ectothecal (Of Ascomycetes) having a naked hymenium [< ecto- + Gr theka a case for something]

ectothrix A parasite that grows on the surface of hair, such as the organism that causes barber's itch [ecto- + Gr thrix hair]

ect

ectotropic Having outward curvature [< ecto- + Gr tropē a turning]

ecypheate (Of lichens) without cyphellae [g- + Gr kypheia the hollow of the ear]

edentate Without teeth [< g- + L dens tooth]

edge hair A marginal hair on a lamella same as the cystidiform hair of Heim (1931)

effective publication Publication in strict accordance with Article 26 of the International Rules

effete Functionless from age, past the bearing period [< L effetus < ex- out + fetus that has brought forth]

effigurate Of definite outline, as opposed to 'effuse', cf. 'placodioid' [< g- out + L figurare to form a shape]

effuse Expanded, spread out, (of stroma of Diaporthaceae) having a number of separately erumpent perithecia or more than one group of collectively erumpent perithecia within the same entostromatic area (Wehmeyer, 1932) [< L effusus < ex- out + fundere to pour]

effuse-diatrypod Having broadly erumpent stroma of the 'diatrypod' sort, essentially the same as 'eutypoid' (Wehmeyer) (Pl VII, Fig 14)

effused-reflexed Spread out over the substratum and turned back at the margin



to form a pileus (Pl. II, Fig 10)

eg: . . . . .

volva, (3) sometimes loosely used for the oospheres in the Saprolegniaceae

eglandulose Without glandules [g- + L glandula gland]

egranulose Without granules [g- + L granula a small grain]

eguttate Without droplets or globules [g- + L gutta a drop of fluid]

elaeodic Olive green, 'olivaceous', Olive Green (R IV), Olive (R XXX, MP 15 L 4) [Gr elaia an olive]

elaphinous Same as 'cervine' [Gr elaphos deer]

elater (In myxomycetes) a free capillital thread, probably aiding in spore dispersal, (In Battarrea) a structure with spiral or annular markings in the gleba [Gr elater driver]

electrine Amber Yellow (R XVI, MP 10 J 3) [Gr elektron amber]

elenchus Additional descriptions or discussion, a catalog, inventory, or appendix [L, < Gr elenchos]

elevated (Of the pileus) raised up at the margin

elf cups Fruit bodies of Pezizales, especially Plectania coccinea (Scop ex Fr.) Fuckel (Peziza coccinea Scop ex Fr.)

elimination key A vertical type of key for the identification of genera, species, etc., so made up as to narrow the choices by the progressive elimination of impossible items, or items with peculiar or striking characters, or combinations of characters. This type of key is useful, for example, in cases of genera or subgenera that have various combinations of the same characters or in which one conspicuous character appears in several such groups, or in cases in which it is difficult to formulate a simple dichotomous key. It is of course always possible to arrange an elimination key in a different form, but this type of key is the most common.

begins at the beginning and proceeds step by step through all the choices, short cuts will usually, if not always, lead to improper determinations because of overlapping characters. Same as 'multiple-parallel key' Cf 'dichotomous key'

-ell, -ella A suffix signifying the diminutive [L -ellus, -ella, -um]

ellipsoid, ellipsoidal (Of solid bodies) having every plane section an ellipse or a circle (Pl XIII, Fig 9) [Gr elleipsis < elleipain to come short]

elliptic, elliptical (Of sections or planes) having the shape of an ellipse, i.e., of

a foreshortened circle (Pl. XIII, Fig 9)

elliptic-fusiform. (Of the shape of spores) fundamentally fusiform, but somewhat elliptical, more fusiform than elliptical (Pl XIII, Fig 13)

elocular Without locules, sometimes used to mean 'unilocular' [e- + L loculus a small place]

emarcid, emarcide Withered, decayed, flaccid [g- + L marcidus < marcere to wither]

emarginate (Of gills) notched near the stipe (Pl I, Fig 5) [L emarginatus < emarginare to deprive of the border]

embedded Surrounded by other matter

embossed Having a small central hump, 'umbonate'

Emerald Green (RC 259) Not R VI, but near Turtle Green to Deep Turtle Green (R XXXII) and a deeper green not matched in II

emodic acid An acid produced by Penicillium cyclopium Westling

empennate Same as 'pinnate'

emphysematose Bladdery [Gr emphysema < en in + physis to blow < physis bellows]

eni . . . . .

up]

encarpium Trattinnick's (1805) term for 'sporophore' [Gr en- in + karpos fruit]

enchiridion A handbook; a manual. [Gr enchiridion < en in + cheir hand]

encrusted (Of cystidia, etc.) covered with a crust of mineral matter, etc (Pl XI, Fig 15)

encrusting Forming a crustlike coating

encysted Invested with a tough coat or wall [Gr en in + kystis bladder]

end cell A short, thick-walled, hyphalike appendage of hyphal element of Pachyma Malaccense Schroet stage of Polyporus gaei Fr., and other hymenomycetous sclerotia, which serves as a storage body and may be a stage of a light-refractive body (Ed Fischer, 1891)

endemic Native to a certain region [Gr endēmos native < en in + dēmos people]

endemism The condition of being confined to a certain region or locality

Endive Blue (RC 206) Near Dawn Gray to Hathi Gray and Storm Gray (R LII).

endo- A combining form meaning within, inside [Gr endon]

endoascus In certain Pyrenomycetes and certain Patellariaceae, the inner of two membranes of the ascus which pushes up above the epithecium after the rupture of the outer membrane ('ectoascus') (Butler, 1939). [endo- + L ascus sac]

endobasidial (1) Continuous with the basidium, (2) with enclosed basidia, (3) Steiner's term for a sporophore with a secondary sporiferous branch, in the lichens

endobasidium, *pl* -ia An enclosed basidium, as in the Gasteromycetes

endobiotic Growing within living things. [*< endo-* + Gr. *bios* life.]

endocarp, -carpic, -carpous Same as 'angiocarp', etc [*< endo-* + Gr *karpōs* fruit]

endocarpoid Like the lichen genus *Endocarpon*

endocaryogamy The last stage of sexual degeneration in which no foreign nuclear material is introduced from without and cytological development is wholly internal and intracellular, see 'exocaryogamy' [*< endo-* + Gr *karyon* a nut + -*gamy*]

endochrome Having pigment inside the cell (Corner, 1950) [*< endo-* + Gr *chroma* color]

endochrome Colored contents [*< endo-* + Gr *chroma* color]

endococcoid Resembling the lichen genus *Endococcus* [*< endo-* + Gr *kokkos* kernel]

endocoidium, *pl* -ia A conidioid spore produced endogenously in a hypha or so-called conidiophore, as in *Thielaviopsis basicola* (Berk & Br.) Ferraris [Pl. XV, Fig. 10], see Brierley, 1915

endocrocin A product of the lichen, *Nephromopsis endocrocea*

endocothrix A parasite that grows both on the surface and within a hair [*< endo-* + *ecio-* + *thrix* hair]

endogenous (Of the mode of growth and development of Chytridiales) having the direction of growth and movement of food at first away from the zoospore and into the intramatrix, rhizoidal system and

endoform (Of the Uredinales) possessing only aecial and pycnial stages, as in *Endophyllum* [*< endo-* + *form*]

endogamy Sexual union of haplonts derived from the same diploont, the same zygote (Prell, 1921) [*< endo-* + -*gamy*]

endogenous Borne within, developing within [*< endo-* + -*genous*]

endogonidium, *pl* -ia A gonidium formed within a receptacle or gonidangium

endokaryogamy See 'endocaryogamy'

endolithic (Of lichens) embedded in rock [*< endo-* + Gr *lithos* stone]

endomixis Mixture or union of sex elements of the same parentage (Prell, 1921), self-fertilization. [*< endo-* + Gr *mixis* a mingling]

endomycete A member of the family Endomycetaceae, or the order

Endomycetales, of the Hemiascomycetes

endomycin An antibiotic substance from *Streptomyces* sp., which is fungistatic as well as bacteriostatic

endoperculate. Possessing an 'endoperculum'

endoparasitic Internally parasitic

endoperidium, *pl* -ia The inner, or innermost, peridium [*< endo-* + Gr *peridion* dim. of *pēra* wallet]

endophyte An organism growing inside another organism, whether parasitically or not [*< endo-* + -*phyte*]

endophytic Living as an 'endophyte'

endosaprophytism Elenkin's explanation (1902, 1904) of the presence of dead

endosclerotium A sclerotium in which the fruit bodies arise endogenously, therefore, apparently from the pith hyphae (de Bary, 1884, and Fayod, 1889)

endosphere The inner sphere of the expanded type of nucleus in the rust fungi (often called the nucleolus), which is homogeneous in appearance and a clear glass-green when the Feulgen stain is involved (Savile, 1939)

endospore (1) A spore formed endogenously and parthenogenetically, often resembling an ascospore (2) also, same as 'endosporium'

endosporium The innermost membrane of the wall of the spore, usually thin, see 'meiospore', 'epispore', 'exospore', 'perispore',

endosporous Having spores borne endogenously, cf. 'ectosporous', 'exosporous'

endostroma, *pl* -ata A term sometimes used for 'entostroma' ('hypostroma') [*< endo-* + Gr *strōma* mattress]

endosubtilysin An antibiotic substance produced by *Bacillus subtilis* Cohn *emend* Prazmowski

endothrix A parasite growing within a hair [*< endo-* + Gr *thrix* hair]

endotrophic (Of mycorrhizae) nourished from within, because the fungus attacks the cells of the root (Frank, 1887), (of lichens) within the thallus [*< endo-* + Gr *trophē* nourishment]

endouredinales See 'endoform'

endozoic Living inside an animal [*< endo-* + Gr *zōon* an animal]

energid, Sachs's term for the nucleus and

- the cytoplasm in the immediate sphere of influence of the nucleus, as a vital unit, at the present time, used most commonly for the nucleus alone, especially of sexual reproductive structures.
- enervous** Without veins [**< e- + L nervus nerve**]
- English Blue** (RC 210) Celandine Green to Lily Green (R XLVII)
- ennantatin A** A substance produced by a species of *Fusarium* (*orthoceras* App ■ Woll ?)
- enphyotic** (Of fungous diseases of plants)
- ensate, ensuform** Sword-shaped [**< L ensis sword**]
- ent-, ento** Combining forms meaning within [**Gr entos**]
- ental** Of, or pertaining to, the interior, opposite of 'ectal' [**< Gr entos within**]
- entangial, entoangial** Formed or developing inside a container or sporangium, in what may be considered the normal fashion, of 'ectangial' [**< ento- + Gr. angeion vessel**]
- enterophloeodal, entophloeodic** Wallroth's term for those lichens which need some amount of preparation of bark or wood (as by weathering) before they can thrive [**< Gr enteron intestine + phloeos bark**]
- entire** (Of gills, margin, etc.) having the edges not toothed or torn or otherwise uneven
- entomo-** A combining form meaning insect [**< Gr entomon**]
- entomochoric, entomochorous** Depending upon insects for dissemination
- entomochory** The condition of being disseminated by insects, dissemination by insects [**< entomo- + Gr chōris apart** **< chōrisein to spread**]
- entomogenous** Produced in or upon insects [**entomo- + -genous**]
- entomomycete** A fungus growing upon insects [**entomo- + Gr mykes fungus**]
- entomophilous** Living upon insects [**entomo- + -philous**]
- entomophyte** A plant, presumably a fungus, growing upon insects [**entomo- + -phyte**]
- entoparasitic** (Of a parasite) living within its host
- entophyte** Same as 'endophyte' [**entom- + -phyte**]
- entoplacodial** Having the placodium originating at least in part from the 'entostroma' (Ruhland, 1900) [**entom- + placodium**]
- entospore** A term variously and indefinitely applied to a spore produced endogenously [**entom- + spore**]
- entostroma, pl. -ata** Ruhland's term (1900) for Fusing's 'hypostroma' and probably more commonly used [**entom- + Gr strōma mattress**]
- entozoic** Living inside an animal [**< entom- + Gr zōon an animal**]
- envelope apparatus** In Ascomycetes, all of the ascocarp except the ascus apparatus, which consists of asci and ascogenous hyphae (de Bary)
- eo-** A combining form meaning dawn, sunrise, hence, early, primitive [**< Gr eōs**]
- eosporic** Vuillemin's term (1912) for a basidiospore defined biologically, which first falls and then hovers in the air [**< Gr. eōrein or, more commonly, alōrein to hang, swing, be suspended** **+ spore**]
- epapillate** Without papillae [**< e- + papillis**]
- epelliculose** Without a covering or pellicle [**< e- + L pellicula small skin**]
- ephebogenesis** The development of male gametes or gametangia in the absence of copulation (Knip, 1928), as distinguished from 'parthenogenesis' [**< Gr ephēbos youth + genesis origin**]
- ephelidial** Referring to, or having the characteristics of, the form genus *Ephelis*, imperfect stage of *Halansia*
- epi-** A prefix denoting on, upon [**< Gr epi**]
- epibasidium, pl. -ia** In the Heterobasidiomycetes, the name given to each of which bears a sterigma and spore (Neuhoff, 1924), the hypobasidium and the epibasidia make up a 'heterobasidium' According to Lohwag (1937)
- epibiotic** Growing on the outer surface of a living organism [**< epi- + Gr bios life**]
- epiblastesia** The growth of lichens from gonidia that develop on the parent lichen [**< epi + Gr blastancia to bud or sprout**]
- epichroic** Discoloring upon injury (Corner, 1950) [**< epi- + Gr chrōs color**]
- epicortex** A layer of elements such as a trichoderm lying upon the true cortex, as in the stalk of the apothecium of certain Pezizales (Lohwag, 1941) [**< epi- + L cortex bark**]
- epicrisis** A critical discussion or estimate of another work, appended

- judgements or additional determinations, or perhaps even final judgements, an appendix [Gr < *epi-* + *kritaino* to judge]
- The accent falls on the second syllable, thus distinguishing the word from the medical term in which the accent is on the third syllable
- epicutis** The outer layer, which, with the 'subcutis', makes up the 'cutis' [*epi-* + L *cutis* skin]
- epicutistrichoderm** A double surface layer of a fruit body consisting of a 'trichoderm' upon a 'cutis' (Moser, 1951) [< *epi-* + L *cutis* skin + Gr *trich-*, *trichos* hair + -derm]
- epidemic** (Adj.) Suddenly and widely affecting many people (n) an epidemic disease, see 'epizootic', 'epiphytotic' [< *epi* + Gr *dēmos* people]
- epiderm** The outer layer of a surface of a fruit body, which, with the 'hypoderm', makes up the 'derm' (Gilbert, 1947) [*epi-* + -derm]
- epidermoid cortex** A cortex consisting of a single layer of cells with walls thickened only outwardly (Lohweg, 1941)
- epidermophytosis** Same as 'dermatophytosis' see 'tinea cruris', 'tinea pedis' [*epi-* + Gr *derma* skin + *phyton* plant + -osis]
- epi** ' - - - - -
- epigeous, epigeal, epigeal, epigeic, epigeous** Developing above the ground or substratum [< *epi-* + Gr *gē* earth]
- epigenous** Borne above, borne on the surface [< *epi-* + -genous]
- epigonium, pl -ia** In the Endogonaceae, the thin-walled sac which grows out of the female gametangium or the copulation bridge and which, after fusion of the gametangial contents, becomes the zygote and then the zygospore, between a hyposporangium and episporangium in nature (Schussnig, 1948) [*epi-* + Gr *gonos* progeny]
- epigynous** Having antheridia formed above the oogonium on the same hypha [*epi-* + Gr *gynē* woman]
- epihymenium** A thin layer of interwoven hyphae on the surface of the hymenium of Basidiomycetes (Corner, 1950)
- epilithic** Upon the surface of rocks [< *epi-* + Gr *lithos* stone]
- epimembranal** (Of pigments) located upon the surface of the spore wall or membrane cf 'membranal'
- epinaestic** Pertaining to, or growing in, 'epinasty' cf 'hyponastic'
- epinasty** The condition in which the upper or dorsal part develops faster than the lower, causing downward curvature, cf 'hyponasty' [< *epi-* + Gr *anistos* pressed close]
- epiparatrachocutis** A double surface tissue in which a 'paratrachocutis' is superimposed upon another tissue (Moser, 1951) [*epi-* + *para-* + Gr *trich-*, *trichos* hair + L *cutis* skin.]
- epipetreous** Growing on rocks [< *epi-* + Gr *petra* rock]
- epiphloeodal, epiphloeodic** Upon bark, cf. 'hypophloeodic' [< *epi-* + Gr. *phloios* bark]
- epiphragm** An upper wall or division, cleaving the cuplike carophores, as in the Nidulariaceae, the thin membrane covering the mouth of the peridium when young [< Gr *epiphragma* covering]
- epiphyllous** Growing on the upper surface of leaves [< *epi-* + Gr *phylon* leaf]
- epiphyte** A plant growing on the outside of another plant, but not as a parasite, cf 'endophyte' [*epi-* + -*phyte*]
- epiphytic** Growing upon plants
- epiphytotic** (Adj.) Suddenly and destructively affecting plants in a locality, (n) an epiphytotic disease, see 'epizootic', 'epidemic' [< *epi-* + Gr *phyton* plant]
- epiplasm** Cytoplasm of the ascus that is left over after the formation of the ascospores by 'free-cell formation' and that functions in nourishing the developing spores, in maintaining turgor, and in effecting spore discharge, formerly called "glycogen mass" [*epi-* + Gr *plasma* anything formed or molded]
- epiplectotrichoderm** A surface tissue
- episporangium** The ectangial structure ("ascus") extruded or cut off from what is essentially a prosporangium (for example, a hyposporangium of *Protomyces*) and in which the actual reproductive ripening process takes place (Schussnig, 1948)
- episporic, episporium, pl -ia** The fundamental layer of the spore wall which in most cases gives rise to the definite ornamentation and which is usually the thickest, giving most spores their form and rigidity and in most chromosporous forms their color the
- epistomeous** Spigot-shaped [< *epi-* + Gr *stoma* mouth]
- epistroma, pl -ata** Fuelling's term (1867, 1868) for a hyaline, pseudoparenchymatous crust formed in the outer layers of the primary cortex of the host, which ruptures the bark or epidermis and produces conidia same as 'ectostroma' of Ruhland (see Miller, 1928) [*epi-* + Gr *stroma* mattress]
- epithalline** Growing upon the thallus

- the cytoplasm in the immediate sphere of influence of the nucleus, as a vital unit, at the present time, used most commonly for the nucleus alone, especially of sexual reproductive structures
- enervous** Without veins [**< e-** + **L nervus** nerve ]
- English Blue (RC 210)** Celandine Green to Lily Green (R XLVII)
- enriantia A** A substance produced by a species of *Fusarium* (*orthoceras* App [Woll 2])
- epiphytotic** (Of fungous diseases of plants) occurring regularly in a locality and not likely to vary in destructiveness, opposite of 'epiphytotic' [**< Gr en in + phyton** plant ]
- ensate, ensiform** Sword-shaped [**< L ensis** sword ]
- ent-, ento** Combining forms meaning within [**Gr entos** ]
- ental** Of, or pertaining to, the interior, opposite of 'ectal' [**< Gr entos** within ]
- entangial, entoangial** Formed or developing inside a container or sporangium, in what may be considered the normal fashion, of 'ectangial' [**< ento-** + **Gr. angeion** vessel ]
- enterophloeodal, enterphloeodic** Wallroth's term for those lichens which need some amount of preparation of bark or wood (as by weathering) before they can thrive [**< Gr enteron** intestine + **phloios** bark ]
- entire** (Of gills, margin, etc ) having the edges not toothed or torn or otherwise uneven
- entomo-** A combining form meaning **insect** [**< Gr entomon** ]
- entomochoric, entomochorous** Depending upon insects for dissemination
- entomochory** The condition of being disseminated by insects, dissemination by insects [**< entomo-** + **Gr chōrōis** apart **< chōrizein** to spread ]
- entomogenous** Produced in or upon insects [**entomo-** + **-genous** ]
- entomomycete** A fungus growing upon insects [**entomo-** + **Gr mykēs** fungus ]
- entomophilous** Living upon insects [**entomo-** + **-philous** ]
- entomophyte** A plant, presumably a fungus, growing upon insects [**entomo-** + **-phyte** ]
- entoparasitic** (Of a parasite) living within its host
- entophyte** Same as 'endophyte' [**ento-** + **-phyte** ]
- entoplacondial** Having the placodium originating at least in part from the 'entostroma' (Ruhland, 1900) [**ento-** + **placodium** ]
- entospore** A term variously and indefinitely applied to a spore produced endogenously [**ento-** + **spore** ]
- entostroma** n. *ent. B. 11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38-39-40-41-42-43-44-45-46-47-48-49-50-51-52-53-54-55-56-57-58-59-60-61-62-63-64-65-66-67-68-69-70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-100*
- entozoic** Living inside an animal [**< ento-** + **Gr. zōon** an animal ]
- entozoic** Living inside an animal [**< ento-** + **Gr. zōon** an animal ]
- eo-** A combining form meaning dawn, sunrise, hence, early, primitive [**< Gr ēos** ]
- eosspore** Vuillemin's term (1912) for a basidiospore defined biologically, which first falls and then hovers in the air [**< Gr ēos** or, more commonly, **aiōrein** to hang, swing, be suspended + **spore** ]
- epapillate** Without papillae [**< e-** + **papilla** ]
- epelliculose** Without a covering or pellicle [**< e-** + **L pellicula** small skin ]
- ephebogenesis** The development of male
- ephelidial** Referring to, or having the characteristics of, the form genus *Ephelis*, imperfect stage of *Balanis*
- epi-** A prefix denoting on, upon [**< Gr epi** ]
- epibasidium, pl -ia** In the Heterobasidiomycetes, the name given to each of the four appendages that are separated from the basal cell or 'hypobasidium' by a septum, after this appendage has received its cytoplasm and nucleus, and each of which bears a sterigma and
- epibiotic** Growing on the outer surface of a living organism [**< epi-** + **Gr bios** life ]
- epiblastesis** The growth of lichens from gonidia that develop on the parent lichen [**< epi** + **Gr blastanein** to bud or sprout ]
- epichroic** Discoloring upon injury (Corner, 1950) [**< epi-** + **Gr chrōs** color ]
- epicortex** A layer of elements such as a trichoderm lying upon the true cortex, as in the stalk of the apothecium of certain Pezizales (Lohwag, 1941) [**< epi-** + **L cortex** bark ]
- epicrisis** A critical discussion or estimate of another work, appended



**epithallus.** The cortical layer of lichens; the modified layer of hyphae at the margin or apex of the thallus which serve to protect the gonidia (Zukal) [*< epi-* + Gr *thallos* a branch]

**epithecial cortex.** A cortex of an epithelial nature, in the Tuberales (Lohwag, 1941).

**epithelium.** The surface of the fructifying disc in certain of the Discomycetes, more specifically, in the fungi proper, the layer above the asci, usually formed of the tips of the paraphyses.

**epithele, epithelium.** A cuticular layer of pileus and stipe, which consists of isodiametric cells (Lohwag, 1937), cf 'cutis', 'trichoderm', 'trichoderm palisade' [*< epi-* + Gr *thēlē* nipple.]

**epithet.** (In nomenclature) an adjective, or a substitutive and a demonstrative.

**epitrichocutis.** In a double surface layer of a pileus, the outer one, which is a 'trichocutis' (see Moser, 1951) [*< epi-* + Gr *thrix*, *trichos* hair + L *cutis* skin]

**epitrichoderm.** In a double surface layer of a pileus, the outer one, which is a 'trichoderm' (see Moser, 1951) [*epi-* + *trichoderm*]

**epixylous.** Growing upon wood [*< epi-* + Gr *xylon* wood]

**epizoo.** Growing upon animals [*< epi-* + Gr *zōon* an animal]

**epizootic.** (Adj.) Suddenly and widely affecting animals, (n) an epizootic disease, see 'epidemic', 'epiphytotic'

**eplicate.** Not folded or plaited [*< e-* + L *plicare* to fold]

**equal.** (Of the stipe) of uniform diameter, (of gills) alike in length

**equihymeniferous.** Same as 'aequihymeniferous'

**eramosa.** Unbranched [*< e-* + L *ramus* branch]

**erdin.** A metabolic product of *Aspergillus terreus* Thom

**erect.** Upright and straight up, not curved up

**ergot.** (1) The disease of cereals caused by species of *Claviceps*, especially *C. purpurea* (Fr.) Tul. (2) the ergot fungus. (3) the sclerotia of the ergot fungus [*< F.*]

**ergotic acid.** An acid isolated from ergots (Zellner, 1907)

**ergotinin.** One of the compounds isolated from the ergots of *Claviceps purpurea* (Fr.) Tul. (see Zellner, 1907)

**ergotism.** Ergot poisoning

**ergotized.** Affected with ergot.

**erinous.** Prickly with sharp points, like a hedgehog [*< L. er* hedgehog.]

**eriphorous.** Densely cottony or woolly, 'tomentose'. [*< Gr. eriphoros < erion* wool + *phoron* to bear.]

**erlichin.** An antibiotic substance recovered from an actinomycete, of promise against the viruses of influenza and bronchitis.

**ermineous.** Ermine colored, white, with a yellow tinge in places [*< F. ermine*, prob. *< Armenia*, the original source of the skins]

**eroded.** (Of gills) having the edges as if gnawed [*< L. erodere* to gnaw off]

**erose.** Same as 'eroded'.

**erostate.** Without a beak. [*< e-* + L *rostrum* bill, beak, snout.]

**erratic.** Wandering, unattached, drifting, (of lichens) not affixed to the substratum [*< L. errare* to wander]

**erubescens.** Blushing, blush-red [*< L. erubescere* to blush]

**erucaeform.** Of lichen spores, as in *Graphis*, which are like a caterpillar [*< L. eruca* caterpillar + *form*]

**eructate.** Thrown up [*< L. eructare* to belch]

**erumpent.** Breaking through [*< L. erumpere* to burst out]

**eruption.** The backward-curved, handle-like structure of a 'perforating organ' (Page, 1950). [*< L. erumpere* to break out]

**erysiphoid.** Like *Erysiphe*, mildewy, cobwebby [*< Gr. erysipe* mildew]

**erythrasma.** A skin disease in man caused by *Nocardia minutissima* (Burchard) Verduin [*< Gr. erythros* red]

**erythrin.** An acid present in various species of the lichen *Roccella*

**erythroglauca.** A pigment produced by *Aspergillus glaucus* series.

**erythroletin.** One of the constituents of commercial 'litmus' (along with erythrolitmin and azolitmin)

**erythrolitmin.** One of the constituents of commercial 'litmus' (along with erythroletin and azolitmin)

**erythronic acid.** An acid present in three species of the lichen *Roccella*

**-eae, -escent.** A suffix denoting beginning, hence, slightly [*< L. -escens, -escentis*]

**esculenti.** Edible, eatable [*< L. esculentus < edere* to eat]

**esepate.** Without cross walls [*< e-* + L. *septum* wall]

**estriate.** Without lines or markings. [*< e-* + L. *stria* furrow]

**etiologic.** Of or pertaining to etiology

**etiology.** That phase in the study of







- which widens from year to year because of radial growth of the mycelium in the soil from a center
- fairy-ring fungus** *Marasmius oreades* (Bolt ex Fr) Fr
- falcate** (Of spores) sickle-shaped [*< L. falx, falcis, sickle*]
- falciform** Beak-shaped, scythe-shaped [*< L. falx sickle + form*]
- falciphore**. A special hypha that produces a 'falx' in the hyphomycetous genus *Zygoascus* (Mason, 1941) [*< L. falx sickle + -phore*]
- false cystidium**, pl. -ta A 'pseudo-cystidium' (Boudier, 1886).
- false egg** See 'mixote'.
- false membrane** (Of a smut) a tissue of sterile fungous cells limiting the sorus, as in *Sphaerolotheca*
- false mildew** Same as 'downy mildew'
- false pycnidium**, pl. -ia A stromatic structure containing chlamydosporelike bodies (Vincens, 1926), cf. 'pseudo-pycnidium'
- false tinder fungus** *Pomes ignarius* (L. ex Fr.) Kickx, cf. 'amadou', see 'tinder fungus'
- false trichogyne** A hypha from an ascogonial cell which acts as a trichogyne and forms a pseudogamous union with another hyphal cell (Greis, 1936, Dengler, 1937)
- false truffle** A member of the Hymenogasteraceae or Elaphomycetaceae
- False Turquoise Blue** (RC 221) Deep Bluish Glauous (R XLII) to near Light Terre Verte (R XXXII)
- falx** A fertile hypha or conidiophore of *Zygoascus*, with the form of a billhook [*L. sickle*]
- fasciate** Stuffed, having the center softer than the cortical layer, not hollow or tubular [*< L. fascius stuffed*]
- farina** The powdery material on a soredium (Micheli, 1729) [*L. flour*]
- farinaceous** (Of odor and taste) like fresh meal, (of pileus and stipe) covered with mealy particles [*< L. farinus meal*]
- farinose** Same as 'farinaceous'
- fasciate, fasciated** (1) Of pilei, stipes, etc. grown together so that the tissues are intimately continuous, (2) having broad, parallel bands or stripes, (3) growing in a ribbonlike manner [*< L. fascis bundle, or fascia band*]
- fasciation** (1) The condition of being bound or banded together, (2) a monatrous, flattened expansion of the stipe or stem
- fascicle** A little bundle [*L. fasciculus, dim. of fascis bundle*]
- fasciculate** (Of fibrils, scales, stipes, etc.) crowded in bundles
- fasciculate basidium** One of a group or fascicle of basidia, as in *Podaxis* and
- Phellorinia* (Ainsworth and Bisby, 1945)
- fastigate** Bunched, clustered [*< L. fastigare to raise to a point < fastigium top*]
- fastigate cortex** (Of lichens) a cortex consisting of parallel hyphae at right angles to the axis of the thallus, cf. 'fibrous cortex'
- fastidant** Disappearing, breaking up [*< L. fastidare to open in chinks*]
- faveolate** Honeycombed, cellular, 'alveolate', pitted [*< L. favus honeycomb*]
- favic** Of, or affected with, 'favus'
- favoid** Like a honeycomb
- favoloid** Resembling the cells of a honeycomb, like the genus *Favolus*
- favose** Hollow, honeycombed
- favosareolate** Areolate in a manner suggestive of a honeycomb
- favus** A disease of the scalp caused by species of *Trichoshyon* (*Achorion*), it also occurs in mice and birds [*L., honeycomb*]
- Fawn** (RC 304) Not Fawn Color (R XL), but near Pinkish Cinnamon and Orange Cinnamon (R XXX) to almost Vinaceous Rufous (R XIV)
- fellent** Bitter as gall [*< L. fellus full of gall*]
- felled** (Of a surface) appearing under a low-power lens as more or less tomentose or subtomentose, but matted or packed so as to make a glabrous or subglabrous surface instead of one loosely woolly, 'coactate', cf. 'tomentose' and 'subtomentose' which mean actually "woolly" with loosely tangled fibers or fibrils to varying degree
- felt tissue** Schleiden's term (1845-46) for fungous tissue, the 'tela contexta' of Unger (1855)
- • • • • - - - - - the term }  
• • • • • }  
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• • • • • }
- 'male agaric'
- fenestrate** Furnished with windows or openings, (of spores) muriform [*< L. fenestra window*]
- fennugreek** The leguminous *Trigonella foenum-graecum* L., a plant with strong-scented leaves, a native of Asia but commonly cultivated in the Mediterranean region from ancient times as a cattle food as well as for
- others
- fer** A suffix forming nouns denoting agents or materials corresponding to



- turn is connected to the centrosome of the nucleus by a rhizoplast [L., whip.]
- flammuloid** Having one or more of the characters of the genus *Flammula*, such as caespitose habit, lignicolous habitat, evanescent, fibrillose or subarachnoid cortina, fleshy-fibrous stipe, dark-brown to rusty-yellow spores.
- flaring** (Of volva or annulus) spreading away from the stipe at the free margin
- flask fungi** The Pyrenomycetes
- flav-, flavi-, flavo-** A combining form meaning yellow [< L. flavus yellow]
- flavacidin** Same as 'flavicin'
- flavacol** A metabolic product of *Aspergillus flavus* Link
- flavatin** Same as 'flavicin'
- flavescent.** Becoming yellowish
- flavicin** An antibiotic substance produced by *Aspergillus* spp., flavacidin, flavatin, gigantic acid, parasitacin are the same
- flavoglaucous** A yellow pigment produced by strains of *Aspergillus glaucus* Link
- flavous** Golden-yellow, S I, 23 is near  
 . . . . .  
 . . . . .  
 . . . . .  
 . . . . .
- flavovirent** Yellowish-green or greenish-yellow; of the color O1 Yellow (R V and MP 12 L 1)
- flesh** A term used by the older mycologists for the context of the pileus of agarics and boletes
- Wick C. C. m. n. s.**  
 . . . . .  
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 . . . . .  
 . . . . .
- Flesh Pink (RC 140)** Flesh Pink to about Flesh Color (R XIV)
- fleshy** Of rather soft consistency, putrescent, used to refer to the consistency of the context of most of the agarics and boletes, as opposed to leathery, corky, woody, membranous, etc
- fleshy-fibrous** Having a consistency between the completely fleshy and the completely fibrous condition
- Fleshy White (RC 9)** Just off a pure white to nearly Ivory Yellow (R XXX)
- flexuous, flexuose** Bent alternately in opposite directions, zigzag [L. flexuosus crooked]
- flexuous hyphae** Those hyphae, distinct from the periphyses in or near the ostiole of the pycnium or spermatogonium of rusts or perforating the epidermal layer of the host, which, if they are not trichogynes, function as trichogynes and are diploidized by the pycnospores or spermatia that fuse with them (Buller, 1933)
- flocci** (On the pileus or the stipe) small points or tufts resembling cotton. [< L. floccus flock or tuft of wool]
- flocciform** Tuftlike
- floccose** (Of the pileus or the stipe) loose cottony or downy-woolly and more or less tufted like cotton flannel (P1. III, Fig 9)
- flocculent** Minutely woolly or floccose
- flocculose** Finely 'floccose'
- flocculose-crenulate** (Of gills) having edges with minute, flocculose decoration
- floricole, floricolous** Living on flowers [< L. flos, floris flower + -cole, -colous]
- floridean** See 'rhodophycean'
- Floss Flower Blue (RC 201)** Light Pinkish Lilac (R XXXVII) to Light Vinaceous-Purple (R XLIV)
- flowers-of-tan** *Enlaga sertica* (L.) Weber, so named because of its frequent occurrence upon spent tanbark
- fluorescence** The property possessed by certain organic compounds of emitting light in the presence of certain rays, whereby the compound appears to be of different colors by reflected and by transmitted light
- fluorescent** Exhibiting 'fluorescence'
- fluorescogenic** Causing fluorescence, as do some bacteria
- fly agaric, fly amanita, fly mushroom, fly toadstool** The cosmopolitan *Amanita muscaria* (L. ex Fr.) Pers. ex Gray, so called because the poisonous principle is toxic to flies
- foedate** Dark, soiled [< L. foedus filthy foul]
- foetid** Ill-smelling of a nauseating odor [< L. foetere to have an ill smell]
- foliaceous thallus** is lichens, a flat, leaflike, usually lobed and crisped thallus which spreads over the substratum but is attached only at points and is easily separable, also called frondose thallus and thallus placodes
- foliar** Leafy, leaflike, on a leaf [< L. folium leaf]
- foliocaliculate, foliocaliculous** Growing on leaves and stems [< L. folium leaf + caliculus stem + -cole, -colous]
- foliicole, foliicolous** Living on leaves [< L. folium leaf + -cole, -colous]
- foliose** Like a leaf in form (of one group of lichens) leaflike and with a stratosae structure [L. foliosus leafy]
- follicular** Having follicles, folliclelike [< L. folliculus, dim. of follis wind bag]
- food yeast** Dried *Torulopsis utilis* (Henneb.) Lodder
- fool** Same as 'plum pocket' and 'bladder plum'
- foramen** An opening, aperture [< L. forare to pierce]

- adjectives in *-ferous*
- ferous* A suffix meaning bearing, producing. [*< L. ferre to bear.*]
- ferrugineous, ferruginous* Rust-colored. S II, 31 is Mars Yellow (R III with more red in it or MP 11 L 9). *Ferruginous* (R XIV and MP 5 D 12) is much redder [*< L. ferrum iron*]
- ferruginescent* Becoming rusty-red
- fertilization* The fusion of gametes [*< L. fertilis fertile*]
- fertilization tube* (Of Phycomycetes) the branch formed by the antheridium which penetrates the wall of the female gametangium and through which the 'gonoplasm' passes to fuse with the oosphere
- fibril* A minute fiber, thin and threadlike, see 'fibrillose' [*< L. fibra fiber*]
- fibrillar, fibrillate* Same as 'fibrillose'
- fibrillose, fibrillous*. (Of the surface of the pileus or the stipe) having hairy filaments which are thin and threadlike, arranged more or less parallel to one another, compactly or scattered, distinguish from 'tomentose' or 'subtomentose'
- fibrillose-glabrous* (Of the surface of the pileus, etc.) truly glabrous and not fibrillose to the naked eye or under a hand lens, but with the cuticle seen under high powers to be made up of interlaced hyphae, see 'globulose-glabrous'
- fibrillose-scaly* (Of pileus or stipe) having scales made up of fibrils and more or less appressed (Pl IV, Fig 1)
- fibrocortex, fibrous cortex* A cortex of small thin-walled hyphae in *Gyrophana* (*Merulius*) *lacrymans* (Wulf ex Fr.) Pat
- fibrous* (Of the flesh of the stipe) composed of toughish, stringlike tissue
- fibrous cortex* (Of lichens) consisting of hyphae arranged parallel with the long axis of the thallus, cf 'fastigate cortex'
- fictitious* False
- Fiery Red* (RC 80) Near Grenadine Red (R II) or Scarlet (R I)
- filament* A fine thread, a term loosely used for a hypha or any other simple, thread-like element of fungous structures [*< L. filum thread*]
- filamentoid* Resembling a filament or true 'hypha', as the rhizoidal or dendritic elements of some of the Archimycetes, etc
- filamentous* Composed of filaments, like a filament, with true fungous filaments or 'hyphae'
- filamentous thallus* Same as 'fruticose thallus'
- filiform* (Of the stipe, spores, etc.) slender as a thread (Pl XIV, Fig 4) [*L. filum thread + form*]
- filigerous* Filament-bearing [*< L. filum thread + gerere to bear*]
- filoplasmodium, pl -ia* A pseudoplasmodium that is threadlike or composed of threadlike elements, the net plasmodium of the Labyrinthulales [*< L. filum thread + plasmodium*]
- filopod, filopodium, pl -ia*. A threadlike or hairlike appendage or extension of a pseudoplasmodium, as in the Labyrinthulales, the components of a 'filoplasmodium'. [*< L. filum thread + Gr. pous, podos foot*]
- fimbriate* Having the margin finely torn, (of gills) having the edges minutely fringed, because of the presence of cystidia or sterile cells (Pl VII, Fig 3) [*< L. fimbria fiber, fringe*]
- fimbriate* Minutely fringed
- fimicole, fimicolous* Dwelling on dung [*< L. fimus dung + -cole, -colous*]
- simutarius* Growing on dung [*< L. fimus dung*]
- finger-and-toe* Clubroot
- fire* See 'Holy Fire', 'St Anthony's Fire', 'St Martial's Fire', names of the great ergot plagues of the Middle Ages
- Fire Red* (RC 78) From Flame Scarlet (R II) to between Grenadine Red (R II) and Scarlet (R I)
- fish molds, Saprolegniales*
- fiss-, fissi-, -fiss* Combining forms meaning cleft, divided, split [*< L. findere, pp fissus*]
- fissile* Cleft, ruptured, tending to split, easily split
- fission* Splitting, in the Bacteria, cell division by splitting, cf 'budding'
- fissured* Cleft or split
- fiat, fiatball* A puffball, see 'Lycoperdon', 'toadstool' [*< Ics. fias to break wind*]
- fiatular, fistulose* Tubular, hollow. [*< L. fistula a hollow reed stalk, tube*]
- fixed* Not readily detached
- fixed utricle* See 'utricle'.
- fiabellate* Fanlike [*< L. fiabellum fan*]
- fiabelliform* (Of the pileus) fan-shaped (Pl II, Fig 7)
- fiaccid* Flabby, soft and limber, without firmness or elasticity [*< L. fiaccidus, fiaccus flabby*]
- fiacherie* A disease of the silkworm resulting from the fermentation of food in the intestinal canal, caused by a micrococcus [F]
- flagellate* Provided with whiplike processes or flagella [*< L. flagellum a whip*]
- flagelliform* Lashlike
- flagellum* A relatively long, whiplike swimming process of zoospores, with an axial filament surrounded by a contractile sheath, the filament arising typically from a blepharoplast which in

- with a radiate structure [*L. fruticosus* shrubby]
- fruticose thallus** In lichens, a thallus attached by one point only or by a narrow base to the substratum, from which it grows upward as a simple or more or less branched, shrublike body, *thallus fruticosus*, also called "filamentous thallus"
- fruticulose, fruticulous** Somewhat shrubby [*< Dim of L. fruticosus shrubby*]
- Fuchsin Red (RC 160)**. From a darker Spinel Pink to a Spinel Red (R XXVI) and a lighter Pomegranate Purple (R XII).
- fucicole, fucicolous** Living on lichens [*< L. fucus* rock lichen + *-cole, -colous*]
- fugacious** Disappearing early or quickly, 'evanescent', (of color) fading soon [*< L. fugax < fugere* to flee]
- fugitive** Quickly disappearing, 'evanescent', 'fugacious'
- fulcrum** (Of lichens) the sporophore (Steiner) [*L. , couch or bed*]
- fuliginous, fuliginous** Sooty, of a color near Bistre (R XXIX) and near MP 15 C 8 [*< L. fuligo* soot]
- fulvescent**. Becoming 'fulvous'
- fulvic acid** A yellow pigment produced by *Penicillium fulvum* Diercks and other *R. spp*
- fulvous** Reddish-cinnamon-brown, also tawny, reddish-yellow, S II, 32 is the same as Haze] R XIV and MP 14 A 12 [*< L. fulvus* tawny]
- fumaceous, fumacious** Smoky, smoke-colored, dark [*< L. fumus* smoky]
- fumagilin** An antibiotic substance produced by a species of *Aspergillus*
- "fumigines"** The French term for the sooty molds, the *Asterinées* of Arnaud (not Theissen)
- fumiginous** Smoky, sooty [*< L. fumus* smoke]
- fumagoid** (Of a type of dissociated mycelium of macronemous Dermatiaceae) composed of rounded elements isolated or in groups, with thick membranes impregnated with a fuliginous pigment, more voluminous than normal fungal elements, and dividing by cross walls perpendicular to each other to make four portions which in their turn round up (Langeron, 1945)
- fumid** Smoky in color
- fumigacin** An antibiotic substance produced by *Aspergillus fumigatus* Fres., helvolic acid is the same, not to be confused with 'fumigatin'
- fumigate** Smoky in color
- fumigatin** A quinonelike compound produced by *Aspergillus fumigatus* Fres., different in its formation and properties from 'fumigacin' and convertible to 'apiculatin'
- fumose** Smoky in color, S I, 6 is a slightly pinker Light Mouse Gray (R LI) and the same as MP 45 C 1
- fundamental volume** (Of spores) the fundamental body, spherical or ellipsoidal in the Hymenomycetes, without the secondary modifications, complexities, or ornamentations (Malençon, 1945), cf. 'sporoid'
- fungaceous** Fungoid, funguslike
- fungal** Relating to fungi
- Fungi** A term used by Pliny (77) for all other fungi than those (the Boletii) which developed out of an envelope, called a volva
- fungic acid** A mixture of citric, malic, and phosphoric acids found in several species of mushrooms
- fungicidal** Destructive of fungi, cf. 'fungistatic'
- fungicide** A 'fungicidal' substance [*< fungus + L. caedere* to kill]
- fungicole, fungicolous** Growing on fungi [*< fungus + -cole, -colous*]
- fungiform** Having the form of a mushroom
- fungin** Same as 'fungus cellulose'
- funginert** Not supporting fungus growth because the material, part, or component in question does not furnish the necessary nutrients for such growth (Ezekiel, 1930), cf. 'fungistatic', 'fungicidal' [*< fungus + L. inert* inert]
- fungistatic** Preventing the growth of a fungus by the presence of some chemical or physical agency but not 'fungicidal' see 'funginert' [*< fungus + Gr. statikos* causing to stand]
- fungivore** An animal that uses fungi as food [*< fungus + L. vorare* to devour]
- fungivorous** Fungus-eating
- fungoid** Funguslike
- Fungoides** One of Tournefort's genera (1694), which apparently included the helvellas and pezizas
- fungolichens** Lindsay's term for plants considered to be transitional forms between fungi and lichens
- fungous** Of, or pertaining to, fungi, fungal
- fungus** One of the group of organisms considered by some to be lower plants (Thallophyta) that lack chlorophyll and are either polyphyletic in origin and derived from several distinct algal groups, including red and green algae, or a monophyletic series derived from filamentous green algae, and by others to be an independent kingdom, monophyletic in origin, derived from colorless flagellates or the Proteomyxa complex, the assimilative phase is in the form of mycelium (hyphae) and the fruit bodies are also composed of

- forcipate** Forked like pincers. [*L. forceps, -cipis* pincers]
- forficate, forficulate** Scissor-shaped [*L. forficula* scissors]
- Forget-me-not Blue** (RC 217) *Celandine Green* (R XLVII)
- form** A segregate within a species which because of unusual habitat conditions differs more or less sharply from the most widely distributed aggregate in characters not heritable and which either in culture or in its area under normal conditions may revert to the typical state (Rosendahl, 1949, Clausen, 1941), cf. 'subspecies', 'variety'
- formae oxydatae** In lichens, crustaceous forms that have acquired a rusty color caused by an infiltration of an iron salt
- form genus** A genus consisting of form
- form species** A species consisting of a single imperfect state of a pleomorphic species and treated as if it were an independent entity, especially for indexing or identification purposes, of importance chiefly in the Ascomycetes and Uredinales
- forficate** Arched, vaulted, (of species of *Gaeastrum*) with the fibrous and fleshy layers splitting from and becoming arched over the mycelial layer, which separates and remains as a cup in the ground [*L. fornix* arch]
- foveate** Pitted [*L. fovea* pit]
- foveolate** Having small pits [*L. foveola*, dim. of *fovea* pit]
- foxed** (Of wood) discolored by decay
- foxfire** A phosphorescent light emitted by foxed or moist, decayed wood, or by fructifications of *Chilocybe illudens* (Schw.) Sacc
- foxiness** Decay of heartwood of oak and chestnut caused by *Fistulina hepatica* Huds. ex Fr
- fragidin** An antibiotic substance, active against fungi, produced by *Siroptomyces Fragidae* (Waks & Curt.) Det. Man 1948
- fragmentation** (In actinomycetes) the process of cell division that results in the breaking up of mycelium into small rods or coccoid cells (Lachner-Sandoval, 1898), cf. 'segmentation'
- fragmentation spores** Spores, especially of actinomycetes, produced by the breaking up of the mycelium at the septa, see 'fragmentation', 'segmentation'
- frangula-emodin.** A compound produced by *Cortinarius sanguinea* Wulf. ex Fr
- free** Not adhering, (of gills, tubes, etc.) not attached to the stipe (Pl. I, Fig. 1)
- free-cell formation** (In the Ascomycetes) the peculiar process of cutting out the ascospores in the ascus by the bending around of the astral rays of the last mitosis, leaving a considerable amount of cytoplasm which is called the 'epiplasm', see Harper (1889) and Swingle (1903), cf. 'cleavage plane'
- free utricle.** See 'utricle'.
- French Purple** (RC 151) Between Pomegranate Purple (R XII) and Carmine (R I), formerly, a more brilliant and durable dye (also called "lime lake") prepared from lichens by a modification of the 'archil' process
- French truffle** *Tuber melanosporum* Vitt., same as 'Périgord truffle'.
- friable** Easily crumbled, breaking into powder [*L. friabilis* < *fricare* to rub or crumble into small pieces]
- frill** Same as 'armilla'.
- frog cheese** A young puffball (Answorth and Bisby, 1943)
- frc**
- by a colored margin
- frondose** Of, or pertaining to, broad-leaved trees [*L. frondosus* < *frons*, *frondis* leaf]
- frondose thallus** Same as 'foliaceous thallus'
- front** (Of gills) the end toward the margin of the pileus, the 'anterior' end
- frontal** (Of the profile of basidiospores) perpendicular to the dorsiventral profile or to the median plane (Heim, 1931)
- frosted** Having the appearance of hoarfrost
- fruit-, fructi-** A combining form meaning fruit [*L. fructus*]
- fruticicole, fruticulous** Living on fruit [*L. fructi-* + *-cole*, *-colous*]
- fructification** A fruit body
- fruit body** A definitely organized unit, from the simple and minutely macroscopic to complex and very large, as the mushroom
- special cases 'zygosporocarp', 'ascocarp', 'basidiocarp'
- frutose** (Of the surface of the pileus) cracked or fissured into more or less regular, polygonal frusta [*L. frustum* a bit]
- frutulose** (Of the surface of the pileus) having areolae appearing like the frusta of polygonal pyramids.
- fruticole, fruticulous** Living on shrubs [*L. frutex* shrub + *-cole*, *-colous*]
- fruticose** Shrubby, shrublike, (of lichens) having an upright or pendulous thallus,

- with a radiate structure [*L. fruticosus* shrubby]
- fruticose thallus In lichens, a thallus attached by one point only or by a narrow base to the substratum, from which it grows upward as a simple or more or less branched, shrublike body; *thallus fruticulosus*, also called "filamentous thallus"
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- fulvic acid A yellow pigment produced by *Penicillium fulvum* Dierckx and other *P. spp*
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- fungolichens Lindsay's term for plants considered to be transitional forms between fungi and lichens
- fungous Of, or pertaining to, fungi, fungal
- fur - One of the ... of ...



- myceloid tissue See G W. Martin, 1941, 1946, 1950 [ L. mushroom < Gr *sphongos* sponge ]
- Fungus** One of Tournefort's genera (1694) which included stipitate forms with lamellate or poroid hymenophores, to the Romans, it meant mushroom or morel.
- fungus cellulose The substance of the cell wall of some fungi (de Bary, 1866), supposed to be the same as 'chitin'
- fungus cerebrin A bound lipid isolated from yeast and *Aspergillus* Sydow (Bain and Sart ) Thom and Church
- fungus gnats Members of the Mycetophilidae (Diptera), which in the adult stage are seen upon fleshy fungi in great numbers and the larvae of which infest, live upon, and destroy these fungi
- fungus oasis An area in which fungi are able to grow and fruit while surrounding content of the soil
- fungus root A mycorrhiza
- fungus stone The hard, almost stony sclerotium of *Polyporus Tuberastr* Fr., which when warmed and watered yields an edible crop, used commonly in Italy, at least formerly
- fungus sullus (Of Pliny and Martial) *Boletus edulis* Bull. ex Fr., and sometimes *Leccinum scabrum* (Bull. ex Fr.) S F Gray
- funicle Same as 'funiculus'
- funicular Ropelike [ < L. *funiculus*, dim. of *funis* rope ]
- funiculose Occurring in ropes or bundles, ropelike [ < L. *funiculus*, dim. of *funis* rope ]
- funiculus (Of Nidulariaceae) the cord of hyphae attaching the peridiole to the inner surface of the peridium [ L., dim. of *funis* rope ]
- funiform Ropelike [ L. *funis* rope + *form* ]
- funk. Same as 'punk' or 'spunk'.
- furcate (Of gills) forked [ < L. *furca* a fork-shaped yoke ]
- furfuraceous (Of the pileus or stipe) covered with branlike particles, scurfy, branny (Pl III, Fig 8) [ < L. *furfur* scurf ]
- furfurescence. Minute mealiness, scurf furvous. Black and lusterless. [ < L. *furvus* swarthy, black ]
- fusaric acid Apparently the same as 'gibberellin'
- fusarin A substance produced by distillation of 'fusarinic acid' with CaO, with  $KMnO_4$ , it is oxidized to nicotinic acid
- fusaric acid A compound isolated from
- fuscate Darkened [ < L. *fuscus* dusky. ]
- fuscous Becoming 'fuscous'.
- fuscid Same as 'fuscous'.
- fuscin An antibacterial metabolite of *Ochrodendron fuscum* Robak.
- fuscosclerotic acid A yellow pigment isolated from ergots (Zellner, 1907)
- fuscous Smoky drab in color, dusky, 'atrous' after of (S) [ L. *fuscus* ]
- fuseau A spore of fungi causing skin or hair diseases, of such genera as *Microsporum*, *Trichophyton*, etc. [ L. *fuseus* rounded apical and a rounded or truncate basal end (Pl XV, Fig 16), same as 'terminal chlamydospore' or 'aleurospore' of Mason [ F., spindle ]
- fusiform (Of spores, cystidia, stipe, etc.) spindle-shaped, tapering at both ends (Pl XIII, Fig 11) [ < L. *fusus* spindle + *form* ]
- fusiform-elliptical (Of spores) fundamentally elliptical, but somewhat fusiform, more elliptical than fusiform (Pl XIII, Fig 14)
- fusion bodies Spherical bodies formed on "sterile hyphae" [ L. *fusus* spindle + *form* ]
- not stated
- fusisporous Having spindle-shaped spores. [ < L. *fusus* spindle + *spora* ]
- fusoid Somewhat fusiform [ < L. *fusus* spindle. ]
- fuseball, fuzball A puffball.
- galactite Milky-white [ < Gr *gala*, *galaktos* milk ]
- galeate Hooded, provided with a hood or helmet-shaped structure [ < L. *galea* helmet. ]
- galeiform Helmet- or hood-shaped
- galericulate Covered with a small cap [ < L. *galerum* cap ]
- galeriform Cap-shaped
- Gallstone (RC 51). Xanthine Orange (R III)

- galochrous** Milky-white. [**< Gr. gala** milk + **chrōs, chrōos** complexion]
- Gamboge Yellow** (RC 25) Nearly Empire Yellow to a more orange Light Cadmium (R IV) or a more yellow Cadmium Yellow (R III) [**< Camboja, Cambodia**]
- gamet-, gameto-, gamo-, -gamous, -gamy** Combining forms meaning **marriage, union** [**< Gr. gamos**]
- gametangial copulation.** Copulation of gametangia where differentiation of gametes is suppressed, amphimictic in type
- gametangial apomixis** The development of a gametangium into a new organism without fertilization (Knipf, 1928)
- gametanglogamy.** The fusion of gametangia or 'coenogametes' (Knipf, 1928) [**< gamet-** + **Gr. angion** vessel + **-gamy**]
- gametangium** A differentiated structure in which gametes are produced, or the contents of which function in place of gametes. [**< gamet-** + **Gr. angion** vessel]
- gametangy** Dangeard's term for the type of sexuality in which the copulation is between gametangia and not between gametes
- gamete.** A reproductive cell that is capable of fusing with another, similar or dissimilar, preceding caryogamy
- gametic apomixis** The development of a gamete into a new organism without fertilization (Knipf, 1928)
- gametogamy** The fusion of gametes (Knipf, 1928)
- gametogenesis** The development of gametes. [**< gameto-** + **Gr. genesis** origin]
- gametophyte** The gamete plant, sexual plant or generation, the 'diploint', considered by many to be used unjustifiably in the Fungi as implying the existence of an alternation of generations comparable with that in mosses, ferns and flowering plants (see Buller, 1941) [**< gameto-** + **-physis**]
- gametospore, gametosporeidium** A spore formed by gametogenesis
- gametophyte** See 'gamet-'
- gamobium, pl. -ia** Gibson's term for 'gametophyte'
- gamoid dimorphism** Vaillemin's term (1912) for the condition of differentiation of gametes
- gamont** A gamete-producing individual, especially in holocarpic forms, or a separated gamete-producing portion
- gamy** Copulation or union of sexual elements, rarely used in English except as the equivalent of the German **Gamie**, cf. 'mixis'
- gamy** See 'gamet-'
- gangliform** Having knots, knotted [**< LL. < Gr. ganglion** a swelling, tumor + **form**]
- gangligerous** Bearing knots [**< Gr. ganglion** a swelling, tumor + **L. gero** to bear.]
- garland stage** A prophase stage of meiosis in which the chromatin is aggregated as garlands at the nuclear poles (Karling, 1942)
- Garnet** (RC 162) Near Pompeian Red (R XIII) [**< F. grenat** **< LL. granatus** **< L. granum** seed]
- Garnet Brown** (RC 164) Near Pompeian Red (R XIII)
- Garnet Dull** (RC 163) Not matched in R somewhat near Pompeian Red (R XIII) to a lighter Garnet Brown (R I)
- gaster-, gastero-, -gaster** Combining forms meaning **stomach, belly** [**< Gr. gaster, gastrōs**]
- gasterobasidial, gasterobasidiate** Having the basidia formed and developed in the manner characteristic of the Gasteromycetes gasteromycetous, gasteroid, cf. 'plectobasidial' and 'hymenobasidial'
- gasteroid** Having the hymenium locellate and enclosed or becoming closed, or having no hymenium at all, cf. 'agaricoid'
- gasteromorphic** More or less, or entirely, with the habit, ontogeny, form, anatomy, and spore characters of the Gasteromycetes [**< gastero-** + **Gr. morphē** form]
- Gasteromycetes** The group of Basidiomycetes with spores borne in cavities within the fruit body, i.e., angiocarpically
- gasteromycetous** Of, pertaining to, or having the characteristics of the Gasteromycetes
- gasterospore** A thick-walled, globose spore borne within the tissues or tubes of a fruit body (Heim and Malençon, 1928 Lohweg, 1937)
- gasterothalamaceae** Those lichens the sporangia of which are always closed or which burst through the cortical layer of the thallus [**< gastero-** + **Gr. thalamos** chamber]
- gattine** Same as 'pebrine'
- geasterin** A celluloselike carbohydrate isolated from the peridium and capillitium of *Geastrum fornicatum* (Huds. ex Fr.) Fr. (Zellner, 1907).
- gelatinous** Jellylike, applied to tissues the hyphae of which become partially dissolved and gelatinous in wet weather and when mounted in water under the microscope appear more transparent and wider, looser from one another than in normal tissue [**< L. gelare** to freeze, to congeal]
- geminate** Paired, twinned [**< L. geminus** twin]
- gemma, pl. -ae** An asexual, budlike, reproductive structure, also, a type of

- myceloid tissue See G W Martin, 1941, 1946, 1950 [L., mushroom < Gr *sphongos* sponge]
- Fungus One of *Fungus*
- morel
- liner,
- fungus cellulose The substance of the cell wall of some fungi (de Bary, 1886), supposed to be the same as 'chitin'
- fungus cerebrin A bound lipid isolated from yeast and *Aspergillus Sydowi* (Bain and Sart) Thom and Church
- fungus gnats Members of the
- fungus oasis An area in which fungi are able to grow and fruit while surrounding or nearby territory which appears to be no different shows no such development, perhaps usually but not always because of differences in water content of the soil
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- fusaric acid Apparently the same as 'gibberellin'
- fusarin A substance produced by distillation of 'fusarinic acid' with CaO, with  $KMnO_4$ . It is oxidized to nicotinic acid
- fusarinic acid A compound isolated from the culture filtrate of *Fusarium heterosporium* Nees [*Gibberella fujikuroi* (Saw) Wollenweber], which
- fuscate Darkened. [*L. fuscus* dusky]
- fuscescent Becoming 'viscous'.
- fuscid Same as 'viscous'.
- fuscin An antibacterial metabolite of *Oidiodendron fuscum* Robak
- fuscosclerotic acid A yellow pigment isolated from ergots (Zellner, 1907)
- fuscous Smoky drab in color, dusky; 'stirous' ater of (S) [L. *fuscus*]
- fuseau A spore of fungi causing skin or hair diseases, of such genera as *Microsporium*, *Trichophyton*, *Epidermophyton*, etc., which are large, hyaline or bright-colored (not fuscous), multiseptate (3 or more), usually thick-walled, fusoid or broadly cylindrical, slightly tapering toward a rounded apical and a rounded or truncate basal end (Pl. XV, Fig. 16), same as 'terminal chlamydospore' or 'aleurospore' of Mason [F., spindle]
- fusiform (Of spores, cystidia, stipe, etc.) spindle-shaped, tapering at both ends (Pl. XIII, Fig. 11) [*L. fusus* spindle + *form*]
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- fussball, fuzzball A puffball
- G
- galachte Milky-white [*Gr. gala*, *galaktos* milk]
- galeate Hooded, provided with a hood or helmet-shaped structure. [*L. galea* helmet]
- galeiform Helmet- or hood-shaped
- galericulate Covered with a small cap [*L. galerum* cap]
- galeriform Cap-shaped.
- Gallstone (RC 51). Xanthine Orange (R III)



- reproductive cell or sporelike structure, resembling a chlamydospore. [*L.*, bud]
- gemma cup** The genus *Gyathus* of the Nidulariaceae
- gemination** Budding
- gemmaifer** A gemma bearer, in *Omphalia flavida* Maubl. & Rangel, apparently a minute and incompletely developed carpophore, the rudimentary pileus of which serves as a 'gemma' [*< gemma + L. ferre to bear*]
- gemmaiferous** Bearing 'gemmae' or budlike structures
- gemmaiform** Bud-shaped [*< gemma + form*]
- gemmaiparous** Producing buds [*< gemma + L. parere to bring forth*]
- gen** A combining form used in forming nouns denoting a thing produced or generated [*< Gr. gens born*]
- general veil** Same as 'universal veil'
- generative hyphae, generative series** One of Corner's (1932) three series of hyphae of the fruit body of Polyporaceae, which produce the hymenium and surface tissues, see 'skeletal series', 'binding series'
- generator cell** As in the Auriculariales and Uredinales (aecial stage), the cell containing the original dicaryon, which successively forms probasidia in the former and aeciospore mother cells in the latter
- generic** Of the rank of a 'genus'
- genotype** The type species of a genus, a term proposed by Andrews (1951) as a substitute for 'genotype' in a taxonomic sense [*< L. genus, generis race, stock + Gr. typos type*]
- geniculate** Bent like a knee [*< L. genu knee*]
- geniculation** A kneelike bend or joint
- geocentric** (Of the organization of the thallus in Myxochytridiaceae and Rhizidiaceae) having the center of gravity of the thallus at once or shortly transformed into a reproductive structure (Karling, 1932), same as 'reproductocentric' [*< Gr. (gen-) < gignesthai to be born + kentros center*]
- genomorph** "A morphological term applicable to corresponding grades in parallel, similarly trending lineages" (Lang, 1938)
- genous** A suffix meaning producing, yielding, produced by, arising in [*< Gr. genes born*]
- genotype** Any typical material of the type
- gentile acid** A metabolic product of *Penicillium griseofulvum* Dierckx
- genus, pl. genera** A term used in classification, each genus includes certain related species. The two names (of genus and species) compose the binomial by which a plant is known in science, e.g., *Agaricus campestris* [*L.*, race, kind, sort]
- geny** A suffix denoting generation, production, origin, development of [*< Gr. suffix -genesis*]
- geo-, ge-** A combining form signifying earth, ground, soil [*< Gr. gē*]
- geodin** An antibiotic substance produced by *Aspergillus terreus* Thom
- geodistomycetes** The term used by Faick (1906) for those wood-destroying fungi which are more or less xerophytic and can grow in situations above the ground, and which grow best at temperatures above 29° C., see also 'domestomycetes', 'geoproximycetes' [*< geo- + L. distantia distance + Gr. mykēs fungus*]
- geoglossoid** More or less like *Geoglossum* [*< geo- + Gr. glōssa tongue + -oid*]
- geophilous** Earth-loving, as fungi that fruit underground [*< geo- + -philous*]
- geotrichosis** A disease of humans consisting of lesions in the mouth, intestinal tract, bronchi, and lungs, caused by one or more species of *Geotrichum*
- Geranium** (RC 111) Not reproducible in R, but tone 4 is nearly Spectrum Red (R I)
- Geranium Lake** (RC 89) Scarlet Red (R I)
- German under** Same as 'amadou'
- germicide** A substance which kills
- germination** The first act of development of a spore to some other phase in the cycle of a fungus
- germ pore** An unthickened spot or passageway in the spore wall through which a germ tube may pass, cf. 'callus'
- germ sporangium, pl. -la** A sporangium borne on the germ tube of a zygospore in the Mucorales
- germ tube** A tubular process put forth by a germinating spore, bulbil, or

- walls and green contents, which develops to either cystogonidia or zoogonidia (Minks, 1876)
- gonocytes** Gametes formed as a result of reduction division (Hartmann, 1918), same as Lotsy's "Gonen" [*gono-* + *-cyte*]
- gonohypha** The characteristic hypha of the hypothalline web of certain lichens (Minks, 1878). [*Gr. gonos* progeny + *hypha*]
- gonohyphemia** Minks' term (1878) for the hyphal layer of lichens [*gono-* + *Gr. hyphē* a web]
- gonoplasma** (Of higher Peronosporales) the functional, central mass of protoplasm in the antheridium, which later passes through the fertilization tube and fuses with the oosphere
- gonosphaeridium** One of the colored cells of a gonosphaerium which develops to a metrogonidium and later gelifies (Minks, 1878). [*Gr. gonos* progeny + *dim. of sphaire* sphere]
- gonosphaerium** An organ of certain lichens somewhat similar to a gonangium but lacking differentiation into capsule and nucleus (Minks, 1878) [*Gr. gonos* progeny + *sphaire* sphere]
- gonosphere** Nowakowski's term (1876-77) for the contents of the female gametangium of *Polyphagus Euglenae* Now. extruded as an oval vesicle for fertilization
- gonospores** Spores formed as a result of reduction division (Renner, 1916)
- gonotocont** The organ in which 'meiosis' occurs (Lotsy, 1907) [*gono-* + *Gr. kontos* pole]
- gonotroph, gonotrophium** A special sort of soredium in certain lichens (Wallroth, 1825) [*Gr. gonos* progeny + *trophon* food]
- gossypine** Cottony [*Gr. gossypion* cotton tree]
- gram-positive, gram-negative** (Of Schizomycetes) reacting positively or negatively to Gram's stain. The reaction is used as a diagnostic character in the taxonomy of the bacteria
- gramicidin** A polypeptid obtained from 'tyrothricin', a product of an anaerobic, sporulating soil bacillus (*B. brevis* Migula emend. Ford), which is fairly toxic to animals and bacteriolytic against gram-positive organisms
- gramicidin acid** An antibiotic compound of the 'gramicidin' group
- graminic acid** Same as 'graminic acid'
- gramineous** Grassy [*L. gramin* grass]
- graminic acid** A bactericidal substance of the same origin as 'gramicidin'
- graminicolous, graminicolous** Growing on grass [*L. gramin* grass + *-colous*]
- grammate** Striped, stroked as though inscribed or marked with raised lines [*< Gr. gramma* stroke]
- grammopodial** Having a striped stalk or stem
- granatine** Pale scarlet (between Peach Red and Scarlet (R II), between 1 D 11 and 1 J 12 of MP) [Probably from "pomegranate", the French *grenat* means "garnet"]
- grandinoid** Having the characteristics of the genus *Grandinia*, having the surface of the hymenophore granulose, as contrasted with 'corticoid', etc
- graniform** Shaped like grains of corn [*< L. granum* grain + *form*]
- granular, granulate, granulose** (Of plicus or stipe) covered with a granule-like substance
- graphidioid** Like the lichen genus *Graphis*, long and cleft
- Grass Green** (RC 273) A little more yellow than Gray Green (R VI)
- graveolent** Strongly scented, with an intense and heavy odor that is usually considered unpleasant [*< L. graveolens* strong-smelling]
- gray mold** *Botrytis cinerea* Pers. ex Fr
- Grayish Indigo** (RC 232) The Medici Blues to Saccardo's Slate (R XLVIII)
- Greenish Black** (RC 351) Near Olivaceous Black (2) (R XLVII) and darker
- Greenish Gray** (RC 352) From between Court Gray and Mineral Gray to nearly Sage Green (R XLVID)
- Greenish Turquoise Blue** (RC 225) Glauous to Pistaccio Green (R XLI)
- Greenish White** (RC 15) A greener Pale Olive Buff (R XL) or Marguerite Yellow (R XXX) to a greener Olive Buff (R XL) or Seafoam Green (R XXXII)
- green mold** A species of *Penicillium*
- green muscardine fungus** *Metarrhizium Anisopliae* (Metsch.) Sorokin, the cause of a silkworm disease
- green oak** The wood of the common English oak invaded and colored green by *Chlorosplenium aeruginosum* (Oed.) ex Fr.) de Not
- green rot** The verdigris-green decay of wood caused by *Chlorosplenium aeruginosum* (Oed.) ex Fr.) de Not
- gregarious** Growing in company, scattered closely over a small area [*< L. gregarius* *< grex* a flock]
- Grey** (RC 359) Nearly Light Olive Gray to near Deep Olive Gray (R LI)
- Grey Green** (RC 245) Near Court Gray, Pea Green, and Slate Olive (R XLVII)
- grisein** An antibiotic substance produced by *Streptomyces griseus* (Krainky) Wake & Henr
- griseofulvin** A metabolic product of *Penicillium griseofulvum* Dierckx
- griseous** Grayish, S I, I is gray (Gull







Gray R. Lill and MP 36 A 3). [L. L. griseus gray]

grisette The edible Amanita vaginata (Bull. ex Fr.) Quéf., cf. 'tawny grisette'

griseic acid An antibiotic substance produced by Streptomyces griseus (Krainky) Waks & Henr

gross culture A culture obtained from or upon a natural substrate such as leaves, twigs, etc., which contains a variety of fungous organisms, no one of which predominates (Berdan, 1939), cf. 'accumulation culture'

group A general term, applied indefinitely to a large or small number of plants whether classified or not

grumose, grumous Heaped, heaped-granulose, made up of clustered grains or granules [L. grumus a little heap]

gummose Gummy [L. gummosus]

gusset In the Gasteromycetes, a thickened portion of a tramal plate at the point of anastomosis

guttate Having tearlike droplets, (of the pileus) spotted as if by drops of liquid [L. gutta drop]

guttiferous Bearing droplets [L. gutta drop + -ferous]

guttula, pl. -ae, guttule A small drop or dropletlike particle, the oil globule in spores resembling a nucleus [L., dim. of gutta drop]

guttulate (Of spores) containing one or more oily globules

guttulose Covered with drops, full of droplets

gyalectiform, gyalectine, gyalectoid Urn-shaped, like the lichen genus Gyalecta

gym itch See 'tinea cruris'

gymno- A combining form meaning naked, uncovered [Gr. gymnos]

[Gr. gymna- + Gr. carpos fruit]

Gymnomycetes One of van Tieghem's two divisions of the fungi in his "première combinaison," characterized as possessing a plasmodium, while the Chitomyces possessed mycelium (1874, 1876)

gymnotremoid Bare, open, like a bare spot [Gr. gymno- + tréma hole]

gyn-, gyno-, gyneco-, -gyne, -gynous, -gyny Combining forms meaning female. [Gr. gynē, gynaikos]

gynandromyctic sexuality See 'gynandromyxia'

[gyn- + andro- + mixis a mixing.]

gynophore. (Of developing fructifications of Pyrenomaceae) the multinucleate, female structure arising from the base of the T-fork, which is abjoined from the hypha and subsequently develops to numerous helical ascogonia [gyno- + -phore]

gypseous Gypsumlike, white [L. gypsum < Gr. gypsos chalk]

gyrate, gyrose Curved backward and forward in turn, folded and wavy, convoluted like a brain [L. gyrā < Gr. gyros circle]

## H

H-3 Same as 'fumagilin'

habit, habitus The general, external, and characteristic appearance, or manner of growth, of a fungus [L. habitus condition or state]

habitat The natural place of growth of a plant or fungus [L. habitare to inhabit]

hadromase An enzyme found in wood-destroying fungi, which digests certain portions of the cellulose-lignin complex of wood, called "hadromal" by Czapek, and for which Zellner proposed the name "ligninase" [Gr. hadros thick + -mas a suffix used to denote an enzyme]

hadromycosis A wilt disease in which the invading organism is confined almost exclusively to the xylem or hadrome (Pethybridge, 1916) [Gr. hadros thick + mykēs fungus + -osis]

hadromycotic Of, or pertaining to, hadromycosis

haematine, haematite Same as 'purpureous' (S) [Gr. haima blood]

haematochroous Same as 'purpureous' (S) [Gr. haima blood + chrōs color]

haemophile, haemophilous Living in blood [Gr. haima blood + -philos, -philous]

Haerangiomycetes. A new class of Ascomycetes proposed by Falck (1947) to include those species exhibiting the 'haerangium' type of spore formation

haerangium The organ of spore formation and spore dispersal of Haerangium

helvous. Light bay, dun colored,  
'isabelline'. [*L. helvus*]

hemi- A prefix meaning half, hence,  
partial. [*< Gr. hemi-*]

hemiangiocarp, hemiangiocarpic, hemi-  
angiocarpous Having the hymenium  
first appearing within a cavity, but  
becoming exposed before its maturity  
by the dehiscence of the enclosing  
membrane, hence, of angiocarpic  
origin but gymnocarpic development,  
except that the hymenium is not capable  
of indefinite development (R. Maire,  
1932).

These terms are of doubtful validity,  
according to Gilbert (1931), because  
"angiocarpic," "gymnocarpic," etc.,  
refer to the origin of the hymenium.  
Kühner (1938) uses "hemiangiocarp"  
to distinguish this type of development  
from that in the Gasteromycetes, in  
which the sporiferous region remains  
surrounded by a veil until maturity of  
the spores, which condition therefore  
particularly merits the qualification  
"angiocarp" [*hemi-* + *angiocarp*]

hemiascospore An ascospore of a  
'hemiascus'. [*hemi-* + *ascospore*]

hemiascus, pl -ci The atypical, multi-  
nucleate ascus producing a variable  
number of ascospores, as in *Ascoidea*  
and *Dinodascus*, two genera of the  
Hemiascomycetes (Varitchak, 1931).  
[*hemi-* + *ascus*]

hemi-form (Of the Uredinales) having  
only uredial and telial stages

hemipericulate Same as 'suboperculate'

hemiparasite. Same as 'facultative parasite'

hemispor In dermatophytes, a spherical,  
globose to clavate cell at the apex of a  
filament, which later divides to form  
several 'deuteroconidia', same as  
'protoconidium' (Pl. XV, Fig. 15)

hepatic (1) [*L. liver* - *hepar* (2) *visc* - *hepar* to

herbaceous Pertaining to, or having the  
characteristics of, those flowering  
plants which perish annually down to the  
roots, not woody [*< L. herbaceus*  
< *herba* grass]

herbarium, pl -ia A collection of dried  
plants or fungi arranged systematically

herbicide, herbiculous Dwelling on herbs  
[*< L. herba* herb + *-cole*, *-colous*]

hermetism The English equivalent of the  
French term used by Heim (1937) for  
the closed condition of a developing fruit  
body, or 'angiocarpic' [Referring to  
Hermes, the Greek god of secret dealings  
and cunning]

herpes An inflammatory eruption of the  
skin, in many cases caused by a fungus,  
see 'ringworm' [*< Gr. herpein* to  
crawl]

hetero-form (Of the Uredinales) an  
'auto-form' (with all the spore stages)  
and heteroecious [*< hetero-* + *eu-form-*]

hetero- A prefix meaning other, different,  
hence, not normal [*< Gr. heteros*  
other]

Heterobasidiomycetes The members of  
Patouillard's Heterobasidiaceae (1900),  
characterized by the possession of  
'heterobasidia' and basidiospores  
which germinate to form secondary  
spores or sprout mycelium instead of  
directly to a true mycelium, included  
are the Tremellales, Septobasidiales,  
Uredinales, and Ustilaginales

het- " " " " " " " " " " " "

heterocaryosis Nuclear heterogeneity, the  
condition in which a cell contains two  
or more genetically different nuclei  
(Hansen & Smith, 1932; Brierley, 1931)  
[*hetero-* + *Gr. karyon* nut + *-osis*]

heterocaryotic Of, or pertaining to,  
the condition of nuclear heterogeneity,  
with cells containing two or more  
genetically different nuclei, or mycelium  
made up of such cells (Hartmann, 1918).  
see 'heterocaryosis', cf. 'dicaryotic'

heterocaryotization The production of  
the 'heterocaryotic' condition, by the  
fusion of haploid structures of opposite  
sex reaction or mating type without  
resulting in a conjugate arrangement  
of the nuclei, cf. 'diploidization'

heterocaryotize To produce or undergo  
'heterocaryotization'

heterocline Anomalous in formation  
[*< hetero-* + *Gr. klinein* to bend]

heterocont, heteroconic, heterocontous  
Having cilia or flagella of unequal  
length [*< hetero-* + *Gr. konos* pole]

heteroecious (Of the Uredinales) having  
the stages of development on more than  
one host (de Bary, 1885) [*< hetero-*  
+ *Gr. oikos* house]

Heteroecism The condition of a parasite  
passing its stages on more than one  
host (de Bary)

hetero-form (Of the Uredinales) having  
all spore stages, but heteroecious  
[*hetero-* + *form*]

heterogametangium (In homothallic fungi)  
having the gametangia differing  
strikingly in size and shape [*< hetero-*  
+ *gametangium*]

heterogamete One of two unlike sex  
cells [*hetero-* + *gamete*]

heterogametic Having gametes pheno-

haplophenotypic (Of sex determination) conditioned in the course of development by external factors [< haplo- + Gr. phainein to show + typos type]

haplophyte Same as 'haplont', the "gametophyte" [haplo- + -phyte]

haplospore A simple spore (in the lichens) [haplo- + spore]

haplostromatic Ruhland's term (1900) for the rudimentary type of stromatic development in which the 'ectostroma' disappears and the perithecial initials develop within or near the base of the 'ectostroma' [< haplo- + Gr. strōma mattress]

haplosynœcious Of a form of 'physiological heterothallism' (not 'sexual heterothallism') in which there is no separation of the sexes at maturity

haplotrama (Of Discomycetes) that inner portion of the apothecium which is completely haplophasic, i.e., without ascogenous hyphae, as contrasted with the 'heterogeneous trama' (Lohweg, 1941), cf. 'medulla' [haplo- + Gr. trama wool]

haplo- to show + typos type

Nidulariaceae [< Gr haptein to fasten, touch]

haplospore Falck's 'plasmaspore' (1909), defined biologically by Vuillemin (1912) [< Gr haptein to fasten + spore]

hap-

to fasten + type]

hard tongue Same as 'lumpy jaw'

Ha

hart's truffles Same as 'deer balls' and 'lycopodon nuts'

hastate, hastile, hastiform Halberd-shaped, 'sagittate', with the basal lobes turned outward [< L. hasta spear]

haustorium, pl -ia A special branch of a hypha serving as an organ of attachment and suction on the outside of a plant, or for the absorption of food

inside cells, limited by Karling (1932) to intracellular, saccate or clavate, bluntly lobed, coarsely branched or coralloid feeding organs of parasites that do not immediately injure or kill the host cell, but live in somewhat balanced relation with it, see also 'rhizoid', 'holdfast' [< L. haurire, haustum, to drink.]

Hazel (RC 324) Not (R XIV), but near Ochraceous-Tawny (R XV) and lighter

hebecarpous Having fruiting structures covered with a downy pubescence, [< Gr hebe youth + -carp]

hebeate Having a dull or soft or blunt point [< L. hebetare to make blunt, dull]

hedgehog fungus Hericiaceae (Bull. ex Fr.) Pers.

helical In a coil [< Gr helix a spiral]

helicoid Collilike, spirallike

helicospore A cylindric, spiral or convolute spore, usually septate (Pl. XV, Fig. 22)

helicosporous Having cylindric, spiral or convolute, and usually septate, spores

Heliotrope (RC 188) Light Vinaceous-Lilac to Vinaceous-Lilac (R XLIV)

heliotropic Turning toward the sun [< Gr helios sun + tropē a turning]

heliotropism The phenomenon of turning toward or following the sun during the day

heliozooid Amoeboid, but having distinct raylike pseudopods [< Gr helios sun + zoon an animal]

helix A coil [Gr]

helxin An antibiotic substance produced by Streptomyces sp., active against fungi, cf. 'endomycin'

helminthoid Worm-shaped, vermiform [< Gr. helmins, helminthos a worm]

helminthosporin Produced by Helminthosporium gramineum Rabenh.

helminthosporoid Resembling the genus Helminthosporium, especially as in its pluriseptate, wormlike spores

helophilous, helodious Living in marshes, 'paludal' [< Gr helos marsh + bios life, helodēs frequenting marshes]

helotism A state of servitude, used by Schwendener (1859) to denote the "slave" relation of the algal gonidia to the fungus in the lichen organization

helvetic acid A poisonous substance in Helvella infula Schaef. ex Fr. (see Zellner, 1907)

helvelloid. More or less like Helvella

helvelous, helvelous Pale yellow or light ochraceous yellow, cf. 'helvulous'

helvolic acid Same as 'fumigacin'

helvulous More or less light ochraceous yellow or 'helvous'. [< L. helvolus]

helvohs Light bay, dun colored.  
'Isabelle'. [*L. helvus*]

heml-. A prefix meaning half, hence,  
partial [*Gr hēmi-*]

hemiangiocarp, hemiangiocarpic, hemi-  
angiocarpous. Having the hymenium  
first appearing within a cavity, but  
becoming exposed before its maturity  
by the dehiscence of the enclosing  
membrane, hence, of angiocarpic  
origin but gymnocarpic development,  
except that the hymenium is not capable  
of indefinite development (R. Maire,  
1932)

These terms are of doubtful validity,  
according to Gilbert (1931), because  
"angiocarpic," "gymnocarpic," etc.,  
refer to the origin of the hymenium.  
Kühner (1938) uses "hemiangiocarp"  
to distinguish this type of development  
from that in the Gasteromycetes, in  
which the sporiferous region remains  
surrounded by a veil until maturity of  
the spores, which condition therefore  
particularly merits the qualification  
"angiocarp." [*hēmi- + angiocarp*]

hemiascospore An ascospore of a  
'hemiascus' [*hēmi- + ascospore*]

hemiascus, pl -ci The atypical, multi-  
nucleate ascus producing a variable  
number of ascospores, as in *Aecoides*  
and *Dinodasium*, two genera of the  
Hemiascomycetes (Varitchak, 1931)  
[*hēmi- + ascus*]

hemichlaetobasidium. A type of basidium  
intermediate between the 'chlaeto-  
basidial' and 'stichobasidial' types, and  
characterized by having the first spindic  
more or less longitudinal and the second  
one apicotraverse (Boidin, 1951)

hemi-form (Of the Uredinales) having  
only uredial and telial stages.

hemioperate Same as 'suboperate'

hemiparasite Same as 'facultative parasite'

hemiparasitic

hemiparasitic

hemiparasitic

hemiparasitic

hemiparasitic

hemiparasitic

hemiparasitic

hemiparasitic

hemiparasitic

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herpes. An inflammatory eruption of the  
skin, in many cases caused by a fungus,  
see 'ringworm' [*Gr. herpesein to*  
*crawl*]

hetero-form (Of the Uredinales) an  
'auto-form' (with all the spore stages)  
and heteroecious [*Gr hetero- + eu-form*]

hetero-. A prefix meaning other, different,  
hence, not normal [*Gr heteros*  
*other*]

Heterobasidiomycetes The members of  
Patouillard's Heterobasidiales (1903),  
characterized by the possession of  
'heterobasidia' and basidiospores  
which germinate to form secondary  
spores or sprout mycelium instead of  
directly to a true mycelium, included  
are the Tremellales, Septobasidiales,  
Uredinales, and Ustilaginiales

heterobasidium A basidium often indefinite  
in form and usually septate, as in the  
'heterobasidiomycetes', which arises  
as a 'probasidium' and is typically  
composed of two parts: a basal 'hypo-  
basidium' and one or more 'epibasidia'  
that bear sterigmata and basidiospores  
(Neuhoff, 1924) [*hetero- + basidium*]

heterocaryosis Nuclear heterogeneity, the  
condition in which a cell contains two  
or more genetically different nuclei  
(Hansen & Smith, 1932; Brierley, 1931).  
[*hetero- + Gr karyon nut + -osis*]

heterocaryotic Of, or pertaining to,  
"heterocaryosis"

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heterocaryotic

heterocaryotic

heterocaryotic

heterocaryotic

- typically similar, but genotypically dissimilar (Prell, 1921)
- heterogametism, heterogamety** The production of gametes phenotypically similar but genotypically dissimilar (Prell, 1921)
- heterogamic, heterogamous** Having morphologically differentiated gametes (Blakeslee, 1904).
- heterogamy** The union of dissimilar gametes [hetero- + -gamy]
- heterogeneous** Of unlike structure or tissues, etc., different [hetero- + Gr genos kind]
- heterogeneous trama** (Of Discomycetes) the dicaryophasic, tramal, ascogenous hyphae and the haplophasic 'medulla' as distinguished from the 'haplotrama' (Lohwag, 1941)
- heterogeny** Spontaneous generation, the production of living from nonliving matter [hetero- + -geny]
- heterohomothallism** That condition in the Hymenomycetes in which the mycelia of clamp connections in species that produce these structures) and therefore homothallic (Vandendries, 1925, 1927) [hetero- + homothallism]
- heterotic, heteroicous** Same as 'heteroecious'
- heterokont** See 'heterocont', etc
- het**
- (in agaricology) having the fundamental tissue very well differentiated from the connective tissue because it consists almost entirely or entirely of nests of aphaerocysts, as in the Russulaceae, see 'homotomerous', cf 'heteromorphie' [hetero- + Gr meros part]
- heteromorphic, hetermorphous** (1) Varying from the normal structure, as in having organs of different length, etc., (2) made up of different elements, (3) having the edges of the gills or tubes sterile or predominantly so because of the presence of a type of cystidium that does not occur on the sides of the lamellae or in the interior of the tubes (R. Maire, 1910), (4) as used by Romagnesi (1944), having the edge of the gills provided with marginal hairs and not cystidia, cf 'heteromerous', [hetero- + Gr. morphe form]
- heterophyllous** (Of agarics) having gills that are dissimilar, of different form or different length [hetero- + Gr phyllon leaf]
- het**
- 'diplodioecious', [hetero- + Gr phyton plant]
- heteroplanogametes** Motile gametes that are dissimilar [hetero- + planogametes]
- heteroplanogametic** Possessing dissimilar, motile gametes
- heteroplasmic** Same as 'heterocaryotic' [hetero- + Gr plasma anything formed]
- heteroplectenchyma** A netlike tissue consisting of interlocking branches
- het**
- heterosporangic** Having sporangia of two kinds, differentiated as to their + and - character and accordingly as to the kinds of spores produced (Blakeslee, 1906) [hetero- + sporangium]
- heterosporic, heterosporous** Pertaining to 'heterospory'
- heterospory** (1) The condition of having asexually produced spores of more than one kind (de Bary), (2) the difference in sexual constitution of spores in heterothallic forms (Blakeslee, 1906), (3) polymorphism of basidioepores in agarics, as in Inocybe (Heim, 1943) [hetero- + spore]
- heterothallic** Having thallii separable into two or more morphologically similar strains, so that those of any one strain are incapable of conjugation among themselves but when paired with another strain of opposite mating type)
- heterotic** Unlike in formation, see 'heterosis', 'heterozygosis'
- heterotroph** Pfeffer's term for a pure saprophyte [hetero- + Gr trophé nourishment]
- het**
- heterotropic** (Of spores) asymmetrical, especially with respect to the projection of the axis of the sterigma (Corda,



- typically similar, but genotypically dissimilar (Prell, 1921)
- heterogamic, heterogamous** Having morphologically differentiated gametes (Blakeslee, 1904)
- heterogamy** The union of dissimilar gametes [hetero- + -gamy]
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- heterogeneous trama** (Of Discomycetes) the dicaryophasic, tramal, ascogenous hyphae and the haplophasic 'medulla' as distinguished from the 'haplotrama' (Lohwag, 1941)
- heterogeny** Spontaneous generation, the production of living from nonliving matter [hetero- + -geny]
- heterothallism** That condition in the Hymenomycetes in which the mycelia derived from single basidiospores are at first haploid and therefore heterothallic, sooner or later becoming dikaryotic and bisexual (with production of clamp connections in species that produce these structures) and therefore homothallic (Vandendries, 1925, 1927) [hetero- + homothallism]
- heterotic, heterotious** Same as 'heteroecious'
- heterokont** See 'heterocont', etc
- heteromerous** (Of lichens) having a thallus with stratified tissue, the algal cells being in a separate layer and
- almost entirely or entirely of nests of sphaerocysts, as in the Russulaceae, see 'homoimerous', cf 'heteromorphie' [hetero- + Gr meros part]
- heteromorphic, heteromorphous** (1) Varying from the normal structure, as in having organs of different length, etc. (2) made up of different elements, (3) having the edges of the gills or
- form ]
- heterophyllous** (Of agarics) having gills that are dissimilar, of different form or different length [hetero- + Gr phyllon leaf]
- hetero-**
- 'diploecious' [hetero- + Gr phyton plant]
- heteroplanogametes** Motile gametes that are dissimilar [hetero- + planogametes]
- heteroplanogametic** Possessing dissimilar, motile gametes.
- heteroplasmic** Same as 'heterocaryotic' [hetero- + Gr plasma anything formed]
- heteroplectenchyma** A netlike tissue consisting of intercrossing, tangential hyphae of two different sorts, characteristic of the endoperidium of Calvatia pachyderma (Pk.) Morgan (Swoboda, 1940) [hetero- + plectenchyma]
- heterosis** The stimulus of heterozygosis, the stimulating effects of heterozygosis
- heterosporangic** Having sporangia of two kinds, differentiated as to their + and - character and accordingly as to the kinds of spores produced (Blakeslee, 1906) [hetero- + sporangium]
- heterosporic, heterosporous** Pertaining to 'heterospory'
- heterospory** (1) The condition of having asexually produced spores of more than one kind (de Bary), (2) the difference in sexual constitution of spores in heterothallic forms (Blakeslee, 1906), (3) polymorphism of basidiospores in agarics, as in Inocybe (Heim, 1943) [hetero- + spore]
- he
- heterotic** Unlike in formation, see 'heterosis', 'heterozygosis'
- heterotroph** Pfeffer's term for a pure saprophyte [hetero- + Gr trophē nourishment]
- heterotrophic** Living on food made by other organisms, opposite of 'autotrophic', also used by MacDougal (1914) for certain mycorrhizae that are
- heterotropic** (Of spores) asymmetrical, especially with respect to the projection of the axis of the sterigma (Corda,

homokaryotic See 'homocaryotic'.

homologous. Corresponding in type, in structure, and in origin, but not necessarily in function, (of alternation of generations) with generations of similar morphological character (Celakovsky), see 'antithetic' [homo- + Gr logos word, discourse]

Homomeneae Old name for the Algae and Fungi

homonym A name of a taxon that duplicates a name previously and validly published for a taxon of the same rank based on a different type (Article 61 of the International Rules) [homo- + Gr onyma a name]

homophytic Having diplonta or diplophases all alike, with no differentiation as to mating type, i.e., bisexual (Blakeslee, 1906), same as Harimann's 'diplomonocytous'. [homo- + -phytic]

homoplasmic Of the same general structure, especially internally [homo- + -plasm]

homosexuality Fusion of gametes of the same sex [homo- + L sexus sex]

homosporangic. Having sporangia all alike, of one kind with no differentiation

homosporic Having spores all alike, of one kind, with no differentiation as to their + and - character (Blakeslee, 1906) [homo- + spore]

homosporous. Having asexually produced spores of only one kind, same as 'isoporous'

homothallic Pertaining to 'homothallism'

homothallism The formation of zygotes (or dicaryotic cells) on or from a single thallus [Blakeslee's term (1904) defined by D.P. Rogers], see Korf, 1952

homotypic. Incorrectly used for homoecotypic

honey agaric, honey mushroom Armillaria (Armillaria) melles (Vahl ex Fr.) Karsten

honeycomb tetter A popular name for 'favus'.

honeycomb type One of Cunningham's three types (1946) of polyporeaceous basidia, clavate or oval, short, readily stained and laterally firmly cemented at the base into a palisade, finally collapsing and leaving the cemented

basal portion persistent on the tramal wall to give a honeycomb appearance; see 'meruloid type', 'clavate type'

Honey Yellow (RC 35). Pale Orange-Yellow (R III) to Honey Yellow (R XXX)

hook. Same as 'crozier'

Horizon Blue (RC 216). Yellowish Glauous to Water Green (R XLI)

hormesis The stimulus given to an organism by a nontoxic concentration of a toxic substance (Sootham & Ehrlich, 1943) [Gr hormao to rouse up, urge on]

hormetic Pertaining to 'hormesis'

horn

heterocysts [Gr hormao cord, chain + spore]

horn of plenty The edible Craterellus cornucopioides (L. ex Fr.) Pers.

horsehair-blight fungi Two tropical species with rhizomorphic mycelia, Marasmius equicrinis Muell. and M. armentosus Berk

horse mushroom The comestible Agaricus arvensis Schaeff. ex Fr., so called because of its large size

host The plant or animal on or in which a parasitic fungus exists

house fungus The cause of the destructive structural-timber decay, especially in Europe, Gyrophoma (Merophus) lacrymans (Wulf. ex Fr.) Pat., translation of the German Hauschwamm

hue (Of color) tint, shade

hülle cells Integument cells or encasing cells of vesicular nature surrounding the angiocarpous ascocarp (cleistothecium) in the Aspergillaceae (Eidam, 1883, Thom & Raper, 1939) [G]

humariaceous Of the Humaria series of the Pezizales

humectate, humectous Moist, wet [L. humere to be moist]

humicole, humicolous Growing in or on soil [L. humus soil + -cole, -colous]

humifuse Spread on the surface of the ground [L. humus soil + fundere to pour]

humistrate Laid flat on the soil, sometimes incorrectly used for moist [L. humus soil + sternere to spread]

humose, humous Earthy [L. humus soil]

humus The decaying organic material, mostly of plant origin, in soil [L. soil]

hyacinthine. Purplish blue, MP 42 F 7, near Lavender-Violet (R XXV) [L. hyacinthus hyacinth]



- of the genus *Monilinia*, formed just beneath the cuticle in the fruit of the susceptible and involving the digestion of the fleshy tissues to a considerable depth, with the result that the rotting away of the enclosed tissues leaves a more or less completely hollow, sclerotial sphere of leathery or rubbery consistency, which wrinkles or shrivels on drying and usually encloses the seed or unrotted core of the fruit
- Holly Green** (RC 285) Not matched in R but a deep yellow Cerro Green (R V) and darker
- holobasidiate** Having nonseptate basidia
- holobasidium** A basidium in which nuclear
- holocarpic, holocarpous** Pertaining to that condition of reproduction in which the entire (unicellular) thallus becomes transformed into a sporangium, especially of Chytridiales, cf. 'eucarpic' [*holo-* + Gr *karpos* fruit]
- holodicaryotic** Entirely or practically without a haploid phase, as in the smuts and Gasteromycetes in general [*holo-* + *dicaryotic*]
- holodikaryotic** See 'holodicaryotic'
- hologamy** A special case of gametangial copulation (amphimictic) in holocarpic forms in which the whole thallus is transformed into a gametangium and copulation takes place between two mature individuals, as in *Polytrichum*. copulation of mature, assimilative individuals which are indistinguishable (Hartmann, 1918) [*holo-* + *-gamy*]
- hologonidium** Wallroth's term (1825) for the algal gonidia alone, or 'soredium' [*holo-* + *gonidium*]
- holophyte** A chlorophyllous, independent plant [*holo-* + *-phyte*]
- holophytic** Chlorophyllous, living independently
- holosaprophyte** A nongreen vascular plant other than any obvious parasite growing in a substratum rich in humus (Johow, 1885, 1889) [*holo-* + *saprophyte*]
- holosericeous** Covered with a fine and silky pubescence [*holo-* + L *sericeus* silken]
- holotype** The one specimen or other element used by the author or designated by him as the nomenclatural type, that is, the element to which the name of the taxon is permanently attached (Stevenson and Rogers, 1950), see 'type' for other terms [*holo-* + Gr *typos* type]
- holozoic** Ingesting food in the form of solid particles in the manner of amoebae [*holo-* + Gr *zoikos* of animals]
- Holy Fire** One of the names of the great ergot plagues of the Middle Ages, also called St. Anthony's Fire and St. Martial's Fire
- homeosis** See 'homoeosis'.
- homeotype** See 'homocotype'.
- homo-** A combining form meaning one and the same, common, like [< Gr. *homos*.]
- Homobasidiomycetes** The members of Patouillard's Homobasidia (1900), characterized by the possession of 'homobasidia' and basidiospores that germinate to form a true mycelium instead of secondary spores or sprout mycelium, all Basidiomycetes except the Heterobasidiomycetes
- homobasidium** A basidium always definite in form and nonseptate, characteristic of the Homobasidiomycetes (see Patouillard, 1887, and Rogers, 1934), the typical basidium, not divisible into 'hypobasidium' and 'epibasidium', see 'heterobasidium'. [*homo-* + *basidium*]
- homobasynym** One of a set of isonyms of the same basynym and consequently homotypic (Donk, 1949) [*homo-* + *basynym*]
- homobium, pl -ia** The interdependent association of fungus and alga in the lichens [< *homo-* + Gr *bios* life.]
- homocaryotic** On the 'mixochimaera' hypothesis, of a line of isolates that does not vary (Brierley, 1931) [< *homo-* + Gr *karvon* nut]
- homoeomerous** Same as 'homolomerous'
- homoeosis** A variation by assumption by one member of a meristic series of the form or character proper to others (Bateson), 'reduplication' [< Gr *homoiōsis* a becoming like]
- homocotype** A specimen compared with the type and found to be conspecific with it [< Gr *homos* like + *typos* type]
- homocytis division** The division contain the n number of chromosomes, the second meiotic division
- homogametic** Having gametes phenotypically and genotypically similar (Prell, 1921) [< *homo-* + *gamete*]
- homogametism, homogamety** The production of gametes phenotypically and genotypically similar (Prell, 1921)
- homogeneous** Composed of uniform tissues, uniform [< Gr *homogenēs* of the same race]
- ho** = = = = =



hyaline (Of spores chiefly, but also of other structures or substances under the microscope or otherwise, such as gluten) transparent or translucent, clear and colorless [< Gr hyalos glass]

hyalo- A combining form meaning colorless, translucent, glassy [< Gr hyalos glass]

hyaloplasm The hyaline matrix or clear nongranular portion of protoplasm [hyalo- + -plasm]

hyalosporous Having hyaline, one-celled spores, or, in the Fungi Imperfecti, having the spores bright colored, not dark colored [< hyalo- + Gr spora seed]

hydneous, hydroid Of, pertaining to, or having the characteristics of the Hydneae, especially as to the spinulose or denticulate hymenophore

hydno-logy That body of information concerning, or the study of, edible fungi, used especially, if not exclusively, concerning the truffles [< Gr hydnon an edible fungus + logos word, discourse]

hydr-, hydro- A combining form meaning water [< Gr hydōr]

Hydrangea Pink (R 132) · Flesh Pink to Coral Pink (R XIII)

hydroanemophilous (Of spore dissemination) having the spores ejected following wetting of the spore-producing structures, such as perithecia, and then caught up and carried away by air currents (Arnaud, 1934) [hydro- + anemophilous]

hy-

hydroergotin One of the compounds isolated from ergots of Claviceps purpurea (Fr.) Tul. (Zeilner, 1907)

hydrophilous Having an aquatic habit, also, being disseminated by water [hydro- + -philous]

hydrophil The condition of being 'hydrophilous'

hydrosore A zoospore as defined biologically (Vuillemin, 1912, Falck, 1909)

hydroxymodin A substance produced by Penicillium cyclosporum Westling and P. citreo-roseum Dierckx

hygr-, hygrom- A combining form meaning wet, moist [< Gr hygros]

hygrochastic Ascherson's term for plants in which the bursting of the fruiting parts and dispersion of the spores are caused by absorption of water [< hygro- + Gr chasma < chainem to gape]

hygrophanous (Of the flesh of mushrooms, or the surface of the pileus) watery in appearance, like the "water core" of apples, with the moisture disappearing rapidly and the color fading or otherwise

changing markedly [< Gr. hygro- + phainesthai to appear]

Hygrophorus basidium. A basidium of abnormal length, causing the lamellae to be very thick and waxy in consistency, in Hygrophoraceae

hygroscopic. Readily absorbing moisture from the atmosphere, therefore expanding and becoming soft, (of a fruit

hylogamy A sexual process in which specific gametes are concerned, cf. 'somatogamy' [< Gr hylē stuff (material) + -gamy]

hymen-, hymen-, hymeno- A combining form meaning membrane [< Gr. hymēn skin, membrane]

hymenial alga Same as 'hymenial gonidium'

hym-

hymenial gonidium An algal cell in the hymenium of a lichen fruit body

hymenial parenchyma A pseudoparenchyma arising from a palisade of some sort (Lohwag, 1941)

hymenial peridium A peridium arising from a palisade or hymenium, as in certain Gasteromycetes (Lohwag, 1941)

hymenial veil The annulus in mature Amanitas, etc., of primary origin, derived from the primordial, peripedicular substance, more tardily

hymenoderm A derm with the elements arranged in a palisade manner, tightly crowded and of the same height, as in the lacquer layer of Ganoderma (Lohwag, 1941), same as Fayod's cuticula hymeniformis [hymen- + -derm]

hymeniferous Membrane-bearing [hymen- + -ferous]

hymeniform (Of the cuticle of the fleshy

hymeniform cuticle Fayod's term (1889) for the 'trichoderm-palisade' of Lohwag (1937)

hymenium, pl -ia The fruiting surface of Ascomycetes or Basidiomycetes, an aggregation of asci or basidia in a continuous layer (palisade) mixed with cystidia, paraphyses, basidioles, or other sterile cells when present (Pl IX, Fig 9), the spore-bearing layer, --a

- name originated by Persoon [< Gr. hymen skin, membrane]
- hymenolichens Lichens the fungous symbiont of which is one of the Hymenomycetes [hymeno- + lichens]
- hymenomycete A member of the Hymenomycetes, with an exposed hymenium, or hymenophore [hymeno- + mycete]
- hymenomycetous Having the characteristics of the Hymenomycetes, see 'hymenomycete'
- Hy -
- hymenophore, hymenophorum That portion of an ascocarp or a basidiocarp immediately bearing the hymenium and subhymenium (de Bary, 1866), by extension, the entire fructification [hymeno- + -phore]
- hymenopode, hymenopodium In pezizaceous and agaricaceous forms, the layer of tissue between the trama and the subhymenium, composed of fine, filiform, connective elements, densely interlaced and usually slightly differentiated, as the laterostratum of forms with a bilateral trama (Payson, 1889) [hymeno- + Gr. pous, podos foot]
- Hymenothecil Persoon's term (1801) for what Fries (1821) called the Hymenomycetes, both of which terms originally included Ascomycetes, morels, and helvelias, as well as Basidiomycetes
- hyper-, hypero- A prefix meaning above, beyond, over [< Gr. hyper]
- hyperparasite A parasite parasitic on another parasite
- hyperplastic Pertaining to the condition of 'hyperplasia'
- hypertrophy Abnormal enlargement of an organ [< Gr. hyper- + trophē nutrition]
- hypertrophyte A parasitic fungus causing hypertrophy (Wakker)
- hyph -
- hyphal Of, or pertaining to, a 'hypha'
- hyphal body Thaxter's term (1888) for a short, thick, hyphal section which increases by fission and budding and which finally produces conidiophores, as in the Entomophthoraceae
- hyphal knot A mycelial structure with dense outer portion and looser inside (Gueguen, 1906).--not to be confused with 'sclerotium', according to Lohwag (1941)
- hyphal peg (1) A compound, hyphal, fasciculate projection extending beyond the general level of the hymenium, consisting of two or more parallel or interwoven hyphae, encrusted or gelatinized (Pl. IX, Fig. 8), (2) a projection from a hypha for fusion purposes (Buller, 1933)
- hyphal rhizoid A hypha that penetrates the substratum and performs the function of a rhizoid
- hyphasma (1) An old term for the mycelium of molds, (2) a mycelial cord of the type that develops around insect mummies or their larvae that have been killed by muscardine fungi (Giard, 1893) [Gr. web]
- hyphema Munk's term (1878) for the hyphal layer in lichens [< Gr. hyphē web + -sma]
- hyphidium, pl. -idia Munk's term (1878) for the 'spermatium' of certain lichens [< Gr. hyphē web + dim. suffix -idium]
- hyphoid Resembling a 'hypha', hyphalike, (of secia) having colorless branching hyphae, extending moldlike above the epidermis, each branch terminated by a single, colorless spore (in the genus *Dayscyra*) (Pl. X, Fig. 6) [< Gr. hyphē web + -oid]
- hyphomycetous Of, or pertaining to, the Hyphomycetes moldlike, cobwebby
- hyphopode, hyphopodium In the Melolaeace, Englerulaceae, and Hemisphaeriales, a structure of one or two cells, more or less lobed, which serves as an organ of attachment and absorption and may substitute for sex

organs to give rise to thyriothecia (Gaillard, 1892)

hypothroma Same as 'mycelium'. [Gr hypē web + strōma mattress]

hypobasidium, pl -ia Same as 'sclerobasidium' [Gr hypo sleep + basidium]

hypocyst An *Alternaria*-like group of cells [Gr hypo sleep + kystis bladder]

hypospore A thick-walled resting spore [Gr hypo sleep + spore]

hypo-

A prefix meaning under, lower [Gr hypo]

hypobasidial, hypobasidiate Having the properties or characteristics of the heterobasidiomycetous 'hypobasidium'

not the sterigmata directly, applied by Martin (1938) to the original basidial cell from the time any epibasidial or sterigmatal protuberance begins to appear until the final discharge of the spores and the collapse of the entire structure, Linder (1940) would discard this term and 'epibasidium' and use only 'probasidium' and 'basidium' [hypo + basidium]

hypocarpogean Same as 'hypogean' [Gr hypo + karpos fruit + gē earth]

hypocarpogenous Producing fruit underground

hypochnoid Having the texture of the genus *Hypochnus*, i.e., with the hyphae more or less compacted or felted, cf. 'mucedinoid'

hypocrateriform Salver-shaped [Gr hypo + krater mixing vessel + form]

hypocrateriomorphous Hypocrateriform [Gr hypo + krater mixing vessel + morphē form]

hypocreaceous Fleshy and bright-colored, like or of the Hypocreales

hypoderm The inner layer, which with the 'epiderm', makes up the 'derm' of fruit bodies (Gilbert, 1947) [hypo + -derm]

hypodermic Under the 'epiderm'

hypogaeal, hypogaeous, hypogean, hypogeic, hypogeous Subterranean, developing and

attaining maturity underground. [Gr hypo + gē earth]

hypogenous Arising beneath.

hypogynous. Of, or pertaining to, 'hypogyny'.

hypogyny. The condition of having the antheridia directly under the oögonia and on the same hypha [hypo + -gyny]

hypolithic Below the surface of rocks [Gr hypo + lithos stone]

hyponastic Of, or pertaining to, 'hyponasty'.

hyponasty The condition in which the lower or ventral part develops more rapidly than the upper or dorsal part, resulting in upward curvature, cf. 'epinasty'. [Gr hypo + nastos solid < nassein to press.]

hyponym A name that is undetermined or undeterminable--in the case of a species or subspecies because there is no published description or because it is unidentifiable by diagnostic characters or reference to a type specimen or figure, in the case of a genus or subgenus because the type species is not identified or not designated [hypo + onyma name]

hypoparatype "A category for specimens upon which an author originally bases his concept of the species newly named, but which are neither the single, select specimen (holotype) nor the other

Smith, 1946) [hypo + paratype]

hypophloeodal, hypophloeodic Under the periderm or bark, subcortical, within the bark [hypo + Gr phloos bark]

hypophyll, hypophyllum The layer of tissue in the lower part of the flesh, which is differentiated from the flesh by its regularity and its greater density or

leaf]

hypophyllous (Of parasites) on the lower side of the leaf, also, referring to the 'hypophyll'

hypoplasia A pathological condition characterized by subnormal cell multiplication, as in dwarfing [Gr hypo + Gr plasis a molding, hence, tissue < plassein to mold]

hypoplastic. Pertaining to the condition of 'hypoplasia'

hypodium, pl -ia. A stalk or support [Gr hypo + Gr podon, podos foot]

hypostroma The portion of ascigerous stroma beneath the 'epistroma'

('ectostroma') in which the perithecia are produced (Fuisting, 1857, 1858),-- sometimes used for the footlike base of a stroma, etc. [*< hypo- + Gr strōma* bed]

**hypothallus.** (Of Myxomycetes) a sheetlike film, or a more or less continuous net, spreading beneath the sporangia and upon which the sporangia rest, (of lichens) the first growth of the hyphae, before any differentiation has taken place, often persisting as a colored layer below or surrounding a few lichen thalli, (of the genus *Balanista* at least) applied by Döhl (1950) to the pseudo-morph or "sclerotium" or "pseudo-sclerotium" of others. [*< hypo- + L thallus* young branch < Gr. *thallein* to bloom]

**hypothecium, pl -ia** (1) The layer of hyphal tissue or pseudotissue immediately beneath the hymenium. -- Döhl

trama', 'haplotrama'. [*< hypo- + Gr thēkē* a case.]

**hypoxylid** Like *Hypoxylon*, forming a pulvinate or crustose stroma [*< hypo- + Gr. xylon* wood]

**hyaline, hyalinous** Reddish, dark reddish-pink [*< L hyalinum* < Gr *hyalinos* a vegetable dye of scarlet color.]

**hysteri-, hystero-** A combining form meaning *womb*, hence, a *cyst* [*< Gr hystera* womb.]

**hysteriaceus.** Belonging to the Hysteriales, like the Hysteriales, with a 'hysterothecium' or a similar structure

**hysteriform, hysterine, hysterioid** Elongated, boat-shaped and cleft, resembling the sporocarp of the genus *Hysterium*.

**hysterochroic.** Having fruit bodies the discoloration of which progresses slowly from base to apex in age (Corner, 1950). [*< hystero- + Gr chrōs* color]

**Hysterophyta** An old term for the Fungi [*< Gr. hysteros* latter, lower + *phyton* plant]

**hysterophete** (The *hystero-* + *phete*)

**hysterothecium, pl -ia.** The elongate fruit body of the Hysteriales, which is closed during development and opens at maturity by a long slit following a line of dehiscence, almost completely uncovering the hymenium (von Höhnel, 1918) (Pl. IX, Fig. 2). [*< hystero- + Gr. thēkē* a case]

## I

**ianthine** Bluish-purple, violet; 'violaceous' (S). [*< Gr. ianthinos.*]

**ianthinosporous** Having bluish-purple or purple-brown spores

**Iceland moss.** The lichen *Cetraria islandica* (L.) Ach

**icones, sing icon** Printed illustrations, most often thought of as colored [*< Gr eikōn* image]

**icotype** A specimen agreeing with the accepted standard of the species, but not from any prototype locality [*< Gr ikos* what is like + *typē*]

**icterine, icterinous** Impure yellow, the color of a person suffering from jaundice, according to Saccardo, a greenish yellow, same as 'flavovirent'. [*< Gr ikteros* jaundice]

**identification** The study of the characters of a plant in order to determine its name

**idelectotype** A lectotype by the author of the species himself (Furtado, 1937) [*< Gr idea* an idea + *lectotype*]

**ideotype** A specimen identified by the author as typical of his species [*< Gr idea* an idea + *typē*]

**idiochromatin** The generative chromatin that is concerned with reproduction [*< Gr idios* one's own, individual + *chromatin*]

**idiotype** Same as 'ideotype'

**igneous** Flame-colored, combinations of red and yellow, according to Saccardo, the same as 'aurantiacous', also for brilliant tones [*< L igneus* < *ignis* fire]

**igniarious** Of the consistency of 'German tinder', or 'amadou' derived from wood-destroying fungi or puffballs [*< L igniarus* of or belonging to fire]

**illegitimate** (Of taxonomic names or epithets or forms of nomenclature) contrary to the International Rules of Botanical Nomenclature (Articles 2 and 80)

**illegitimate combination** In the 'Buller phenomenon', the condition in which the diploid mycelium contains haploid nuclei apparently not of the kind required by the haploid mycelium for forming pairs of conjugate nuclei and yet in which 'diploidization' takes place (Buller, 1941)

**im-** See 'in-'

**imbricate, imbricated** (Of piles) overlapping one another, like the shingles of a roof (Pl. III, Fig. 4) [*< L imbrex* gutter tile < *imber* rain]

**immaculate** Without spots [*< L maculatus* spotted]

**immarginate** Without a margin or with no well-marked margin

**immersed** Below the surface [*< L immergere* = immerse]

organs to give rise to thyrtothecia  
(Gaillard, 1892)

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[< Gr. hyphē web + strōma mattress]

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+ basidium]

hypocyst An *Alternaria*-like group of  
cells [< Gr hypnos sleep + kystis  
bladder]

hypospore A thick-walled resting spore  
[< Gr hypnos sleep + spore]

hypozygote A zygote that becomes a  
thick-walled 'hypospore' such as an  
'oospore' or a 'zygospore' [< Gr  
hypnos sleep + zygote]

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species or subspecies because there is  
no published description or because it  
is unidentifiable by diagnostic charac-  
ters or reference to a type specimen or  
figure, in the case of a genus or  
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his concept of the species newly named,  
but which are neither the single, select  
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Smith, 1946). [hypo- + paratype]

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plication, as in dwarfing [< hypo- +  
Gr plasis a molding, hence, tissue  
< plasma to mold]

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'hypoplasia'

hypopodium, pl -ia A stalk or support  
[< hypo- + Gr pous, podos foot.]

hypostroma. The portion of ascigerous  
stroma beneath the 'epistroma'

- infect** (Of a pathogen) to attack an organism successfully. [*< L. inficere to infect*]
- infected** (Of an organism) successfully attacked by a pathogen
- infection** The act of infecting, the condition of being infected, the area or region of the host infected, cf 'infestation'
- infection court** The place on or in the host where the incubation activities of the pathogen take place, the immediate neighborhood of a possible point of infection (Whetzel et al., 1916)
- infectious** (Of diseases) resulting from infections and capable of being communicated by air, water, insects, etc., cf 'contagious'
- infective** (Of a pathogen) able to make an attack on a living organism, (of a vector, medium, etc.) able to affect the transmission of a pathogen (Ainsworth & Bisby, 1943)
- inferior** (Of the annulus) formed by the proliferation of the margin of the pileus and attached to the middle or lower portion of the stipe (Pl. VI, Fig. 3), cf 'superior annulus', 'armilla', 'manchette'
- infect** (Of a pathogen) to be present in such numbers or over such a wide area over such a period of time as to be a source of danger or loss, --to be distinguished from 'infect' but often used, and even given, as synonymous with it [*< L. infestare to disturb*]
- infestation** (Of a disease) the act of infecting or the state of being infested, -- 'infection' is often used where 'infestation' should be.
- inflated** (Of cystidia) swollen like a bladder [*< L. inflatus < inflare < in- + flare to blow*]
- inflected** Bent, flexed [*< L. inflectere to bend*]
- inflexed** Bent inward, incurved
- infossate** Sunken [*< in- + L. fossus < fodid ditch or trench*]
- infracted** Incurved [*< L. infractus < infringere to break*]
- infundibuliform** (Of the pileus) funnel-shaped (Pl. I, Fig. 10) [*< L. infundibulum a funnel < in- + fundere to pour*]
- infusate** Of a brownish tint [*< L. infusatus < infusare to darken*]
- ink caps, inky caps, ink mushroom** Species of *Coprinus*, so called because of the deliquescence of the pileus into a fluid colored black by the contained spores
- innate** (Of scales, fibrils, etc.) forming a part of the surface tissue, not superficial [*< L. innatus < innasci to be born in*]
- innate universal veil** The most frequent type of 'universal veil', which is produced near the surface of the
- carophore above the 'protenchyma'** (Reijnders, 1943)
- inoculum** In phytopathology, that portion of the pathogen which is transferred to the plant or plant part for inoculation purposes, also, perhaps incorrectly, the fungus material transferred to agar tubes or plates for cultural purposes. [*< L. inoculare, to graft, bud, implant*]
- inolomic acid** A pigment isolated from *Cortinarius Bulliardii* Pers. ex Fr., which together with a reddish-yellow oil gives the red color to the stipe and strands (see Zellner, 1907)
- inoperculate** Without a lid --used of sporangia of certain chytrids and of asci in which the spores are discharged through a pore [*< in- + L. operculum cover*]
- inordinate** Without order
- inoculating** Same as 'anastomosing'
- inquinant** Stained, becoming stained or blackish [*< L. inquinare to befoul, stain, pollute*]
- inquisite** (Of color) dirty, blackish
- inaculate** Hollowed in [*< L. inaculare to cut or carve in or upon*]
- inserted** (Of the base of the stipe) attached directly without "roots" or fibrils
- insertion** The manner or place of attachment of a stipe to the pileus
- inspissate** Thickened [*< in- + L. spissus thick*]
- instillitious** Same as 'inserted'
- Inter-** A prefix meaning between, among, during [*L.*]
- interascular pseudoparenchyma** P. L. Stevens' term (1927) for the paraphysalike hyphae or paraphysoidal intertheelial fibers of Theissen and Sydow and of Nannfeldt
- interbiotic** Neither truly 'endobiotic' nor 'epibiotic', but, as in the Chytridiales, having the reproductive rudiment and the bulk of the rhizoidal system radiating from it lying free among the sources of nutrition, with only the tips of the rhizoids penetrating the nutrient material (see Sparrow, 1943)
- intercalary** (Of growth or development) not apical but between the apex and the base [*< L. intercalare to insert*]
- intercalary cell** A cell between two others, a 'disjunctor'
- intercellular** Between cells
- interkinesis** The stage of a nucleus between the kinetic or dividing stages, the resting condition
- intermediate tissue** Undifferentiated cortical tissue compressed between lobes of medullary tissue in developing fructifications of *Clathrus*
- Internal cystidium** Arnaud's term for 'setula'



- impalpable** Extremely fine and minute [*< im- + L. palpabilis palpable*]
- impedicellate** Without slender stalks or pedicels
- imperfect** Of the stage or state of pleomorphic fungi in which only asexual spores such as conidia, or no spores, are formed, asexual state, see 'perfect', 'life cycle'
- imperfect yeasts** Yeasts that do not form ascospores (Pseudosaccharomycetaceae), also called 'pseudoyeasts'
- imperfurate** Without an opening [*< im- + L. perforare to bore through*]
- imperial mushroom** Caesar's mushroom, the edible and choice *Amanita caesarea* (Scop. ex Fr.) Pers. ex Schw.
- in-, il-, im-, ir** A prefix meaning (1) within, into, (2) not, un- [*< L. in*]
- inaequihymeniferous** See 'inequihymeniferous'
- inane** Empty, void [*< L. inanis empty*]
- inappendiculate** Without appendages
- inarticulate** Without divisions [*< in- + L. articulare to divide into joints*]
- incanescens** Becoming gray or 'canescent' [*< L. incanescere to become white*]
- incanous** Hoary, quite gray [*L. incannus hoary*]
- incarcerate** Hidden [*< in- + L. carcer jail*]
- incarnadine** Same as 'incarnate' [*< in- + L. caro, carnis flesh*]
- incarnate** Rosy flesh-color, S I, 16 is between Coral Pink, Jasper Pink and Old Rose (R XII) and is MP 3 I 9 [*< in- + L. caro, carnis flesh*]
- incised** (Of the margin of the pileus) as if cut into (Pl VII, Fig 5) [*< L. incidere to cut into*]
- incompatible** Sexually uncongenial, not cross-fertile, incapable of cross-fertility when mated one with the other [*< in- + L. compatī to suffer with*]
- incomplete** (Of the annulus) forming a partial ring
- incrassate** (Of the stipe) thickened [*< in- + L. crassus thick*]
- incrustate** Encrusted [*< L. incrustare to cover with a rind*]
- incrusted** Covered with a thin, hard crust (Pl XI, Fig 15)
- incrusting** Forming a crustlike coating
- incumbent** Lying down or upon, 'procumbent' [*< L. incumbere to lie upon*]
- incurved, incurvate** (Of the margin of the pileus) same as 'inflexed'
- indefinite** Not precise or sharp, as a stoma that is not delimited by a tissue but appears merely as a perforation, etc.
- indehiscent** Not opening along regular lines, or not opening at all, as in certain hypogaeous fungi [*< in- + L. dehiscere to split open*]
- indeterminate** Not terminated definitely, without definite margin or edge
- Indian bread** See 'tuckahoe'
- Indian Chestnut Red** (RC 333) Not far from Hay's Russet (R XIV) to Mahogany Red (R II)
- Indian Lake** (RC 105) Not far from Deep Brownish Vinaceous (R XXXIX)
- Indian-paint fungus** The fruit body of the hydroid *Echinodontium tinctorium* E & M, so called because of the red pigment in it which was used by the American Indians
- Indigo** A saponaceous, and as a substitute for soap, the saponaceous properties are provided by an abundance of resin (see Dawson, 1900-1901)
- Indian Yellow** (RC 27) Mustard Yellow (R XVII) to almost Cadmium Yellow (R III)
- indigenous** Native, not foreign [*< L. indū within + gignere to beget*]
- Indigo** (RC 231) Same as Indigo Blue (R XXXIV)
- indirect** (Of the growth of fruit bodies) such that cell enlargement occurs chiefly after the period of cell division (Corner, 1950)
- indumentum** A covering, such as hairiness, etc. [*L. , garment*]
- indurascens, indurate** Hardened [*< L. induratus < in- + durus hard.*]
- indusium** Cover, in certain phalloids, an appendage or veil hanging from the apex of the stipe beneath the pileus [*L. , tunic*]
- ineae** The obligatory ending of subordinal names (Stockholm Congress, 1950)
- inequihymeniferous** (Of a type of agariceous fruit-body organization) such that the hymenium develops in an unequal manner, i.e., with the basidia shedding their spores in zones, a zone of spore development, followed by a zone of spore-discharge, passing from below upwards on each gill, 'coprinus-type' (Buller, 1922)
- inequilateral** Having unequal sides [*< L. inaequus unequal + lateralis lateral*]
- inequipolar** Having unequal poles [*< L. inaequus unequal + polus pole*]
- inerm, inermous** Without spines or prickles [*< L. inermis unarmed, defenseless*]
- infarctate** Turgid solid, [*< in- + L. farctus < farcire to stuff*]



**International Rules** Rules of botanical nomenclature voted, codified, and amended by the various International Botanical Congresses, the so-called Brussels Code as amended by subsequent Congresses

**internervious** Between the veins [*inter-* + *L. nervus* nerve]

**internode** The space between two nodes or joints. [*< inter-* + *L. nodus* knot]

**interspace** (Of the pileus) one of the spaces between the gills

**interspersed** Scattered [*< L. interspergere* to intersperse]

**intersporal** Between the spores of an ascus or sporangium

**iterative** A space between two surfaces or bodies [*< L. iteritium* *< inter-* + *altus* *< sistere* to stand]

**interthecal** Between the asci

**interthecal thread** Same as 'paraphysoid' or 'pseudoparaphysis'.

**intesthecal** (Of the gills) of the same size as the gills

**intertriginous** Between two faces or surfaces that are not far separated, especially if they rub together [*< inter-* + *L. terere*, *tritum* to rub]

**intervenose** (Of gills) having veins on the surface and extending various distances into the interspace or even crossing it to the next gill

**interwoven** (Of the trama) having the hyphae intermingled, not parallel, convergent or divergent

**intra-** A prefix meaning *within*, *inside* [*L.*]

**intracellular** Inside a cell

**intralamellar tissue** Same as 'trama'

**intramatrical** Located within the matrix or substratum

**intramycelial** Within the mycelium

**intricate** Intertwined, interwoven, but not coalescent

**intricate cortex** (Of lichens) a cortex made up of hyphae twisted together

**introcurved** Incurved

**introduced** Brought from another country and growing spontaneously

**introflexed** Inflexed

**introrse** Inward, toward the axis [*< L. introrsum* toward the inside]

**intruded, intruse** Pushed or projecting forward

**intrusion** See 'perforating organ'.

**intumescent** Swelling [*< L. intumescere* to swell.]

**inuncant, inuncate** Having the surface covered with 'glochidia' or hooked hairs [*< L. inuncere* to hook together]

**invaginated** Enclosed in a sheath [*< in-* + *L. vagare* sheath]

**invasion court** The place on the host at which a pathogene enters, the immediate neighborhood of a possible point of invasion

**inverse trama** Fayod's term (1889) for 'bilateral trama'

**inverted** Attached by a dorsal, stemlike prolongation of the pileus

**involutal tissue** Tissue of individual origin, independent of the structures that it encloses or covers, as distinguished from all other covering tissues such as volva, cortex, bark, derm, which emerge from the parts that they cover and consequently represent thin surface layers (Lohwag, 1941)

**involute** Sometimes used for 'peridium'

**involutum** Persoon's term for 'velum', according to de Bary (1884)

**involute** (Of the margin of the pileus) rolled in, especially when young [*< L. involvere* to surround, roll against]

**involution stage** Formerly used for "resting stage"

**iodic** Violet-colored, see R XXIII and XXIV for several tints and shades, see 'violaceous'

**iodinin** A purple-bronze pigment produced by *Chromobacterium iodinum* Davis, which inhibits the growth of streptococci

**ir-** See 'in-'

**Iron Grey** (R 357) Lighter than Iron Grey, and from Light Olive-Grey to Dark Olive-Grey (R LI)

**irpexin** An antibiotic substance produced by *Irpx* sp

**irpiciform** Having flattened teeth resembling those in *irpx*

**irpicoid** Same as 'irpiciform'.

**irrorate** Bedewed [*< ir-* + *L. ros, roris* dew]

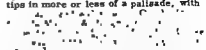
**isabelline** A color, variously interpreted, by many considered the same as 'alutaceous', Saccardo considers isabelline a pinkish cinnamon and alutaceous as near but not the same, S I, 8 is Pinkish Cinnamon (R XXIX) and between MP 12 F 7 and 11 F 7, Isabella Color (R XXX) and Isabella (MP 13 F 7) are more of a deep, rather dark brown

**isarioid** Like *Isaria*, with a cylinder of hyphae.

**isidoid** Resembling the lichen genus *Isidium*, see 'coralloid'.

**isidose** (Of a surface) having powdery, corallike excrescences [*< Gr. isis* coral]

**isidium, pl. -ia** A corallike elevation of

- a lichen thallus with a globule on it.
- iso-** A combining form meaning equal, the same [**Gr.** *isos*]
- isobole** A geographical line indicating the limit of the same degree of infection or damage by a given pathological agent (Thung, 1947) [**< iso-** + **Gr.** *balle* harm, damage.]
- isocent, isocentous.** (Of cilia or flagella) of equal length [**< iso-** + **Gr.** *kantos* a pole]
- isogametangogamous** Exhibiting 'isogametangogamy'
- isogametangogamy** The sexual union of similar gametangia, as in Zygomycetes [**< iso-** + **gamete** + **Gr.** *angelon* vessel + *-gamos*]
- isogamete.** One of two morphologically similar sex cells or gametes
- isogametism, isogamety** The production of phenotypically similar gametes, or isogametes (Prell, 1921)
- isogamic, isogamous.** Producing or possessing morphologically similar gametes
- isogamy** The conjugation of gametes of similar form. [**iso-** + *-gamy*]
- isogonal, isogonic.** (Of branching, etc.) with or at equal angles [**< iso-** + **Gr.** *gonia* angle, corner.]
- isohaplont** A haplont with genotypically similar cell nuclei (Knisp, 1929), see 'microhaplont'
- isohaplontic** Pertaining to, or in the condition of, an 'isohaplont'
- isohologamy.** Copulation of mature individuals that are entirely equal (Hartmann, 1909) [**iso-** + **Gr.** *holos* whole + *-gamy*]
- isokont, isokontic** Same as 'isocent'.
- isolate** Sometimes, but erroneously, used for 'isolate'.
- isolate** The first single spore or pure isolation of a fungus from any source (Brierley, 1931), same as Lohs's "species", (*sd*) (of the stroma of Disportheaceae) containing only one definitely oriented group of collectively erupting perithecia (Wehmeyer, 1932) [**< It.** *isolato* **< isola** island **< L.** *insula* island]
- isolation** (1) The process of getting an organism in pure culture, (2) the pure culture itself
- isoleichenin** An amorphous carbohydrate similar to and occurring with lichenin in Iceland moss, *Cetraria islandica* (L.) Ach., also, the substance in the tips of asci that turns blue on treatment with iodine
- isomerogamy** Copulation of isogametes, same as 'isogamy' [**iso-** + **Gr.** *meros* part + *-gamy*]
- isomorphic** (Of gametes, gametangia, etc.) similar in shape or form but not in essential structure [**< iso-** + **Gr.** *morphe* form]
- isomuscarin** A basic compound of the 'muscarin' group (see Zellner, 1907)
- isonym** Any new name and new combination based on the 'basinym' (Purtado, 1937), cf. 'typonym' [**< iso-** + **Gr.** *onyma* name]
- isophagous.** (Of a fungus) attacking one, or several, allied species [**iso-** + *-phagous*]
- isoplanogametes.** Motile gametes that are similar [**< iso-** + **Gr.** *planos* wandering + *gamete*]
- isoplanogametic** Possessing similar, motile gametes
- isoporous** Same as 'homosporous'
- isospory** Same as 'homospory'
- isotrophyte** Wakker's term for a parasitic fungus the influence of which is only chemical, causing but slight changes in the host [**< iso-** + **Gr.** *trophē* food + *-phyte*]
- isotype** One of the specimens of the 'type collection' of a species or variety other than the single specimen designated as the 'holotype', isotypes are automatically 'paratypes' also, cf. 'cotype', see 'type' for other terms
- isoxylic acid** A green pigment isolated from *Chlorocarpum aeruginosum* (Oed.) de Not., xylochloric acid (see Zellner, 1907)
- itaconic acid** A compound produced by *Aspergillus terreus* Thom
- Ivory Black (RC 350)** Nearest to Olivaceous Black (3) (R LI) and darker
- Ivy Green (RC 286)** Same as Ivy Green (R XXXII)
- izo-** A combining form meaning sticky, viscous, viscid [**< Gr.** *ixos* mistletoe]
- izocomous** (Of a surface) slimy, viscous, from the gelification of hyphae, as in the boletaceous genus *Izocomus* (now *Suillus*)
- izocutis** A covering of the pileus originally made up of hyphae lying parallel with the surface of the pileus (i.e., periclinal) and more or less interlaced hyphal ends of some length which later gelify to a greater or lesser degree to make the surface viscid, viscous, or slimy (Lohwag, 1941), cf. 'ixotrichoderm' [**< izo-** + **L.** *cutis* skin]
- izoderm** A term proposed by Snell, for which 'ixotrichoderm' is probably to be preferred [**< izo-** + *-derm*]
- izohymeniderm** A derm of clavate hyphal tips in more or less of a palisade, with
- 
- derm**]
- izohypoderm** A layer of slender, interwoven, periclinal hyphae between the flesh and an izohymeniderm, in which the hyphal walls have become

mucilaginous, as in *Omphalia flavida* (Lohwag, 1941) [*ixo-* + *hyoderm-*]

**ixotrichoderm** A covering of the pileus originally made up of more or less erect (i.e., antichinal), somewhat wavy, and more or less interlaced hyphal ends of some length which later gelfy to a greater or lesser degree to make the surface viscid, viscous, or slimy (Lohwag and Snell, correspondence), cf. 'ixocutis' [*ixo-* + Gr *thrix*, *trichos* hair + *-derm*]

J

jac

**Japanese-pine mushroom** Same as 'matsu-take', so named because it is found under *Pinus densiflora*

**Japanese Yellow (RC 52)** Near Orange Chrome (R II)

**Jasper Green (RC 238)** Same as Jasper Green (R XXXIII)

**jaspeidan, jaspideous** Colored with a mixture of many colors arranged in small spots, like jasper [*L* < Gr *iaspis* < Ar *yash* jasper]

**javanicin** An antibiotic pigment produced by *Fusarium javanicum* Koore

**Jew's ear** A corruption of 'Judas's ear'

**jocky itch, jockstrap itch** See 'tinea cruris'

**jonquilleous** Bright yellow, as jonquils (Buff Yellow R IV & MP 9 J 5), according to Saccardo, the same as 'luteous'

jor

**Judas's ear** *Auricularia auricula* (L. ex Hook.) Underw

**jugasporous** Having ridged spores

**jugate** Primarily, joined in pairs, and secondarily, having a ridge or seam from the joining process, hence, ridged, rugose, or striate [*L* *jugum* < *ungere* to join]

jug

u. jugum

**jugum** Primarily, a pair of things joined together, and hence secondarily, the seam or ridge where they are joined [*L*, yoke]

**jungkult** In studies of *Fusaria*, a culture 2-3 days old on stems or tubers, with conidia of variable form, size, and septation, which on moist tubers

break up to cork-shaped units (App. & Woll., 1910), in general, an immature culture

**juvencescence** Corner's (1930) hypothetical process of devolution of the ascocarp or 'discomodium' of the *Discomycetes* from the multiaxial type (*Wynnea*) to the monaxial, capitate, morchelloid, or helvelloid types through stipitate-cupular and substipitate to simple,

u. j. karyo-

K

**kames** Fruit bodies of *Terfezia* spp.; same as 'terfas', 'terfex' [A North African name]

**karyo-, kryo-** For all terms beginning with these combining forms, see 'caryo-', 'caryo-'

**katothecium** Same as 'cata-thecium'

**keratinophilic** (Of certain chytridiaceous fungi, species of *Onygenaceae*, etc.) living upon keratinized substrata such as animal hair, hoofs, horns, nails, feathers, etc (Karling, 1946) [*Gr. keras*, *keratis* horn + *-philic*]

**ker-** A combining form meaning inflammation of

beeswax]

**kermesine** Same as 'chermesine'

**kernel** In pyrenomycetes, an old term for the entire softer part of the pyrenocarp within the firm outer wall, also called 'nucleus'

**kinetospore** Vuillemin's term (1912) for a zoospore ('trichospore') defined physiologically, see Falck, 1909 [*Gr. kinein* to move + *spora* seed]

u. k. kinetospore on head The

**koic acid** An antibiotic substance produced by *Aspergillus oryzae* (Ahlberg) Cohn

**korkalett** In the Shetland Islands, the name of both the dye and the lichen called 'cork' or 'korker' in the Scottish Highlands

**korker** Same as 'cork'

**kteino-** For all words beginning with this combining form, see 'cteino-'

**kyanophilous** Same as 'cyanophilous'

L

**labiate** Lipped, having lips.

**labium, pl. -ia** A lip, as of a 'hysterothecium'. [*L*]

**labyrinthiform, labyrinthine** Having, or composed of, sinuous lines, like a labyrinth [*< Gr labyrinthos a tortuous passage*]

**laccate** Varnished, shiny [*< Pers lak < Sans laksh the lac insect*]

**lacerate, lacerated** (Of an annulus, scales, pileus, etc.) appearing as if torn (Pl VII, Fig 4) [*< L lacere to lacerate*]

**lachrimiform, lachrymiform** (Of spores) tear-shaped [*< L lacrima tear + form*]

**lacinia** A delicate branch of a lichen thallus

**laciniate** (Of the margin of the pileus or annulus) slashed or torn into lobes, cut more coarsely than 'fimbriate' (Pl VII, Fig 6) [*< L lacinia a flap*]

**lacriform** Tearlike, tear shaped

**lacriformoid** Tear-shaped (Pl XIII, Fig 4)

**lactic acid** A fatty acid isolated from fruit bodies of *Lactarius piperatus* (L. ex Fr.) S. F. Gray and *Russula integrans* (L. ex Vilt. p. p.) Sacc. Sacc. (see Zellner, 1907) [*< L lactarius milky*]

**lactarioid** Having characters like those of the genus *Lactarius*, such as brittle gills, sphaerocysts in the trama, lactiferous ducts, and cystidia, amyloid spores, etc

**lacteous** Milky [*< L lacteus of or pertaining to milk*]

**lactescence** The flowing of a milky fluid when a fruit body is cut or injured, as in the genus *Lactarius*

**lactescent** Milky

**lactifer** A latex-bearing hypha or hyphal element, a sap hypha [*< L lac, lactis milk + -fer*]

**lactiferous** (Of hyphae of the trama) bearing or yielding a milky juice

**lactiginous** Filled with milk, milky

**lactoflavin** A yellow pigment produced by *Erremothecium Ashbyi* Guill

**lacuna** A depression [*< L lacus basin*]

**lacunar, lacunose, lacunous** (Of the pileus or stipe) covered with pits or indentations

**lacunar development** In the Gastromycetes, according to Cunningham (1942), that type of development in which gleba formation commences in cavities formed schizogenously within the primordium of the peridium see also 'coralloid', 'pileate', and 'multipileate development'

**ladder hypha** A radial, rigid, thick-walled, clamped, knotted, and empty

hypha with lateral branches at right angles in the fruit body of *Polyporus sulphureus* (Bull. ex Fr.) Fr. (Lohwag, 1941)

**laevigate** Same as 'levigate'

**lageniaceous** Having the characteristics of the phycomycetous genus *Lagenidium*, with the mature thallus and a regular tube more or less branched or provided with protuberances, septate but not markedly constricted at the septa and with the component cells functioning either as sporangia or sexual cells [*< Gr lagynos flask*]

**lageniform** Flask-shaped, having the shape of a Florence flask, gourd-shaped (Pl XI, Fig 9), same as 'ventricose-rostrate', 'sacoid', and 'cucurbitiform', unless one chooses to make distinctions on the length of the neck or prolongation, cf. 'utriform'

**lamella, pl -lae** In Agaricaceae, the vertical, radial plate on the lower surface of the pileus upon which the hymenium is extended, a 'gill' [L., dim. of *lamina* a thin plate]

**lamellate** (1) Having gills, (2) made up of thin plates

**lamelliform** In the shape of a plate or gill

**lamelloid** Resembling lamellae

**lamellule** A short gill that does not reach the stipe

**lamina prolifera** Same as 'discus' in the older terminology (de Bary)

**lamina sporifera** Same as 'discus' in the older terminology (de Bary)

**lampro-** A combining form meaning bright [*< Gr lampros bright < lampein to shine*]

'macrocystidium'

**lamprodermoid** (Of fruit bodies, usually of the Myxomycetes) like *Lamproderma*

**lanate** Woolly [*< L lanatus < lana wool*]

**lanceolate** (Of spores, cystidia, gills, etc.) lance-shaped, of much greater length than breadth, and tapering (Pl XI, Fig 3) [*< L lanceola, dim. of lancea lance*]

**languescent** Drooping, wilting, withering [*< L languescere to be languid*]

**languid** Weak, drooping

**lanose** Woolly

lanuginose, lanuginous Woolly [L. lanuginosus covered with wool.]

lapidose Growing among stones [L. lapis, lapidis stone + -ose denoting fulness]

lappaceous Burllike, 'hamate' [L. lappa bur]

larch fungus. Fomes officinalis (Vill ex Fr Neuman), the chalky-quinine fungus fungus

laricin The resin in Fomes officinalis (Vill ex Fr) Neuman, which gives it its bitter taste, variously called pseudowax, agaricin, agaricus acid (see Zellner, 1907)

laricine Of larch [L. larix, laricis the larch tree]

laricophilous Living under or near larches [L. larix, laricis larch + -philous]

laschoid Of, pertaining to, or having the characteristics of the Laschia complex of Basidiomycetes, i.e., "a group of fungi with alveolate, poroid, sublamellose-anastomosing, or venose-anastomosing hymenophores and, supposedly or actually, entirely or partially, more or less gelatinous trama" (Singer, 1945)

lasso mechanism A sensitive, contractile ring by which certain soil-inhabiting fungi in the Zoopagaceae and Hyphomycetes ensnare, constrict, and finally invade the bodies of nematodes (see Drechsler, 1933- )

latebrous Hidden [L. latebrosus < latere to lie hidden]

lateral (Of the stipe) attached to one side of the pileus

latericeous, lateritious Dark brick red, darker than 'testaceous', S 1, 19 is Hay's Russet (R XIV and MP 5 J 11) redder than MP Brick Red 6 B 11 [L. later brick]

lateral + stratum a covering < sternere to spread]

latex . A juice, usually of milky color [L. a fluid]

lactifer. Same as 'lactifer', and perhaps the more proper term.

lathiced Cross-barred

lattice-work fungus Clathrus

Laurel Green (RC 269) Near Oil Green to Cervo Green (R V)

Lavender Blue (RC 204) Near Dark Lavender (R XLIV)

lavendulin An antibiotic substance produced by Streptomyces Lavendular (Waks. & Curtis) Waks. & Henr, closely related to 'streptothricin'.

lax. Loose, distant

lazuline Ultramarine Blue (R IX, MP 35 B 12), according to Saccardo, the same as 'cyaneous'. [L. lazulus < Ar lazward azure.]

Leaden Gray (RC 353). From nearly Tea Green to Vellver Green (R XLVII)

leather color Tan, MP 12 L 11; no precise equivalent in Ridgway, but between Sanford's Brown (Pl. II) and Amber Brown (Pl. III).

lecanoric acid An acid present in three species of the lichen Roccella

lecanorine Like Lecanora, with the exciple containing algae and with a thalline margin. [Gr. lekanō dish]

lecidiform, lecidine, lecideoid Like the apothecium of Lecidea, with the margin the same color as the disc and with a hard and carbonous proper exciple, without a thalline margin. [Gr. lekis, dim of lekos plate]

lecotropal Shaped like a horseshoe. [Gr. lekos dish + tropos turn]

lectotype, lectoholotype. A specimen or other element selected from the original material to serve as nomenclatural type when the holotype ("type," "typus") was not designated at the time of publication or so long as it is missing (Stevenson and Rogers, 1950). cf. 'neotype'. [Gr. leklos chosen + type]

lecythiform (Of cystidia) pronouncedly ventricose below, attenuated above to a neck which is surmounted by a

legitimate (Of taxonomic names and epithets or forms of nomenclature) in accordance with the

legitimate combination. In the 'Buller phenomenon', the condition in which the 'diploid mycelium' of Buller contains haploid nuclei of the kind required by the haploid mycelium for forming pairs of conjugate nuclei (Buller, 1941)

leiosporous Having smooth spores, referring especially to a subdivision of the genus Inocybe, cf. 'goniosporous'. [Gr. leios smooth + spora seed]

Lemon Yellow (RC 21) A pale Lemon Yellow to nearly Lemon Chrome (R IV). RC 19 is Primrose Yellow and not properly Lemon Yellow.

length (As a term of measurement of effused-reflexed, sessile, or substipitate piles of Hymenomycetes) the distance in the direction of main growth of the pileus, away from the substratum, horizontally and perpendicularly to the substratum.

- lens** A hand magnifying glass
- lenticular**. Shaped like a double convex lens.
- lentiform** Lens-shaped, (of spores) apparently symmetrical but narrower in profile than in the plane at 90°, as commonly in *Deconica* and also in *Conocybe* and *Coprinus*
- lentiginose, lentiginous** Minutely dotted as though freckled [*L. lentigo* a freckle, lentil-shaped spot]
- leocarpine**. (Of fruit bodies, usually of the *Myxomycetes*) like *Leocarpus*
- leochromous** Tawny, like a lion's skin, according to Saccardo, the same as 'fulvous' [*< Gr. leōn* lion + *chrōma* color.]
- leoline** (Of color) same as 'fulvous'
- lepidote** Having small, scurfy scales [*< Gr. lepis, lepidos* a scale]
- leptots**. *Obs.* The annulus of some fungi [*< Gr. lepis* a scale]
- lepral** Mealy, (of lichens) soredial [*< L. lepra* leprosy]
- leprarioid** Like the genus *Lepraria* (lichen)
- leprose** Scablike, scabby, 'scabrous', 'scurfy'
- lepto-**. A combining form meaning *thin, small* [*< Gr. leptos* small]
- leptocystidium**, pl. -ia One of Romagnesi's types (1944) of true cystidia, which is of widespread occurrence in the Agaricaceae, thin-walled, much larger than the basidia, and in shape utriform, lageniform, cylindric, fusiform, vesiculose, or even somewhat echinulate or arborescent (Pl. XII, Fig. 7), cf. 'chrysocystidium', 'macrocystidium', 'lamprocystidium'
- leptoderm, leptodermatous, leptodermous** Thin-walled [*lepto-* + *derm*]
- lepto-form** (Of Uredinales) having only microteliospores which germinate at once
- leptosphaeroid** Having the characters of the genus *Leptosphaeria*, with regard to fructification, spores, etc
- leptotichous** (Of tissue) thin-walled [*< lepto-* + *teichos* a wall]
- Lettuce Green** (RC 267) Same as Lettuce Green (R V)
- leucosporous** Having white spores [*< Gr. leukos* white + *spore*]
- levigate** Smooth [*< L. levigare* to make smooth]
- lichen acids** Organic acids peculiar to lichens
- lichenicole, lichenicolous** Growing on lichens [*< lichen* + *-cole, -colous*]
- lichenin, lichenine** An amorphous polysaccharide related to starch, found in Iceland moss [*Cetraria islandica* (L.) Ach.] and also widespread in higher plants, also called "lichen starch" and "moss starch."
- Lichenism** The special symbiosis between algae and fungi occurring in the lichens
- lichenization** (i) The process of covering with lichens, the state of being so covered, or the resulting chemical
- Lichen mucilage** A gum extracted from lichens and used as a substitute for gum arabic
- Lichenoid** Lichenlike
- Lichenology** The science of the study of lichens
- Lichenoaxanthines** Yellow dyes obtained from various species of lichens and some fungi such as *Clavaria fusiformis* Sow.
- Lichen starch** Another name for 'lichenin'
- life cycle, life history** (In fungi) the stage or series of stages (states) between one spore form and the development of the same spore again. There are commonly two stages in the life cycle (the imperfect, which may have more than one kind of spore, and the perfect), but there may be no development (or no knowledge) of one or the other. A small number of fungi seem to be without spores (Ainsworth & Bisby, 1943.)
- Light Blue** (RC 318) Light Dull Glaucous Blue to Greenish Glaucous Blue (R XLII)
- Light Blush Violet** (RC 202) From Dull Lavender or Deep Dull Lavender to Dark Lavender or perhaps Slate Violet (2) (R XLIV)
- Light Cadmium Yellow** (RC 23) A pale Amber Yellow to nearly Primuline Yellow (R XVI)
- Light Green** (RC 262) Not far from Veronese Green and Rivage Green (R XVIII)
- Light Pure Pink** (RC 134) Lighter and darker Buff Pink (R XXVIII)
- Light Red** (RC 60) Almost Apricot Orange to a more orange Rufous or a redder Bittersweet Orange (R II), (RC 74) near Bittersweet Pink (R II)
- Light Rose** (RC 128), Venetian Pink to Jasper Pink (R XIII)
- Lign-, ligni-, ligno-** A combining form meaning *wood* [*< L. lignum*]
- Lignatile** Growing on wood. [*L. lignatilis* pertaining to wood]
- Ligneous, Lignose** Woody [*L. ligneus* woody.]
- Lignicole, lignicolous** Growing in or on wood [*lign-* + *-cole, -colous*].



**lignicolor** Of the color of freshly cut wood, more or less tawny

**ligninase** A name proposed by Zeller (1916) for Czapek's 'hadromase'

**lignivorous** Wood-destroying [**< ligni-** + **L vorare** to devour]

**ligulate, liguliform** Strap-shaped [**< L ligula**, dim of *lingua* tongue]

**Lilac** (RC 176) Nowhere near Lilac (R XXV), but Pale Brownish Vinaceous to Light Russet Vinaceous (R XXXIX)

**lilaceous, lilacine** Lilac-colored, S II, 48 is in between Argyle Purple and Bishop's Purple (R XXXVII) and near MP 43 I 6)

**Lilac Mauve** (RC 196) Pale Vinaceous Lilac to Light Vinaceous Lilac (R XLIV)

**Lilac Purple** (RC 160) From a darker Spinel Pink to Spinel Red (R XXVI) and a lighter Pomegranate Purple (R XII)

**Lilac Rose** (RC 152) Alizarine Pink to Old Rose (R XIII)

**Lilacy White** (RC 7) Tilleul Buff to a paler Vinaceous Buff (R XL)

**limaciform** Shaped like a slug or shell-less snail [**< L limax**, *limaxis* a slug + **form**]

**limax-shaped** Limaciform

**limb** Edge, rim, margin [**< L limbus** edge]

**limbate** Bordered, margined with color surrounded by an edging of another color

**Lime Green** (RC 293) Same as Lime Green (R XXXI)

**lime lake** Same as the 'French purple' derived from lichens

**limoneous** Lemon-colored, 'citrine' [**< F limon** lemon]

**limoniform** Lemon-shaped

**Lincoln Red** (RC 88) Tone 1 nearest to Rose Doree (R I), but less orange than in MP 1 L 11

**line** (Unit of measure) 1/12 inch, see 'linea'

**linea** The width of the lunula of a finger-nail, 0.083 in or 2.15 mm (Linnaeus, 1770) [**< L linum** flax]

**linear** Narrow, of considerably greater length than width, with edges parallel

**lineolate** Marked with fine lines

**linguiform** Tongue-shaped [**< L lingua** tongue + **form**]

**lingulate** (Of the pileus) tongue-shaped

**linnaeon, linneon** Lotsy's term (1916) for the group usually designated as 'species', perhaps in the Linnaean sense

**lipo-** A combining form meaning *fat*. [**< Gr lipos**]

**lipochrome** Having pigment in oil drops (Corner, 1930) [**< lipo-** + **Gr chros** color.]

**lipochrome** One of the fat-soluble pigments

some ascomycetes, Zopf called the red pigment "liporhodine" and the yellow one "lipoxanthine" (see Zellner, 1907) [**< lipo-** + **Gr chros** color.]

**liporhodine** A red 'lipochrome' found in various fungi (see Zellner, 1907) [**< lipo-** + **Gr rhodon** a rose]

**lipoxanthine** A yellow 'lipochrome' found in several fungi (see Zellner, 1907) [**< lipo-** + **Gr xanthos** yellow]

**lipoxenous** Pertaining to, or having the characteristics of, 'lipoxeny'

**lipoxeny** That condition in which plant parasites pass through a definite period of their development on a host and then separate from it in order to complete the same development independent of the

diseases. [**< lipo-** + **Gr xenos** a stranger]

**liposanenchyma** That part of the 'protenchyma' found between the stipe and the pileus (Reijnders, 1948) [**< Gr leipsan** a remnant, relic + **enchyma**]

**liquefacent** Liquefying [**< L liquefacere** to make liquid.]

**lirella** The long, narrow apothecium of the Graphideae of the lichens [Dim of *L. lira* furrow]

**lirelliform** Furrowlike, like the long, narrow apothecium of the Graphideae of the lichens

**lisagenetic** Same as 'lysiagenetic'.

**litmocidin** An antibiotic compound produced by *Nocardia cyanea* (Beijerinck) (*Proactinomyces cyaneus* (Beij.) Krassinskoy)

**litmus** A blue, lichen dyestuff resulting from the treatment of 'archil' liquor with sodium or potassium carbonate, which turns red in the presence of acids and back to blue with alkalis

**little-man's bread** The sclerotium of a fungus used for food in India and China, see 'blackfellows' bread'

**lituate** Forked, with the points turned slightly outward [**< L lituus** an augur's staff]

**liturate** Having spots formed by an abrasion of the surface [**< L liturare** to rub out]

**liver fungus** The edible *Fistulina hepatica* (Huds. ex Fr.) Fr growing on oak and chestnut, 'beefsteak fungus'.

**livid** Blue, bluish, black and blue like a bruise on flesh, or leaden or lead-colored, sometimes also, pale or


- salmon.** S II 43 is Live Purple (S XXXVII and MP 44 f.). Live in MP index is Lead or Grebe (S A 21). [*L.* lives of a leaden color, bluish, etc.]
- lobate.** Lobed, divided into or bearing lobes (of the pili) having rather large, rounded divisions of the margin [*C. Gr.* lobis lobe]
- Lobelia Rose** (RC 216). Deep Dull Lavender to Vinaceous Purple (S XII 7)
- lobopodium.** *l'* -ia The clear, cytoplasmic area in certain types of zoospores which is capable of amoeboid change of shape [*C. Gr.* lobis lobe + podis podic foot]
- lobulate.** Having small lobes
- locellate.** Divided into chambers [*L.* locellis a little place]
- locular, loculate.** Containing chambers or hollows [*L.* loculus loc' in bones]
- locus, loculus.** A cavity, especially, the sacpigerous cavity in a stroma, without a peripheral wall, of nonperforated cuticular grooves such as Myrmecodia, etc. [*L.* locus]
- loculiferous.** Containing hollows or locules [*L.* loculus a cavity + feris to form]
- loculariform.** Chamberlike
- locular.** Chamberlike containing chambers
- locules, loculations.** Divided internally into cells partitioned [*L.* loculus full of cells]
- logotype.** The specimen that supplies the clue of both the type and the specific description cannot be identified except by a historical inquiry into the use of the specific name (Perrado, 1937)
- logotype.** A type determined historically from two or more original species
- long.** (As a term of measurement of effused-reflexed, sessile, or subcapitate pile, of Hymanomyces) extended in the direction of main growth of the pilius, away from the substratum, horizontally and perpendicularly to the substratum, whether or not this extension is greater than the horizontal one perpendicular to it
- longbeaked.** Having long beaks or necks [*L.* longis long + beak beak]
- longitudinal.** Tended longitudinally [*L.* longis long + longis 'way' + longis to turn]
- long type.** One of Cunningham's (1948) two types of "skeletal" and "binding hyphae" of the carpophore of Polyporaceae, composed of slender, ramifying hyphae arranged in a parallel manner or loosely interwoven, see "horista-type".
- loose cell.** (Of the crater of the Discomycetes) the distal cell containing the two fusoid nuclei after the last conjugate division, same as "nuclei cell".
- lophostomate.** Having crested apertures or openings, like *Lophostoma*. [*C. Gr.* lophos a little crest, sum. of lophos + stoma mouth]
- lophostomium.** The type of perithecium peculiar to the Lophostomaceae, characterized by a laterally compressed, circular papilla (van Hoeben, 1918). [*C. Gr.* lophos little crest + stoma]
- lophostomate.** (Of bacteria) having a cluster of flagella at one of the two ends. [*C. Gr.* lophos crest + stoma hair]
- loste.** Spoon-shaped "cupule". [*L.* loste < loste thong]
- luteol.** The common name for the saddle fungus, *Commaticularia* Fr., which is a choice morsel for many individuals but certainly poisonous to others
- Lower Fungi.** The Phycomycetes, see "Higher Fungi", "Chytridiomycetes"
- lubricous.** Smooth, slippery [*L.* lubricus slippery]
- lucid.** Clear shining [*L.* lucidus lucere to shine]
- lucifuge.** *lucifugal.* Avoiding the light, as the fructifications of the Tuberales or truffles, etc. [*L.* lux, lucis light + fuge to flee]
- lucipetal.** Seeking the light, as the fructifications of most of the higher fungi. [*L.* lux, lucis light + petere to seek]
- lumen.** The space bounded by tissue or wall, as the central cavity of a cell [*L.* lumen an opening for light]
- lumpy jaw.** "Actinomyces"
- lumpy wool.** An eroding dermatitis of sheep produced by *Actinomyces dermatitidis* Bail
- lunate, luniform, lunulate.** Crescent-shaped half-moon-shaped. [*L.* lunatus < luna the moon]
- lustrated.** Having "lustré" markings.
- lute.** (1) Pale yellow, wax, saffron, glaucous [*L.* luteus]. (2) the color of a glowing fire, (3) brown, tinged with red-grown by Saccardo as the same as "verdin", by Wharton (1944-45), as saffron or wax, paler and less yellow than "verdin"
- luteol.** A pigment that gives the red color to the tube mouths and stipe of *Beloglypha luteola* Schaef. ex Fr (Boehm, 1914, see Zopf, 1937; see also Zeller, 1937).
- luteol acid.** A metabolic product of *Penicillium luteum* Saks.
- luteous.** Blackish-yellow. [*L.* luteus yellow + luteus dark, swarthy]
- luteolous.** A metabolic product of *Beloglypha luteola* Schaef. Aik.
- luteous.** Yellowish "luteous".
- luteous.** Dull egg-yellow; no equivalent of S I, II in Ringway-nearest to a dull shade of Cadmium Yellow (G. II) and nearest to Deep-Chrome (MP 3 L 7) [*L.* luteus mud, also clay-yellow]
- lutescent.** Becoming "luteous". [*L.* luteus to become muddy or clay-yellow]
- lutose.** Muddy. [*L.* lutus < lutus mud]

- Hgnicolor** Of the color of freshly cut wood, more or less tawny.
- lignase** A name proposed by Zeller (1916) for Csapek's 'nadromase'.
- lignivorous** Wood-destroying [*< ligni- + L. vorare* to devour]
- ligulate, liguliform** Strap-shaped [*< L. ligula*, dim. of *lingua* tongue]
- Lilac** (RC 176) Nowhere near Lilac (R XXV), but Pale Brownish Vinaceous to Light Russet Vinaceous (R XXXIX)
- lilaceous, lilacine** Lilac-colored, S II, 48 is in between Argyle Purple and Bishop's Purple (R XXXVII) and near MP 43 I 6)
- Lilac Mauve** (RC 186) Pale Vinaceous Lilac to Light Vinaceous Lilac (R XLIV)
- Lilac Purple** (RC 160) From a darker Spinel Pink to Spinel Red (R XXVI) and a lighter Pomegranate Purple (R XII)
- Lilac Rose** (RC 152) Alizarine Pink to Old Rose (II XIII)
- Lilacy White** (RC 7) Tilleul Buff to a paler Vinaceous Buff (R XL)
- limaciform** Shaped like a slug or shell-less snail [*< L. limax*, *limacis* a slug + *form*]
- limax-shaped** Limaciform
- limb** Edge, rim, margin [*< L. limbus* edge]
- limbate** Bordered, margined with color surrounded by an edging of another color
- Lime Green** (RC 293) Same as Lime Green (R XXXI)
- lime lake** Same as the 'French purple' derived from lichens
- limonaceous** Lemon-colored, 'citrine' [*< F. limon* lemon]
- limoniform** Lemon-shaped
- Lincoln Red** (RC 88) Tone 1 nearest to Rose Doree (R II), but less orange than in MP 1 L 11
- line** (Unit of measure) 1/12 inch, see 'lines'
- lines** The width of the lunula of a fingernail, 0.93 in. or 2.38 mm (Linnaeus, 1770) [*< L. lunum* flax]
- linear** Narrow, of considerably greater length than width, with edges parallel
- lineolate** Marked with fine lines
- linguliform** Tongue-shaped [*< L. lingua* tongue + *form*]
- lingulate** (Of the plicae) tongue-shaped
- Linnaeon, linneon** Lotsy's term (1916) for the group usually designated as 'species', perhaps in the Linnaean sense
- lipo-** A combining form meaning fat. [*< Gr. lipos*]
- lipochrome.** Having pigment in oil drops (Corner, 1950) [*< lipo- + Gr. chros* color]
- lipochrome.** One of the fat-bound pigments, in color red, orange, yellow, or greenish yellow, found in fat droplets in the cells of rusts, tremellas and some ascomycetes. Zopf called the red pigment "liporhodine" and the yellow one "lipoxanthine" (see Zellner, 1907) [*< lipo- + Gr. chroma* color.]
- liporhodine.** A red 'lipochrome' found in various fungi (see Zellner, 1907) [*< lipo- + Gr. rhodon* a rose]
- lipoxanthine** A yellow 'lipochrome' found in several fungi (see Zellner, 1907) [*< lipo- + Gr. xanthos* yellow]
- lipoxenous** Pertaining to, or having the characteristics of, 'lipoxeny'
- lipoxeny** That condition in which plant parasites pass through a definite period of their development on a host and then separate from it in order to complete the remaining period independent of the living host but still only at the expense of reserve food appropriated from the host, as in the case of ergot of grasses, brown rot of peach, etc. (de Bary), cf. 'metoxenism', 'metoxeny', and other diseases [*< lipo- + Gr. xenos* a stranger]
- lipsanenchyma** That part of the 'protenchyma' found between the stipes and the plicae (Reijnders, 1943) [*< Gr. lipsanon* a remnant, relic + *enchyma*]
- liquefacient** Liquefying [*< L. liquefacere* to make liquid]
- lirella** The long, narrow apothecium of the Graphideae of the lichens {Dim. of *L. lira* furrow}
- lirelliform** Furrowlike, like the long, narrow apothecium of the Graphideae of the lichens
- lyisogenic** Same as 'lyisogenetic'
- litmoicidin** An antibiotic compound produced by *Nocardia cyanea* (Belgerinck) [*Proactinomyces cyanus* (Bel.) Krassulnikov]
- litmus** A blue, lichen dye stuff resulting from the treatment of 'archil' liquor with sodium or potassium carbonate, which turns red in the presence of acids and back to blue again with alkalis, commercial litmus contains erythroprotein and erythrolitmin in addition to azolitmin, the true litmus
- little-man's bread** The sclerotium of a fungus used for food in India and China, see 'blackfellow's bread'
- lituate** Forked, with the points turned slightly outward [*< L. lituus* an augur's staff]
- liturate** Having spots formed by an abrasion of the surface [*< L. liturare* to rub out]
- liver fungus** The edible *Flattulina hepatica* (Huds. ex Fr.) Fr. growing on oak and chestnut, 'beefsteak fungus'
- livid** Blue, bluish, black and blue like a bruise on flesh, or leaden or lead-colored, sometimes also, pale or

sallow, S II 49 is Livid Purple  
(R XXXVII and MP 44 I 6), Livid in MP  
index is Lead or Grebe (55 A 2) [ $< 1$ ,  
lividus of a leaden color, bluish, etc.]

**lobate.** Lobed, divided into or bearing lobes, (of the pileus) having rather large, rounded divisions of the margin [*< Gr lobos [lobe]*]

Lobelia Blue (RC 205), Deep Dull Lavender to Vinaceous Purple (R XLIV)

**lobopodium**,  -ia The clear, cytoplasmic area in certain types of zoospores which is capable of amoeboid change of shape [*Gr* *lobos* lobe + *pous*, *podos* foot]

**lobulate** Having small lobes

locellate Divided into chambers [ $< L$   
locellus a little place]

locular, loculate    Containing chambers  
or hollows    [L. locularis kept in  
boxes]

**locule, loculus** A cavity, especially, the ascigerous cavity in a stroma, without a perithecial wall, of nonpyrenomycetous groups such as Myriangiales, etc. [*L. loculus*]

**loculiferous** Containing hollows or locules  
[< L. *loculus* a cavity + -ferous.]

loculiform Chamberlike

loculoid    Chamberlike, containing chambers

loculose, loculous Divided internally into  
cells, partitioned [*L* loculosus full  
of cells]

log

**logotype** A type determined historically from two or more original species

long (As a term of measurement of effused-reflexed, sessile, or substipitate pilei of Hymenomycetes) extended in the direction of mass growth of the pileus, away from the substratum, horizontally and perpendicularly to the substratum, whether or not this extension is greater than the horizontal one perpendicular to it

**longicollous** Having long beaks or necks  
[ < L. *longus* long + *collus* neck ]

longitrorse Turned longitudinally (< L  
longus long + trorse < versus < vertere  
to turn)

long type One of Cunningham's (1945) two

loop cell (Of the crozier of the Discomycetes) the distal cell containing the two fusion nuclei after the last conjugate division, same as 'dome cell'

lophlostomate Having crested apertures or openings, like Lophiostoma [< Gr lophion a little crest, dun of lophos + stoma mouth]

**lophotrichiate** (Of bacteria) having a cluster of flagella at one of the two ends [*Gr.* *lophos* crest + *trichos* hair.]

lorate Strap-shaped, 'ligulate' [*< L.*  
loratus *< lorum* thong]

**lorchel** The common name for the saddle fungus, Gyromitra esculenta Fr., which is a choice morsel for many individuals but certainly poisonous to others.

**Lower Fungi** The Phycomycetes, see 'Higher Fungi', 'Carpomycetes'

lubricous Smooth, slippery [*< L.  
lubricus slippery*]

lucid Clear, shining {< L lucidus  
'locere to shine

lucifuge, lucifugal Avoiding the light, as the fructifications of the Tuberales or truffles, etc [*L* lux, lucis light + fugere to flee]

lucipetal Seeking the light, as the fructifications of most of the higher fungi  
[ < l. lux, lucis light + petere to seek ]

**lumen** The space bounded by tissue or wall, as the central cavity of a cell  
[L. *lumen*, light, an opening for light]

**lumpy jaw** 'Actinomyces'

**lumpy wool** An exuding dermatitis of sheep produced by Actinomyces dermatonomus  
Bull

lunate, luniform, lunulate Crescent-shaped, half-moon-shaped [*l* lunatus < luna the moon]

**lunated** Having 'lunate' markings

lurid (1) Pale yellow, wan, sallow  
ghastly [*L. luridus*]. (2) the color of a  
glowing fire (3) brown, tinged with red-  
given by Saccardo as the same as  
'sordid', by Wharton (1844-45), as  
sallow or wan, paler and less yellow  
than 'melleus'

**luridus acid** A pigment that gives the red color to the tube mouths and stipe of Boletus luridus Schaeff. ex Fr (Boehm, 1885, see Zopf, 1890, see also Zellner, 1907)

**luteic acid** A metabolic product of *Penicillium luteum* Zukal

luteofuscous Blackish-yellow [ $< L$   
luteus yellow + fuscus dark, swarthy]

**luteolearism** A metabolic product of *Helminthosporium Leersii* Atk.

Intercolors: Yellowish. 'Intercolors'

luteous Dull egg-yellow, no equivalent of S I, II in Ridgway--nearest to a dull shade of Cadmium Yellow (Pl III) and nearest to Deep-Chrome (MP 9 L 7) [*L. lutum* mod. also clay-yellow]

lutescent Becoming 'luteous' (< L  
lutescere to become muddy or clay  
yellow)

lutose Muddy [ $\leq$  L. lutosus  $\leq$  lutum mud]

**lycomarasmin** The wilt principle produced by *Fusarium Lycopersici* Sacc

**lycoperdaceous** Of, pertaining to, or having the characteristics of the puffballs

small, hollow peridioles at maturity, and there is usually a capillitium.

**lycoperdoid**, **lycoperdous** Resembling a puffball

**Lycoperdon** The old genus of Tournefort (1894) for the puffballs, which has come down to the present with little change [*< Gr lykos* wolf + *perdomai* to break wind]

**lycoperdon nut** The common name for the subterranean fruit body of a member of the Elaphomycetaceae

**lyophil**, **lyophilous** Pertaining to the freeze-drying process for preserving microbiological material [*< Gr lyein* to loose, dissolve + *-phil*, *-philous*]

**lyophilization** A process of long-term preservation in viable or usable form of spores, yeasts, sera, etc., by quick freezing at low temperatures and desiccation under high vacuum [*< Gr lyein* to loose, dissolve + *-phile*]

**Lyophyllum basidium** A basidium with dense, carminophilous granulation which obscures the nuclei, found in some Tricholomataceae and Rhodophyllaceae and considered to be of taxonomic importance

**lyrate** Shaped like a lyre, broadest at the top, in the case of lobed structures, with the largest lobes at the top or apex [*< L lyra < Gr lyra*]

**lyre joint** A lyrelike structure in *Endoconidiophora virescens* Davidson in vessels of *Acer saccharum* consisting of short branches near the septum of a main branch, which bend inward and anastomose with the hypha a short distance away [Hepting, 1944]

**lysigenetic**, **lysigenic**, **lysigenous** (Of a cavity, pseudo-ostiole, paraphyses in a perithecium, etc.) formed by the breaking down or dissolution of cells or tissue, cf. 'schizogenous' [*< Gr. lysis* a loosing *< lyein* to loose + *genetic*]

**lysis** A breaking down or dissolution of cells by enzymes or viruses [*Gr*, a loosing]

**lysogenesis** The production by an organism of substances that cause the lysis of bacterial cells, etc. (Waksman, 1947)

**lysozyme** An enzyme found in most mammalian tissues and secretions, in the white of egg, in certain vegetables and in certain microorganisms, that is capable of dissolving living bacterial cells, especially certain micrococci (A. Fleming, 1922), see Waksman, 1947 [*< Gr. lysis* a loosing + *zyme* yeast]

## M

**macaeum**. Same as 'mazaedium'

**macerate** Softened [*< L macerare* to soften]

**macro-** A combining form meaning large, great [*< Gr. makros*]

**Macroactinomycetes**. Krainsky's group (1914) of actinomycetes that form large colonies on agar and decompose cellulose not at all or only to a very limited extent

**macroconidium**, pl. -ia. A large 'conidium' produced usually at a different period or on a different spore-bearing structure from the 'microconidia'

ma

ma

**macrocytidium**, pl. -ia One of Romagnesi's types (1944) of true cystidia characteristic of the Lactario-Russulae, which arises from deep in the trama, is very long, fusiform or claviform, often terminated by a tip or appendage of variable shape, with a long peduncle often connected with a lactifer in the

**'lamprocystidium'**

**macrogamete** A large or female gamete in the lower stages of differentiation in 'anisogametism'

**macrogonidium** A gonidium that is large as compared with microgonidia produced by the same species, same as 'megalogonidium'

**macromorphologic** (Of characters of fungi) of macroscopic proportions (Ciferri, 1935)

ma

**macroreaction** The color reaction of fungous tissues or the extracts of those tissues to chemical reagents, as seen macroscopically (Henry, 1948)

**macroscopic**. Large enough to be visible without the aid of the microscope. [*< macro-* + *Gr skopein* to view]

**macrospore** A large spore, where there are spores of two sizes, as in *Fusarium*, *Paeclomyces*, *Eidamia*, etc

**macrosporoid**. Resembling the genus



Marine Blue (RC 211) Deep Dull Violaceous Blue and darker (R XXII)

maritime Confined to the seacoast

marmorate Marked like marble [L. marmor marble]

Maroon (RC 341) Not Maroon (R I) but nearer a redder Chestnut (R II)

Mars Orange (RC 61) Same as Mars Orange (R II)

Mars Yellow (RC 316) Same as Mars Yellow (R III) and lighter

mast The fruit of forest trees, like acorns and nuts, --often used of a heap of nuts

Mastigomycetes In Moreau's classification (1949), a division characterized by the possession of flagellated reproductive structures, i.e., from the lowest groups through the Oomycetes, see 'Amastigomycetes'

mastigopod An old term for the swarm cell of Myxomycetes (Myxogasteres or Endosporae) [Gr. mastix whip + podos foot]

mastoid Nipplelike [Gr. mastos breast + -oid]

matrix The substance on or in which a fungus grows [L. matrix breeding animal < mater mother]

matsu-take, matu-take Armillaria matsutake Ito & Imai, an important edible mushroom in Japan

maturecent Ripening, approaching maturity [L. maturare to make ripe]

Mauve Rose (RC 153) Pinkish Vinaceous to a pinker Light Corinthian Red (R XXVII)

mazaedium, mazedium (1) A mucilaginous or doughlike layer over the hymenial surface of certain Ascomycetes, made up of the paraphyses and asci

+ sidus form]

medallion clamp. Suggested name (nob) for the clamp-connection with the space between it and the main hypha; cf 'medallion'.

medial. (Of an annulus) situated at or near the middle of the stipe [L. medialis middle]

median plane. (Of a basidiospore) the plane determined by a line joining the apex with the hilum and by the vertical axis of the basidium (Heim, 1931)

medifixed Attached by the middle [L. medius middle + fixus]

medialmost = the central portion of pila

< sternere to spread]

medulla (Of lichens) the network of hyphae

medullary Relating to the pith, pithy.

medullary excipulum The lower or outer zone or layer lying next to the excipulum, of the hypothecium of an apothecium that is differentiated into two zones or layers

Medusa head, Medusa's head A variant form of Mercurium Erinaeus (Bull ex Fr) Pers., with long, wavy spines, sometimes segregated as Mercurium Erinaeus (Bull ex Fr)

meg-, mega-, megal- A combining form meaning great [Gr. megas]

megalogonidium, pl -ia A large gonidium, same as 'macrogonidium'

megalophysis, pl -ses A balloonlike cell arising from subepidermal mycelium or from a sporodochium, projecting through a stomate, and producing conidiophores, in the genus Campitomeris (Bessey, 1953) [megal- + Gr. physis growth]

megasporangium, pl -ia A sporangium which produces megaspores

megaspore Same as 'macrospore', sometimes used by soil microbiologists for 'chlamydospore' in the actinomycete Micromonospora

megistotherm A plant requiring a large amount of heat for its growth [Gr. megistos greatest + thermē heat]

mei-, meio-, mio- A combining form meaning less, smaller, fewer. [Gr. meion]

meiogyrous Rolled inward slightly [meio- + Gr. gyros round]

meiophase "The phase of the life history during which a diploid nucleus undergoes

clamp'





are abstracted in basipetal succession from the tip of a conidiophore, phialide, or hypha, which tip may be considered as a practically open growing point (Mason, 1933) [Gr. meristos < merizein to divide]

**meristem thallospore** One of the spores of the 'meristem-spore' type borne at the tip of a hypha, that is, abstracted in basipetal succession (Mason, 1933), -- of infrequent occurrence

**meristic** Consisting of homologous parts or segments

**meristogen.** The meristogenous primordium of a pycnidium [meristo- + gen]

**me-** " " " " " " " " " " " "

**merogamy** Copulation of two specific gametes not closely related, and which have arisen as daughter cells of gametangia, a form of 'amphimixis' [mero- + -gamy]

**merogony** Growth of an organ or an organism from a part, especially of a female structure or unit [mero- + -gony]

**me-** " " " " " " " " " " " "

**myxamoeba** or **plasmodium** (schizogones of schizont stage), a uni- or multinucleate product of 'schizogony' (Karling, 1942) [Gr. myxos being]

**me-** " " " " " " " " " " " "

**merotype** A portion taken from the type specimen but not simultaneously with the type, and consequently with a different herbarium number, cf. 'proteromerotype'

**meruloid** Like *Merulius*, especially as to fruiting surface, with pitlike depressions or shallow tubes (Pl. VIII, Fig. 1)

**me-** " " " " " " " " " " " "

layer, arising from a densely woven and often partly gelatinized subhymenium, see 'honeycomb type', 'clavate type'

**merullus strand** The strand or rhizomorph of *Merulius*, called by Falck (1912, p. 216) a 'syrrotium'

**mes-, meso-** A combining form meaning middle [Gr. mesos]

**mesendogenous** Pertaining to the mode of formation of conidia in *Penicillium* and *Aspergillus*, in which the secondary

spore wall is formed inside the primary wall of the thin-walled, sporiferous tube or sterigma (Scaramella, 1927)

[< meso- + Gr. endon within + -genous]

**me-** " " " " " " " " " " " "

**mesoblastesis.** Minks' term (1878) for the medial growth from lichen hyphae.

**mesocarp** The middle layer of a pericarp

**mesochroic** Having pigment in the hyphal wall (Corner, 1950) [< meso- + Gr. chros color]

**mesogenous** Borne in the middle [< meso- + -genous]

**mesogonidium, pl -ia** A gonidium that is partially developed in new tissue

**mesoperidium, pl -ia** The middle layer in case three peridial layers are present

**mesophilic** Growing and thriving at average and not at high ranges, especially of temperature, cf. 'thermophilic'. [meso- + -philic]

**mesopodal, mesopodial, mesopodous** Having the stipe centrally placed [< meso- + Gr. pous, podos foot]

**mesospore** (1) Winter's term (1881) for a one-celled teliospore found among two-celled ones in rusts having free-celled teliospores, Dietel (1889) used the term for a urediospore which germinates only after a resting period, but such a spore is now called an 'amphispore' (Carleton, 1901). (2) Same as 'mesosporium'

**mesosporium** The delicate layer of the

of the three layers when only three are left, see also 'exospore', 'perispore'

**mesothecium** The 'thecium' of lichens [< meso- + Gr. thekē a case]

**mesothelic** In a central position or location, --used of degree of infection of hosts, as halfway between complete resistance and complete susceptibility. [< meso- + Gr. thein to run]

**mesotherm** A plant that inhabits sub-tropical or warm-temperate zones [< meso- + Gr. thermē heat]

**met-, meta-** A prefix meaning among, between, after [< Gr. meta]

**metabasidium** A modified basidium or a presumably degenerate one, Donk's term (1931) for "that part or stage of the basidium in which the diploid nucleus divides", see Martin, 1938

**metabiosis.** The association of two organisms acting one after the other, cf. 'synergism' [< meta- + Gr. bios life]

**metacellulose.** A so-called fungus cellulose found in lichens and fungi.

**metachroic** Changing color through the appearance of new pigment in more mature tissue (Corner, 1950). [< meta- + Gr. chrōs color.]

**metachromatic bodies** (Clausen, 1905)  
Same as 'Woronin-bodies'

**metagenic**. Alternate, in the alternation of generations or metagenesis [< meta- + -gen]

**metaphysis** Petrak's term (1923) for a pseudoparaphysis that is rather robust, filamentous, for the most part not readily gelatinizing, free above, and not grown to the upper tissue of the perithecial membrane [< meta- + Gr physis growth]

**metaseptum** (1) A septum formed after the original septa, (2) a plasmatic cross wall

**metatype** A specimen received from the original locality after the description has been published, but determined as belonging to his own species by the original describer himself

**metazoa** The animals, as opposed to the plants and fungi

**methylcitronic acid** A metabolic substance produced by *Penicillium* (Charles) G. Smith

**metoecious** A form used by de Bary for rusts that pass different phases of their life history upon different hosts (1867) same as 'metoxenous', 'heteroecious', see 'lioxenous', 'autoecious' [< meta- + Gr oikos house]

**metonym** A name for which there is an older, valid name [< meta- + Gr onyma name]

**metoxenous** Same as 'metoecious' and 'heteroecious' [< meta- + Gr xenos stranger, host]

**metogonidium** A gonidium which divides into three or four new gonidia (Minks, 1878) [< Gr metēr mother + gonidium]

**metulae** (Of *Aspergillaceae*) the outermost branches from which 'phialides' radiate [< L. metula obelisk, small pyramid]

**metuliform** Pyramidlike [L. metula small pyramid + form]

**metuloid** A modified cystidium encrusted with lime, projecting from the hymenium of *Peniophora*, some hydnums, etc., giving it a velvety appearance under a lens (Cooke, 1879) [< L. metula small pyramid + -oid]

**micaceous** (Of the surface of the pileus) covered with glistening mica-like particles [< L. micā a crumb, bit, morsel]

**micro-** A combining form meaning small [< Gr mikros]

**Microactinomycetes** Kramsky's group (1914) of actinomycetes that form minute colonies on agar and decompose

cellulose rapidly, with the formation of pigments

**micromerophilic** Growing best, if at all, only in the presence of small amounts of oxygen [< micro- + Gr aero air + -philic]

**microaleuria**, **microaleurtospores** (In the genus *Actinomyces*) endogenous or, rarely, exogenous spores, variable in volume, which are formed as a result of the regular contraction of the protoplasm, without true septation, and are freed by the rupture or solution of the walls (Grigoraki, 1936),--distinguished from 'arthrospores' [< micro- + Gr aleuron flour]

**microarthrospore** An arthrospore produced in the substrate mycelium of actinomycetes

**microbinert** Not supporting the growth of microorganisms because the material, part, or component in question does not furnish the necessary nutrients for such growth (Ezekiel, 1950). [< micro- + Gr bios life + L. inert, inertis inactive]

**microchemical** Pertaining to tests with chemicals on microscopic objects

**microchemical** Pertaining to tests with chemicals on microscopic objects

**microconidiophorous** Bearing small conidia [< micro- + conidium + -phorous]

**microconidium** A small conidium

**microculture** A culture of an organism for more or less continuous observation under the microscope, as in hanging drops in van Tieghem cells, and similar microscopic techniques

**microcyclic** (Of the Uredinales) having a short cycle, with mycelium occurring only in the gametophytic or haploid phase [< micro- + Gr kyklos circle]

**microcyst** (Of the Eumycomycetes or

**micro-form** (Of microcyclic Uredinales) having only microteliospores which germinate only after a resting period

**microgamete** A small or male gamete in the lower stages of differentiation in 'anisogametism'

**microgonidium**, pl. -ia Minks' term (1878, 1879) for one of the minute, greenish bodies in lichen hyphae, a gonidium that is small as compared

are abstricted in basipetal succession

< merize [in to divide.]

**meristem thallospore** One of the spores of the 'meristem-spore' type borne at the tip of a hypha, that is, abstricted in basipetal succession (Mason, 1933), -- of infrequent occurrence

**meristic** Consisting of homologous parts or segments

**meristogen** The meristogenous primordium of a pycnidium [meristo- + -gen]

me

'symphyogenous'

**merogamy** Copulation of two specific gametes not closely related, and which have arisen as daughter cells of gametangia, a form of 'amphimixis' [mero- + -gamy]

**merogony** Growth of an organ or an organism from a part, especially of a female structure or unit [mero- + -gony]

**meront** A part of anything, but more especially, in the Archimycetes or Plasmodiophorales, one of the daughter myxamoebae cut off successively as short blunt processes by a parent

me

**merotype** A portion taken from the type specimen but not simultaneously with the type, and consequently with a different herbarium number, cf 'proteromerotype'

**meruloid** Like Merulius, especially as to fruiting surface, with pitlike depressions or shallow tubes (Pl VIII, Fig 1)

layer, arising from a densely woven and often partly gelatinized subhymenium, see 'honeycomb type', 'clavate type'

**merulius strand** The strand or rhizomorph of Merulius, called by Falck (1912, II 216) a 'syrtolium'

**mes-, meso-** A combining form meaning middle. [< Gr. mesos]

**mesendogenous** Pertaining to the mode of formation of conidia in Penicillium and Aspergillus, in which the secondary

spore wall is formed inside the primary wall of the thin-walled, sporiferous tube or sterigma (Scaramella, 1927) [< mes- + Gr. endon within + -genous]

**mesial** Situated in or directed toward the middle, especially the middle longitudinal line of the body, medial [< Gr. mesos middle]

**mesoblastesis** Minks' term (1878) for the medial growth from lichen hyphae

**mesocarp** The middle layer of a pericarp.

**mesochroic** Having pigment in the hyphal wall (Corner, 1950) [< meso- + Gr chros color]

**mesogenous** Borne in the middle. [< meso- + -genous]

**mesogonidium**, pl. -ia A gonidium that is partially developed in new tissue

**mesoperidium**, pl. -ia The middle layer in case three peridial layers are present

**mesophilic** Growing and thriving in average and not at high ranges, especially of temperature, cf 'thermophilic'. [meso- + -philic]

**mesopodal**, **mesopodial**, **mesopodous**. Having the stipe centrally placed [< meso- + Gr. pous, podos foot]

**mesospore** (1) Winter's term (1881) for a one-celled teliospore found among two-celled ones in rusts having free-

as 'mesosporium'

**mesosporium** The delicate layer of the

**mesothecium** The 'thecium' of lichens [< meso- + Gr thekē a case.]

me

[< meso- + Gr. thein to run]

**mesotherm** A plant that inhabits sub-tropical or warm-temperate zones. [< meso- + Gr thermē heat.]

**met-, meta-** A prefix meaning among, between, after. [< Gr meta]

**metabasidium** A modified basidium or a presumably degenerate one, Donk's term (1931) for "that part or stage of the basidium in which the diploid nucleus divides", see Martin, 1938.

**metabiosis** The association of two organisms acting one after the other, cf 'synergism' [< meta- + Gr. bios life]

**metacellulose** A so-called fungus cellulose found in lichens and fungi.

**metachroic** Changing color through the appearance of new pigment in more mature tissue (Corner, 1950) [**< meta-** + Gr **chrōs** color]

**metachromatic bodies** (Clausen, 1903)  
Same as 'Woronin-bodies'

**metagenic** Alternate, in the alternation of generations or metagenesis [**< meta-** + -gen]

**metaphysis** Petrak's term (1923) for a pseudoparaphysis that is rather robust, filamentous, for the most part not readily gelatinizing, free above, and not grown to the upper tissue of the perithecial membrane. [**meta-** + Gr **physis** growth.]

**metaseptum** (1) A septum formed after the original septa, (2) a plasmatic cross wall

**metatype** A specimen received from the original locality after the description has been published, but determined as belonging to his own species by the original describer himself

**metavagiolocarp** That type of 'vagiolocarp' created by the union of secondary structures arising from the pileus and stipe with the universal veil (Reijnders, 1949)

**methylotrophic acid** A metabolic substance produced by *Penicillium* (Charles) G. Smith

**metoecious** A form used by de Bary for rusts that pass different phases of their life history upon different hosts (1857), same as 'metoxenous', 'heteroecious', see 'lipoecious', 'autoecious' [**meta-** + Gr **oikos** house]

**metonym** A name for which there is an older, valid name [**meta-** + Gr **onyma** name]

**metoxenous**. Same as 'metoecious' and 'heteroecious' [**< meta-** + Gr **xenos** stranger, host]

**metogonidium** A gonidium which divides into three or four new gonidia (Minks, 1878) [**< Gr** **metēr** mother + **gonidium**]

**metulae** (Of *Aspergillaceae*) the outermost branches from which 'phialides' radiate [**< L** **metula** obelisk, small pyramid]

**metuliform** Pyramidlike [**L** **metula** small pyramid + **form**]

**metuloid** A modified cystidium encrusted with lime, projecting from the hymenium of *Peniophora*, some hydnum, etc., giving it a velvety appearance under a lens (Cooke, 1879) [**< L** **metula** small pyramid + **-oid**]

**micaceous** (Of the surface of the pileus) covered with glistening mica-like particles [**< L** **mica** a crumb, bit, morsel]

**micro-** A combining form meaning small [**< Gr** **mikros**]

**Microactinomycetes**. Krinsky's group (1914) of actinomycetes that form minute colonies on agar and decompose

cellulose rapidly, with the formation of pigments

**microaerophilic** Growing best, if at all, only in the presence of small amounts of oxygen [**< micro-** + Gr **aero** air + **-philic**]

**microaleuria**, **microaleuriospores** (In the genus *Actinomyces*) endogenous or, rarely, exogenous spores, variable in volume, which are formed as a result of the regular contraction of the protoplasm, without true septation, and are freed by the rupture or solution of the walls (Grigoraki, 1935). -- distinguished from 'arthrospores' [**< micro-** + Gr **aleuron** flour]

**microarthrospore** An arthrospore produced in the substrate mycelium of actinomycetes

**microbinert** Not supporting the growth of microorganisms because the material, part, or component in question does not furnish the necessary nutrients for such growth (Ezekiel, 1950), [**micro-** + Gr **bios** life + **L** **inert**, **inertis** inactive]

phagety to eat]

**microchemical** Pertaining to tests with chemicals on microscopic objects

**microconidiophorous** Bearing small conidia [**< micro-** + **conidium** + **-phorous**]

**microconidium**, **pl** -is A small conidium produced usually in a different sporocarp and perhaps at a different time from 'macroconidia' microconidia have been proved in some cases to be 'spermatia', as in *Sclerotinia*, etc., also used for 'aleuriospore' by Conant *et al* (1945)

**microculture** A culture of an organism for more or less continuous observation under the microscope, as in hanging drops in van Tieghem cells, and similar microscopic techniques

**microcyclic** (Of the Uredinales) having a short cycle with mycelium occurring only in the gametophytic or haploid phase [**micro-** + Gr **kyklos** circle]

**microcyst** (Of the Eumycomycetes or Myxogasteres) the structure formed when a swarm spore ceases its activity and becomes surrounded by a wall, remaining dormant until the return of favorable conditions, when it gives rise to a swarm cell

**micro-form** (Of microcyclic Uredinales) having only microteliospores which germinate only after a resting period.

**microgamete** A small or male gamete in the lower stages of differentiation in 'anisogametism'

**microgonidium**, **pl** -is Minks' term (1878, 1879) for one of the minute, greenish bodies in lichen hyphae, a gonidium that is small as compared

- are abstricted in basipetal succession from the tip of a conidiophore, phialide, or hypha, which tip may be considered as a practically open growing point (Mason, 1933) [*< Gr. meristos* *< merizein* to divide ]
- meristem thallospore** One of the spores of the 'meristem-spore' type borne at the tip of a hypha, that is, abstricted in basipetal succession (Mason, 1933), -- of infrequent occurrence
- meristic** Consisting of homologous parts or segments
- meristogen** The meristogenous primordium of a pycnidium [*meristo-* + *-gen* ]
- meristogenetic, meristogenous** (Of the mode of growth of the pycnidium, stroma, etc ) arising by growth and division of a single hypha with the aid of neighboring branches of the same hypha (de Bary, 1884), opposite of 'symphyogenous'
- merogamy** Copulation of two specific gametes not closely related, and which have arisen as daughter cells of gametangia, a form of 'amphimixis' [*mero-* + *-gamy* ]
- merogony** Growth of an organ or an organism from a part, especially of a female structure or unit [*mero-* + *-gony* ]
- me** . . . . .
- me** . . . . .
- me** . . . . .
- me** . . . . .
- me** . . . . .
- 'proteromerotype'**
- meruloid** Like *Merulius*, especially as to fruiting surface, with pitlike depressions or shallow tubes (Pl. VIII, Fig. 1)
- meruloid type** One of Cunningham's three types (1946) of polyporaceous basidia,
- merullus strand** The strand or rhizomorph of *Merullius*, called by Falck (1912, p 216) a 'syrrotium'
- mes-, meso-** A combining form meaning middle. [*< Gr. mesos* ]
- mesendogenous** Pertaining to the mode of formation of conidia in *Penicillium* and *Aspergillus*, in which the secondary
- spore wall** is formed inside the primary wall of the thin-walled, sporiferous tube or sterigma (Scaramella, 1927) [*< mes-* + *Gr. endon* within + *-genous* ]
- mesial** Situated in or directed toward the middle, especially the middle longitudinal line of the body, medial [*< Gr. mesos* middle ]
- mesoblastesis** Minks' term (1878) for the medial growth from lichen hyphae
- mesocarp** The middle layer of a pericarp
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- mesogonidium, pl. -ia** A gonidium that is partially developed in new tissue
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- mesophilic** Growing and thriving at average and not at high ranges, especially of temperature, cf. 'thermophilic' [*meso-* + *-philic* ]
- mesopodal, mesopodial, mesopodous** Having the stipe centrally placed [*< meso-* + *Gr. pous, podos* foot ]
- mesospore** (1) Winter's term (1881) for a one-celled teliospore found among two-celled ones in rusts having free-
- as 'mesosporium'**
- mesosporium** The delicate layer of the spore wall, often difficult to distinguish, between the 'endospore' and the 'epispore', which is prolonged into the hilar appendix and into the episporic ornamentation when present; the middle of the three layers when only three are left, see also 'exospore', 'perispore'
- mesothecium** The 'thecium' of lichens [*< meso-* + *Gr. theke* a case ]
- mesothetic** In a central position or location, --used of degree of infection of hosts, as halfway between complete resistance and complete susceptibility [*< meso-* + *Gr. thein* to run ]
- mesotherm** A plant that inhabits sub-tropical or warm-temperate zones [*< meso-* + *Gr. thermē* heat ]
- met-, meta-** A prefix meaning among, between, after. [*< Gr. meta* ]
- metabasidium** A modified basidium or a presumably degenerate one, Donk's term (1931) for "that part or stage of the basidium in which the diploid nucleus divides", see Martin, 1938.
- metabiosis** The association of two organisms acting one after the other, cf. 'synergism' [*< meta-* + *Gr. bios* life ]
- metacellulose** A so-called fungus cellulose found in lichens and fungi.

**Green and Oriental Green (R XVII)**

miniate. Bright-red, orange-red, of the color of red lead, orange, duller than vermillion, between Grenadine Red and Scarlet R II and I, or MP 1 1 12 [C. L. miniatul colored with red lead]

**minioluteic acid** A metabolic product of *Penicillium minioluteum* Dierckx

mitosporangium, pl -ia A term originated apparently by Emerson but used by Machilis and Ossia (1953) for the thin-walled, diploid zoosporangium which by mitosis produces uninucleate, motile, diploid 'mitospores'. cf 'meiosporangium' [*Gr* mitos a thread + sporangium]

mi

mitrate. Mitre-shaped [*< Gr mitra a  
headress*]

**mitriform** Mitre-shaped [*< Gr mitra*  
a headdress + *form*]

**mixangiocarpy** Angiocarpy brought about by growth from both the pileus and the stipe (Reijnders, 1945) [*c* Gr *mixis* a mingling + *angiocarpy*]

mixed (Of forests) containing both  
coniferous and broad-leaved trees

**mixis** (As commonly used in combination)  
sexual union or the sexual process in a generic sense, or fertilization in general, (as defined by Prell, 1921)  
fusion of nuclei, --rarely used as a complete term in English, but often in German [Gr *mixis* a mingling]

**mixochimaera** Brierley's term (1931) for the synthetic result of the commingling or association in a single hypha of the nuclei and protoplasm of two or more races or even species, probably by hyphal fusions, Hansen and Smith (1932) prefer the term 'heterocaryosis' for this condition [*Gr* *mixis* a mingling + *L* *chimaera* *C* *gr* *chimaera* she-goat]

mixote "La caryogamie et la caryomixie se suivent sans interruption chez les êtres inférieurs et peut-être chez quelques Champignons, tels que les

1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 26

mm Abbreviation for 'millimeter'.  
moist tetter A popular name for eczema

molariform Shaped like a molar tooth, with flattened crown [*< L. molaris* belonging to a *moll* *< molere* to grind + form]

molds, moulds Certain fungi the assimilative phase of which appears "moldy" because of the abundance of visible mycelium, usually whitish [ $\leq$  ME molded mold]

molybdeous, Lead-colored, see 'plumbeous'  
[ < Gr. molybdos lead ]

mon-, mono- A combining form meaning one [*Gr* monos]

monadelphous (Of homonyms) having a common source (Donk, 1949) [mon- + Gr adelphos brother]

monads (Monadineae) A group of flagellate protozoa, which are of interest to students of the phylogeny of the fungi

**monandrous** (Of oöspores) formed when only one functioning antheridium is present. [*mon-* + *Gr. andros* male]

**monascous** Containing a single ascus  
[< mon- + ascus.]

**monaxial** Having one axis, as in most stipitate discomycetes, polypores, boletes, agarics, etc., see Corner's hypothesis (1930) of 'juvencescence' [*mon-* + *L.* *axis* *axis*]

**moniform** Same as 'moniliform'

*monilis nigra* 'Black yeasts' in general  
(*M. nigra* Browne)

**moniliasis** An acute or subacute infection of various parts of the body, caused by species of *Candida*, usually *C. albicans* (Robin) Berkh. 'thrush' [*<* fungus genus *Monilia*]

moniliform Like Monilia, chainlike, like  
a string of beads (Pl. XI, Fig. 13)  
[ < L. monile necklace ]

monilioid Like the genus *Monilia*, with beadlike spores or 'torulose' hyphae

**moniliospore** One of a group of spores of the monilioid type formed in the monilioid manner, i.e. like beads, in chains

**mono-** See 'mon-'

**monocaryogamous** Pertaining to, or uniting by, 'monocaryogamy'

**monocaryogamy** The union of a single pair

monocarbon. The uninucleate, haploid

monocaryon mycelium. A mycelium in

which the cells contain a single haploid nucleus, 'monocaryophyte'

monocaryophase Same as 'haplophase'  
(Buller, 1941)

monocaryophyte    The primary mycelium

**monocaryotic** (Of a mycelium) having a

single nucleus, unisexual, primary  
monocaryotic cell Same as haploid cell  
(Buller, 1941)

- with other gonidia produced by the same species
- microid, microide** Small.--used particularly for the small spores of dermatomycetous trichophytons, as contrasted with the large "megaspores" (Sabouraud, 1910)
- micrometer** A disc or slide of glass ruled with lines forming a metric scale for measuring objects under the microscope in microns [*< micro- + Gr metron measure*]
- micromonospora** An antibiotic substance produced by *Micromonospora* sp (actinomycete)
- micromorphologic** (Of characters of fungi) of microscopic proportions [*< micro- + Gr morphē form, shape + logos discourse*]
- micromycelial** A term used by D F Rogers for the very slender hyphae between cysts, as in *Cladochytrium*, in which nuclei normally do not remain but through which nuclei can migrate, cf 'rhizoidal'
- micromycete** A fungus with fructifications of microscopic proportions.-- used in the plural for a group but without taxonomic significance [*< micro- + Gr mykēs fungus*]
- micron** A unit of length, one thousandth of a millimeter, used to designate size as measured by the microscope, symbol,  $\mu$  [*< Gr mikron < mikros small*]
- micronemous** Having small hyphae [*< micro- + Gr nēma thread*]
- microplectenchyma** Plectenchyma with small cells (von Hoebel ?)
- microreaction** The color reaction of fungous tissues, spores, etc. to chemical reagents under the microscope (Henry, 1948)
- microsclerotium** (1) A small clump of dark-colored, more or less thick-walled cells, each of which is viable, produced in the medium of cultures and rarely in the xylem of host plants, by *Verticillium* spp and possibly other Fungi Imperfecti, (2) (obs) a sclerotium modified by unfavorable conditions, which after a resting period develops into a perithecium (Zakal)
- microscopic, microscopical** Of a size requiring the use of a microscope to be seen clearly [*< micro- + Gr skopein to look at, observe*]
- microsporangium, microsporangium** A sporangium that produces 'microspores'
- microspore** A small spore, where there are spores of two sizes, as in *Fusarium*
- microteliospore** In the 'microcyclic' rusts, the spore formed in the 'microtelium', which combines the features of aeciospores and teliospores of the macrocyclic rusts
- microtelium** Other than the pycnium, the only aecus in 'microcyclic' rusts, which combines the features of the aecial and telial stages of macrocyclic rusts. [*< micro- + Gr teleios perfect*]
- microthyroid** Pertaining to, or possessing the characteristics of the Microthyriaceae, superficial ectoparasites with ascostromata or thyriothecia with radial covers, and other characters
- microxyphium pycnidium, microxyphium pycnidium** A sporiferous structure which starts as a sort of coremium and then develops spores more inwardly, and finally by continued growth of the hyphae of the head forms a cavity and a hollow neck with a ciliated crown, perhaps an imperfect stage of the Capnodiaceae, according to Lohweg (1941), a type of 'thyphal pycnidium', since it does not have a pseudoparenchymatous wall [*< fungus genus Microxyphium*]
- microhaploidy** The condition of a haplont in which the cells contain differentiated nuclei of different sex (Knipf, 1928) [*< Gr mikros mixed + haploidy*]
- microhaplont** A haplont the cells of which are of a different genotypic constitution (Knipf, 1928), a haplont with differentiated nuclei of different sex, see 'isohaplont'
- microhaplontic** Pertaining to, or having the characteristics of, a 'microhaplont'.
- migration pseudoplasmodium** The migration phase following the aggregation of the myxamoebae, in *Dictyostelium discoideum* Raper (Raper, 1933)
- miktohaploidy** See 'microhaploidy'
- miktohaplont, miktohaplontic** See 'microhaplont', 'microhaplontic'
- mild** (Of odor or taste) without a distinctly marked peculiarity
- mildew** (1) A fungus, or (2) a disease of plants caused by the fungus, or (3) the appearance of a fungous growth upon organic or inorganic substrata, characterized in all cases by the cottony, superficial mycelium, usually white, but sometimes dark, cf 'downy mildew', 'powdery mildew', 'sooty mold'
- miliary body** In *Rhizoctonia*, a hard, dark-colored, grainlike structure produced by the rolling up of hyphae, which is not a sclerotium but a propagative and infective unit (Langeron, 1945), cf 'tubercoid body' [*< L miliaris pertaining to millet*]
- Milk White** (RC 11) Not matchable in R, but just off a pure white
- milky tetter** Same as milky blotch or milky scall, a skin disease of infants,-- probably not of fungous origin
- millimeter** In the metric system, 0.001 meter, approximately 1/25 inch (0.03937 in.),--abbreviation, mm
- Mineral Brown** (RC 353). Mikado Brown (R XXX) to *Argus* Brown (R III)
- Mineral Green** (RC 263) Between Mineral





- monocaryotic fruit body** Same as 'haploid fruit body' (Buller, 1941)
- monocaryotic mycelium** Same as 'haploid mycelium' (Buller, 1941).
- monocentric** Having a single center, -- said of the thallus of the Myxochytridiaceae and Rhizidiaceae which arises from a zoospore and produces a single center of growth and differentiation (Karling, 1932) [mono- + Gr kentron a point]
- monocephalic, monocephalous** One-headed [mono- + Gr kephale head]
- monoclinous** Having gametangia that arise from the same hyphae as the oogonia that they fertilize [mono- + Gr klinein to incline]
- monocoon, monocoenous** Having one flagellum [mono- + Gr konos a pole]
- monocratic** Having the four spores (the tetrad) of the basidium of the same sex (? Kühner, 1938) [mono- + Gr kratos power]
- monocyclic** Having one cycle.
- monocystic** Having one encystment stage, --used for more adequate elucidation of spore behavior in the Saprolegniales (W C Coker, 1935)
- monocious** (Of heterosporous sporophytes) bearing either microsporangia or megasporangia, but not both, on a single individual (definition by D F Rogers, see discussion under 'dioecious') [mono- + Gr oikos house]
- monocism** The condition of being 'monoecious'
- monogenocentric** (Of chytridiaceous forms) having a single reproductive center (Karling, 1932)
- monic, monicous** Same as 'monoecious'
- monokaryo-** See 'monocaryo-'
- monomitic** (Of the carpophore of Polyporaceae) having one system or series of hyphae, the 'generative' (Corner, 1932) [mono- + Gr mitos thread]
- monomorphic** Of the same or similar type of structure, forming only one kind of structure [mono- + Gr morphe form]
- monomycelial** Of a culture containing a single mycelium, as from a single spore or a single mycelial tip
- monophagous** Restricted to one host individual
- monophagy** The restriction of a fungus to one host individual, as in chytridiaceous forms
- monophyletic** Arising from one ancestral group, --with regard to the Fungi, referring to the theory that these organisms constitute a single family-tree derived either from filamentous green algae or from colorless flagellates, the Proteomyxa complex, etc., see 'Tungus' [mono- + Gr phyle tribe]
- monoplanetic** (Of zoospores of the Oomycetes) having one motile phase, with no resting period [mono- + Gr planos roaming]
- monoplanetism** The condition of being 'monoplanetic'
- monoploid** Having the n number of chromosomes in the nucleus, same as 'haploid' [mono- + Gr -ploos -fold, as in haploid, diploid]
- monopodial** Having the characteristics of, or pertaining to, a 'monopodium'
- monopodium** An axis that continues to grow at the apex in the direction of previous growth, while lateral structures of like kind are produced beneath it in acropetal succession [mono- + Gr pous, podos foot]
- monospermous** One-spored. [mono- + Gr sperma seed]
- monosporial, monosporic** Belonging to, pertaining to, and hence, derived from, one spore. cf. 'monosporous' (cf. Weiss, 1941) [mono- + Gr spora seed]
- monosporous** Strictly, possessing one spore, but commonly used as meaning derived from one spore. cf. 'monosporial', 'monosporic' (cf. Weiss, 1941)
- monostichate, monostichous** In a single vertical row [mono- + Gr stichos row]
- monostromatic** (Of asci or basidia) in one layer The biological significance of this term concerns the expulsion of the spores, especially in the Pezizales as compared with the Tuberales [mono- + L stratum layer]
- monotrichate** (Of bacteria) having one polar flagellum [mono- + Gr trichis, trichos hair]
- monotypic** Having only one representative, as a genus with only one described species
- monovelangiocarpy** That type of 'velangiocarpy' in which the veil is formed by the single universal veil (Reijnders, 1948) [mono- + velangiocarpy]
- monoverrucillate** Having one whorl, --used in the classification of Femucillum, etc. [mono- + verrucillate]
- monoxenus** Exhibiting 'monoxeny'
- monoxeny** The condition of parasitism in which the parasite completes its life cycle on a single host The term was proposed by Braun (1866) in place of "autoecious," etc., when it was pointed out that the true opposite of "heteroecious," etc., was "monoecious," etc., which latter term had been in use since the days of Linnaeus in an entirely different sense, see de Bary (1867), and Arthur (1929) for discussion, see 'autoxeny' [mono- + Gr xenos, guest, stranger, alien host]
- monstrosity** A specimen of very abnormal appearance [mono- + L monstrum a monster]
- monstrous** Of unnatural formation, deviating greatly from the normal or natural condition

'actinomycosis' and 'maduromycosis', which are distinguished on the basis of etiology.

my- - - - -

#### functions

mycetophagous Fungivorous, eating fungi  
[myceto- + -phagous]

mycetophile, mycetophilous Fungus-loving, fungus-inhabiting [myceto- + -phile, philous]

mycetophilids Dipterous insects called "fungus gnats"

mycid A secondary effect that is an allergic reaction to spores or toxin of a dermatophyte (Ainsworth & Biaby, 1945)

mycin (Of Tschirch) same as 'fungin' and 'fungus cellulose'

mycina In lichens, a globular stipitate apothecium (B D Jackson, 1926)

myco- See 'myc-'

mycobacteria Bacteria of the genus Mycobacterium, the tubercle bacilli,

mycobiology Biology of the Fungi

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mycobiology Biology of the Fungi

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Myco- (2) a scum or membrane formed by a fungus, especially a yeast. [myco- + -derm]

mycodermis (1) The scum or pellicle that forms on the surface of fermenting liquids, (2) the fungous growth on the skin that forms the crust in tetter or honeycomb scall, (3) (obs) mother of vinegar

mycodermatitis A skin disease caused by a fungus

mycodermic Scum-forming, as by yeasts

mycodextrin A dextrinlike substance found in certain fungi, especially the truffles

mycodomatium Frank's name (1891) for the root nodules of Alnus and Leguminosae as morphologically distinct from roots and related to mycorrhizae, also used by some for 'mycorrhizium' [< myco- + Gr domos a house]

mycoecotype Senger's term (1940, 1942) for the material used to start a culture

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muriculate Diminutive of 'muricate'

mu

murine, murinous Mouse-colored, mouse-

" " "

15 C is a dark brownish-gray

murrain Ellipsis for 'potato murrain'

musarin An antibiotic substance active against parasitic fungi, produced by an actinomycete

muscardine In general, the imperfect

muscaric acid A poisonous acid isolated

muscaridin Same as 'fungous atropin'

muscariform Shaped like a brush or fly brush [L. muscarium a fly brush + form]

muscarin One of the toxic principles of

muscarufin The red coloring matter of Amanita muscaria (L. ex Fr.) Pers ex Gray

muscicole, muscicolous Living upon, or among, mosses [L. muscus moss + -cole, -colous]

musciform (1) (Of Gymnosporangium) like moss, (2) also, shaped like a fly, from Muscidae, certain of the flies

muscoses Mossy

mu

etc., but popular usage applies the term to edible ones, calling the others "toadstools"

mutagenesis The production of mutations by chemical agents [L. mutare to change + genesis creation]

mutagenic Pertaining to, or causing, 'mutagenesis'

muticate, muticous Pointless, blunt [L. muticus curtailed, cut off, maimed]

mutualism Symbiosis of two organisms that are mutually helpful or that mutually support one another, same as 'commensalism' (see MacDougal, 1918)

mutualistic symbiosis See 'consortium'.

myc-, mycet-, myceto-, myco-, -myces Combining forms meaning fungus [Gr. mykēs, mykētos]

mycelial Of the mycelium, having the properties of mycelium

mycelianamide A metabolic product of Penicillium griseofulvum Dierckx

myceliate Covered or overgrown with mycelium

mycelidium The primitive fungus body before differentiation into assimilative and reproductive parts (Haeckel, Deckenbach)

mycelioid Having the characteristics of mycelium, (of the base of the stipe of agarics, boletes, polypores, etc.) provided with a moldlike growth of mycelium

myceliolysis A senescence phenomenon of aerial mycelium in cultures, which likewise prevents the development of any new aerial mycelium [Gr. mykēs fungus + lysis a loosing]

mycelitha An old term for 'sclerotium'

mycelium The collective term for a group or mass of hyphae or fungous filaments (Trattinick, 1895), the thallus of a fungus [NL < Gk. mykēs mushroom]

myceloconidium, pl -ia A Fischer's term for 'stylospore'

mycenoid Having the margin straight in the early stages and the stipe cartilaginous and tubular, like Mycena

Mycetes Fungi

-mycetes The recommended ending for names of classes (Stockholm Congress, 1950)

mycetid A gumlike carbohydrate found by Boudier in the sap of many fungi (see Zellner, 1907)

-mycetidae The recommended ending for names of subclasses (Stockholm Congress, 1950)

mycetol An antibiotic substance produced by Streptomyces violaceus (?) Actinomyces violaceus (Rossi-Doria) Gasp. or ? Nocardia violacea Chalm. & Christ]

mycetism Mushroom poisoning

myceto- See 'myc-'

mycetocyte Sulc's name (1910) for a single cell or the cells of a 'mycetome' filled with bodies supposed to be symbiotic yeasts (cf. the genus Aphidomyces, etc.), bacteria, or other

but are cell particulates, but see Lanham, also Trager, 1952 [myceto- + -cyte]

mycetogenetic Produced by fungi

mycetogenetic morphogenesis Deformation of parts caused by fungi

mycetoma A term that includes both

(*Psalliota campestris* L. ex Fr and several species of *Amanita*, which is fatal when injected subcutaneously but harmless when taken internally (see Zellner, 1907)

**mykose** Same as 'mycosin'

**mylitta**. A type of 'sclerotium', viz., the large resting stage of certain polypores or agarics, as of 'blackfellows' bread' [*< fungus genus Mylitta*]

**myochrous** Mouse-colored, see 'murine' [*< Gr mys mouse + chrōs color*]

**myriadoporous** Having many pores, whether large or small (Lowe, 1947) [*< Gr myrios myriad + L poros passage, pore*]

**myrianglucose, myriangial** Having the characters of *Myriangium* and the *Myriangiales* (Pl. VII, Figs 15 & 16)

**myriosporous** Having numerous spores [*< Gr myrios myriad + -sporous*]

**myrmecophilous** Of, or pertaining to, fungi that provide shelter or food for ants [*< Gr myrmēx ant + -philous*]

**Myrtle Green** (RC 241) Same as Prussian Green (R XDK), but not Myrtle Green (R VII)

**mytiliform** Shaped like a mussel shell [*< Gr mytilos sea mussel*]

**myurous** Long and tapering, like a mouse's tail [*< Gr mys mouse + oura tail*]

**myx-, myxo-,** A combining form meaning mucus, slime [*< Gr myxa*]

**myxamoeba** (Of Myxomycetes) a naked, amoeboid cell resulting when a swarm cell or zoospore drops its flagella and assumes an amoeboid instead of an aquatic mode of life [*< myx- + Gr amōibē change*]

**myxochytridiaceous** Pertaining to, or having the characteristics of, the Myxochytridiales of A Fischer, i.e., with mycelium present even if in a reduced or threadlike form, the thallus intra- or extramatrical, and reproduction eucarpic

**myxoglagellate** A term used, especially

**myxoglucosan** According to Kiesel (1930), the portion resembling cellulose in 'plastin'

**myxomycete-plastin** According to Kiesel (1930), the protein portion of 'plastin'

**myxopod** An old term for the myxamoeboid stage of the Myxomycetes as contrasted with the 'mastigopod' [*< myxo- + Gr pous, podos foot*]

**myxoz- + spore**

## II

**nacreous** Having a pearly luster [*< F nacre mother-of-pearl*]

**necromatoid** A term used by

**naked** (Of the pili or stipes of hyphae)

**peristome**

**name** See 'correct name', 'legitimate name', 'valid name'

**nanism** The state of being a dwarf, dwarfism [*< L nanus < Gr nanos dwarf*]

**napaceous, napiform** Turnip-shaped, bulbous above and tapering below (Pl XI, Fig 20) [*< L napus turnip*]

**Naples Yellow** (RC 29) Naples Yellow (R XVII) and paler

**narrow** (Of gills) the opposite of broad, -- a relative term, determined by experience with various complexes of species, genera, etc

**native bread** Same as 'blackfellows' bread'

**naucorioid, naucoroid** Like the agaricaceous genus *Naucoria*

**nauseous** Ill-smelling

**nautiform** Same as 'navicular' [*< Gr naus ship + form*]

**navicular, naviculate** Boat-shaped, but in different senses (1) as seen from above, or like the diatom *Navicula*, i.e., fusiform or with rounded ends, (2) as seen from the side, i.e., inequilaterally fusiform or more or less keeled (Pl XIII, Fig 15), cf 'carinate', 'cymbiform', 'scaphoid' [*< L dim of navis ship*]

**nebulose, nebulous** Cloudy, dark [*< L nebulosus full of mist or vapor*]

**necro-** A combining form meaning dead [*< Gr nekros dead body*]

**necrophagous** Same as 'saprophytic', 'saprobic' [*< necro- + -phagous*]

**necrophoral** Made up of dense cells, referring especially to the layers of dead cells in lichens, which may function as water reservoirs (Bachmann, 1922, 1923) [*< necro- + Gr pherein to bear*]

**necrophyte** A term suggested by Muench (1929) for organisms growing upon dead material [*< necro- + -phyte*]

**necrosis** Death of cells or tissues [*< Gr nekros dead body*]

**necrotic** Exhibiting 'necrosis'

**mycolysis** The lysis of fungi, particularly by the action of a 'mycophage' [myco- + Gr lysis a loosing]

**mycoma** An old term for the assimilative body of a fungus

**Mycomycetes** Brefeld's term for the higher fungi characterized by lack of known sex organs and by multicellular mycelium, as contrasted with the Phycomycetes, the present-day Carpomycetes

**mycomycetous** Pertaining to one of the higher fungi, Brefeld's mycomycetes

**mycomycin** An antibiotic substance produced by an actinomycete

**Mycomycophytes** Marchand's term (1896) for the fungi as a subclass of the Mycophytes, the other subclass of which was Mycophycophytes or lichens

**mycomyrringitis** Inflammation of the eardrum, or membrana tympani, caused by fungi: [myco- + Gr myrring a kind of membrane + -itis, denoting a disease]

**mycopathological** Pertaining to diseases caused by fungi (Malencou, 1942)

**mycophage** Strictly, the lysis of fungi, but applied by Gratia et al (1923-1926, 1931) to substances produced by actinomycetes that first act bacteriocidally upon living bacteria and then bacteriolytically upon dead cells [myco- + -phage]

**mycophagist** One who eats mushrooms, an epicure concerning mushrooms

**mycophagy** (1) The eating of fungi by human beings, (2) the disintegration of fungous cells by the action of a phage (see Carvajal, 1953)

**mycophenolic acid** An antibiotic substance produced by Penicillium brevicompactum Dierckx, said to be the first isolated in crystalline form from a fungus, isolated by Goto in 1896 but named by Alsberg and Black in 1913

**mycophthorous** Of, or pertaining to, a fungus parasitic on another fungus [myco- + Gr phthora destruction]

**Mycophycophytes** Marchand's term (1896) for the lichens as a subclass of the Mycophytes, the other subclass of which was Mycomycophytes or fungi

**mycophylaxin** A phylaxin that destroys microorganisms

**Mycophytes** Marchand's name (1896) for a class of lower organisms consisting of two subclasses, the Mycomycophytes (fungi) and the Mycophycophytes (lichens)

**mycoplasma** (1) Eriksson's term (1896, 1910, 1922) for a latent, symbiotic form of Puccinia which may exist in the seed and develop into mycelium when the host develops into a plant, this was Eriksson's explanation of epiphytotic of rust, (2) Frank's term for the bacteria in Legume nodules, [myco- + Gr plasma anything formed or molded]

**mycoporphyrin** A purplish pigment isolated

from sclerotia and fruit bodies of Penicillium (Penicilliopeis) clavariaeforme (Solms-Laubach) (see Zellner, 1907) [myco- + Gr. porphyros purple]

**mycoprotein** Albuminoid compound isolated from gelatinous membranes in the zoogloae of putrefactive bacteria (Nescki & Schaffer, 1979).

**mycoraphin**. An oil of the ergosterol group found in Hypoholoma fasciculare (Huds ex Fr.) Quel (see Zellner, 1907)

**mycoringitis** Same as 'mycomyrringitis'

**mycorrhiza** A symbiotic association of a fungus with a short root in trees and many other plants (Frank, 1885), mycorrhizae may be 'ectotrophic', 'endotrophic', 'ectendotrophic', or 'pseudotrophic' [myco- + Gr. rhiza root]

**mycorrhizome** A fern or orchid rhizome that possesses endophytic mycorrhizae

**mycose** Same as 'trehalose', the only disaccharide thus far isolated from fungi, found in ergots and in lichens (see Zellner, 1907)

**mycostin** Another name for the nitrogenous sugar derivative, 'chitosan', in the cell wall of fungi corresponding to the 'chitin' of insects (see Zellner, 1907)

**mycosis** A disease of animal tissues caused by fungi [myco- + -osis]

**mycostatic** Same as 'fungistatic' [myco- + Gr statikos causing to stand]

**mycosterin** An oil of the ergosterol group found in Nypholoma fasciculare (Huds. ex Fr.) Quel (see Zellner, 1907)

**mycosymbiosis** Symbiosis of two fungi (Wainio, 1921)

**-mycota** The recommended ending of names of divisions (Stockholm Congress, 1950)

**mycothallus** (1) The thallus or hyphal assimilative body of fungi, (2) the liverwort gametophyte which possesses endophytic mycorrhizae

**mycotheca** A distributed set of specimens of fungi mounted on sheets which may be bound in book form or loose in a folder of one sort or another [myco- + Gr theka a case]

**mycothyrtosis** Symbiosis between a fungus and an animal, as in the relation between Septobacteridium and scale insects (Lohweg, 1941) [myco- + Gk thyr door + -osis]

**mycotic** (Of disease) caused by fungi

**-mycotina** The recommended ending of names of subdivisions (Stockholm Congress, 1950)

**mycototoxicology** The branch of medicine dealing with poisoning by, and the poisonous properties of, fungi

**mycotrophy** Plant nutrition with the aid of mycorrhizae (Stahl, 1900) [myco- + Gr trophi nourishment.]

**mycozymase** An enzyme found in Agaricus

- group based on two or more different entities [L]
- nomen conservandum A name not valid under the International Rules of Botanical Nomenclature (Vienna and Brussels Codes) but made valid by a decision of an International Botanical Congress. The American Code does not provide for these exceptions [L]
- nomen conservandum propositum A name suggested for conservation [L]
- nomen dubium A name of uncertain sense or application [L]
- nomen nudum A name which, according to the International Rules of Botanical Nomenclature, is considered as not effectively published [L]
- nomen rejiciendum A "name to be rejected" under the International Rules of Botanical Nomenclature [L]
- nonamyloid (Of spore coverings) remaining hyaline or becoming yellowish in Melzer's reagent, cf. 'amyloid', 'pseudoamyloid'
- noncoprinus-type See 'aequihymeniferous'
- noropercate acid A constituent of the lichen *Parmelia asperata* (L.) Ach
- Normal Blue (RC 213) Not much different from Ultramarine (R XXX) or Cornflower Blue (R IX)
- Normkultur The term used by Appel and Wollenweber (1910) for a culture with all the forms typical to the fungus, especially the macroconidia, and those abundant, comparatively uniform in size and shape, smooth in outline, etc., see 'Abkultur', 'Altkultur', 'Ankultur', 'Hoehkultur', 'Jungkultur' [G]
- North American blastomycosis "A chronic infection, caused by *Blastomyces dermatitidis*, characterized by the formation of ..."
- note -
- notalysin An antibiotic substance produced by *Penicillium notatum* Westling
- notate (Of surfaces) marked with spots or lines [*< L. notatus < notare to mark*]
- notatin Same as 'penatin'
- nubilose, nubilous Cloudy [*< L. nubes cloud*]
- nutiform Nut-shaped [*< L. nux nut + form*]
- nuclear association The coming together in a single cell of two nuclei of opposite sex (Blackman, 1904).--a term to be used where 'plasmogamy' has too often been used, as more significant for the first stage of the sexual process in certain fungi (see Buller, 1941)
- nuclear cap (Of Blastocladiaceae) a body at one side of a zoospore or gamete
- nucleate, nucleated. (Of spores) containing microscopically visible, oillike globules
- nucleus In older terminology, same as 'kernel'
- nudicaulous Naked-stemmed [*< L. nudus bare + caulis stem*]
- nummiform Shaped like a coin [*< L. nummus coin + form*]
- nummular, nummuline Like a coin, more particularly as to shape [*< L. nummus, dim. of nummus coin*]
- nurse cells In the Gasteromycetes, hyphae that supply spores with nutrient after they have become detached from the basidia
- nutant Nodding, drooping [*< L. nutare to nod*]
- nutricism A form of symbiosis in which the fungus becomes the nurse or feeder of the other symbiont, as in *Monotropas* [*< L. nutricare to nourish*]
- Nyctomys "The ..."
- O
- oak leather Thick, mycelial sheets of the consistency of white kidskin, occurring in cracks and fissures of oak decayed probably by some polyporaceous species
- oak moss The lichen *Evernia prunastri* (L.) Ach., a source of perfume
- oasis See 'fungus oasis'
- ob- A prefix signifying reversely, oppositely [*< L. ob- to, toward, against, reversed*]
- obclavate (Of cystidia, spores, stipe, etc.) the reverse of 'clavate' (Pl. XI, Fig. 11) [*< ob- + L. clava a club*]
- obcompressed Flattened anteriorly-posteriorly instead of laterally
- obconic Reversely conical
- obcordate, obcordiform Reversely heart-shaped [*< ob- + L. cor, cordis heart*]
- obcrenate Same as 'denticulate' [*< ob- + L. crena notch*]
- obcuneate Wedge-shaped, with the thin edge at the base [*< ob- + L. cuneus a wedge*]
- obcurrent Running together and adhering at the point of contact [*< ob- + L. currere to run*]
- obdeltoid Reversely deltoid, triangular, with the apex inward or downward
- obese, Exceedingly fat or fleshy [*< L. obesus fat*]
- oblanceolate Reversely lanceolate

**nectar** The sticky, usually sweet, fluid of certain fungi, especially on the pycnia of rusts, which attracts insects and which contains pycniospores or spermatia [*< Gr nēktar the drink of the gods*]

**nectaromycetes** The yeasts of the monogeneric family Nectaromycetaceae (Lodder) found in the nectar of flowers

**nectriaceous** Like *Nectria*, with perithecia on an erumpentstroma

**Ne** . . . . .

**nectrioidaceous** Belonging to, or having

cupulate or hysterooid, and spores usually hyaline, cf. 'sphaeropsidaceous'

**needle cast, needle-cast fungi** The

**nemeous** Threadlike, filamentous [*< Gr nēma thread*]

**nemoral** Inhabiting woods or groves [*< L nemoralis < nemus, nemoris grove*]

**nemorose, nemorous** Woody, shady

**neogaeae, neogean** Of the New World, i.e., American or West Indian [*< Gr neos new + gē earth*]

**neogamous** Of, or pertaining to, 'neogamy'

**neogamy** A new reproductive form phase in an evolutionary sequence [*< Gr neos new + -gamy*]

**neomycin** An antibiotic substance produced by an actinomycete, *Streptomyces Eridiae* (Waks & Curt) Waks & Henr

**neotype** A specimen selected to replace a holotype in case all type material is lost or destroyed, cf. 'lectotype'

**nephroid** Kidney-shaped, 'reniform' [*< Gr nephros kidney*]

**nervicole, nervicolous** Growing on veins of leaves or stems [*< L nervus nerve + -cole, -colous*]

**nervisequent** Following the veins [*< L nervus nerve + sequi to follow*]

**net**. See 'Hartig net'.

**netted** Same as 'reticulate'

**Neutral Orange (RC 319)** Ochraceous Orange (III XV) to a darker Apricot Orange (R XIV)

**Neutral Tint (RC 361)** About Mousse Gray (R LI)

**New Red (RC 182)** From Daphne Pink to Daphne Red (R XXXVIII)

**nidose, nidorose**. Foul-smelling having the odor of burnt or rotten meat, or of rotten eggs [*< L nidoroseus steaming,*

*reeking with a bad odor*]

**nidulant** Partially encased or lying free in a cavity [*< L nidus nest*]

**nidulariaceous** A member of, or having the characteristics of, the Nidulariaceae, the bird's nest fungi.

**nidularium** An old term of Landley's for the mycelium of certain fungi

**nidulate** Nested, nestling, as if borne in a nidus or nest

**nidus** A favorable place for a spore to germinate [*< L nidus nest*]

**nigr-, nigri-, nigro-** A combining form meaning black [*< L niger*]

**nigrescent** Turning blackish

**nigricant** Turning blackish

**nigrise** Blackened, clothed with black

**nigrolimitate** Black-lined, outlined in black [*< nigro- + L limitare to bound*]

**nigropile** Covered with black hairs [*< nigro- + L pilus hair*]

**nigropunctate** Covered with black dots. [*< nigro- + L pungere to puncture*]

**nigropurpureous** Same as 'atropurpureous' [*< nigro- + purpureous*]

**nigrostrigose** Covered with black bristles. [*< nigro- + strigose*]

**nitid, nitidous** Smooth and clear, lustrous [*< L nitidus bright, glittering*]

**niveous** Snowy-white [*< L niveus snowy*]

**nocardin** An antibiotic substance produced by an actinomycete, largely active against *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* (Schroet) Lehm & Neum

**noctilucous** Shining or glowing at night, phosphorescent [*< L nox, noctis night + lucere to shine*]

**node cell** See 'hyphopodium'

**nodose** Having many or large joints [*< L nodosus full of knots*]

**nodose septum** Same as 'clamp' or 'buckle'

**nodular bodies** Rounded bodies composed of one or more closely compacted and intertwined hyphae,--used in medical mycology

**nodulate cell** One of the four origins of thyrotothecia in the Microthyriaceae (see Ryan, 1926)

**nodule** A small knot or rounded body [*< L nodulus a knot*]

**noduliferous** Bearing knots [*< L nodulus a knot + -ferous*]

**nodulose, nodulous** Having very small knots

**nomen ambiguum** A name having different senses [*L*]

**nomenclature**. A system of names, or naming, as applied to the subjects or study in any art or science, especially in botany and zoology (Funk and Wagnalls)

**nomen confusum** A name of a taxonomic

oil cystidium Same as 'gloeocystidium'.  
Old Blood Red (RC 103). Nearest to Brazil Red (R I).

Old Carmine Red (RC 107) A redder Begonia Rose to a dull Carmine (R I)  
old culture. See 'Altkultur'

Old Gold (RC 33). Nearest to Yellow Ochre (R XV) to Raw Sienna (R III).

Old Moss Green (RC 290) Near Serpentine Green to Roman Green (R XVD)

Old Olive Green (RC 289) Olive Brown (R XL)

Old Rose (RC 144) Allizarine Pink to Old Rose (R XIV)

oleaginous. Oily [L olea olive.]

oleocystidium. A cystidium with an oily, resinous exudate (Corner, 1950)

oleous Oily, with oil drops

olid Smelling, odorous [L olidus]

oligomycin. An antibiotic substance effective in the control of the diseases of plants

oligosporous Having a small number of spores, few-spored [Gr oligos few + spore]

olivaceous Of an olive shade or tint  
S II, 39 to Yellowish Olive (R XXX) and Olive Green (MP 15 L 4), slightly more yellow than Olive (R XXX)

oliveform Shaped like an olive

olivaceous Becoming olivaceous

Olive Green (RC 288) Same as Olive Green (R IV)

-olus, -ole A suffix forming diminutives [L -olus]

omnivorous (Of parasites) attacking many species, not confined to one host [L omnivorus]

omphalodisc A type of apothecial formation in certain species of the lichen genus Umbilicaria, in which a central umbo or papilla is present [Gr omphalos navel + disc]

omphaloid Having the characteristics of the agaricaceous genus Omphalia [Gr omphalos the navel + -oid]

ontogeny Development of the individual, of 'phylogeny' [Gr on (ontos) being + geny]

onychomycosis Mycosis of the nails [Gr onyx, onych nail + mycosis]

on- A combining form meaning egg [Gr on.]

oocyst Same as 'oogonium'

oogamy That special phase of 'heterogamy' or 'anisogamy' in which the differentiation of gametes is morphologically and physiologically complete, the female gamete being a large, nonmotile egg with stored food and the male a small, motile, appetitive sperm without food, also, the union of coenocytic, heterogamous gametangia (Langeron, 1945) [oö- + -gamy]

oögon, oögone, oögonium A female sexual organ, which at maturity contains one or more oöspores [oö- + Gr gonos progeny.]

oögonesis The development of the oögonium following fertilization [oögon + oösis tendency, urging]

oöplasm In the Oömycetes, the central portion of the protoplasm of the oögonium which is differentiated from the 'periplasm' and which forms the 'oösphere' [oö- + -plasm]

oösphere In the oögonium of the Oömycetes, the naked mass of protoplasm, the 'oöplasm', which is the first plurinucleate

oöspore The resting spore formed as the result of fertilization of the 'oösphere' (Pl XV, Fig 7) [oö- + spore]

oösporin A compound produced by Oöspora colorans (?)

oösporous. Having resting spores formed by the union of unlike sex cells, i.e., sperm and egg, of the Oömycetes

opalescent Reflecting an iridescent light [L opalus opal + -escent]

opaline Clear

opaque Dull, not shining [L opacus shady]

opercular (1) Of or pertaining to an operculum, (2) having an operculum, operculate

operculate Furnished with a lid,--used of sporangia of certain chytrids and of asci which open for the discharge of spores by a definite lid instead of a pore, (of aecia) same as 'peridermloid' (Pl X, Fig 2) [L operculatus]

operculiform Lid-shaped

operculum A lid or cover which separates by a transverse line or division [L]

opisthocent, opisthocentous Having flagella or cilia at the posterior end [Gr opisthen behind + kentos a pole]

opplete Filled [L opplere to fill up]

-opsis-form (Of the Uredinales), having pycnia, aecia, and telia on the same host [Gr opsis aspect, view, appearance + form]

Orange (RC 54) Nearest to Orange Chrome to Orange Rufous rather than Orange (R II)

Orange Cadmium (RC 48) About Capucine Yellow to Orange (R III)

orbicular, orbiculate (Of the pileus) circular in outline, round [L orbiculus, dim. of orbis circle]

orbis vitae The "life sphere" of an organism, the relations of an organism to its environment and its functions in that environment, which should be considered significant in defining its systematic position (Faick, 1947) [L]



oblate Flattened at the poles, like an orange

obligate Necessary, essential, (of parasitism) necessarily parasitic, capable of living only as a parasite, cf 'facultative' [*< L. obligare to tie.*]

obliterate Indistinct, inconspicuous, almost effaced [*< L. oblitterare to erase*]

oblong (Of spores) longer than broad (somewhat more or less than twice as long), with sides nearly parallel and with ends more or less flattened (Pl XIV, Fig 7) [*< L. oblongus rather long*]

oblong-ellipsoid, oblong-elliptical Having the long surfaces or sides nearly parallel or only slightly curved and the ends nearly hemispherical (Pl XIII, Fig 10)

obovate (Of spores, etc.) reversely 'ovate', with the broader end uppermost (Pl XIII, Fig 8)

obovoid Reversely 'ovoid'

obpyriform Reversely pear-shaped (Pl XIII, Fig 8)

obrotund Somewhat round [*< ob- + L. rotundus circular*]

obru Covered, buried, overwhelmed [*< L. obruere to cover, bury*]

obsolescent Nearly obsolete, disappearing

obsolete (Of annulus, scales, etc.) very imperfectly developed, hardly perceptible, (of terms) no longer in use [*< L. obsolescere to decay*]

obsubulate Very narrow, pointed at the base, and widening a little toward the apex. [*< ob- + L. subulaawl*]

obtrite Broken, crushed, rubbed [*< L. obtrere to crush, bruise*]

obturinate Inversely top-shaped [*< ob- + L. turbinatus turbinate*]

obtuse (Of pileus, cystidia, spores) rounded or blunt, greater than a right angle [*< L. obtusus blunt*]

obtusin An antibiotic substance produced by *Polyporus obtusus* Berk

obvallate Surrounded, walled in on all sides [*< L. obvallare to surround with a wall*]

obvolvate Wrapped up, rolled up, with the margins of one structure overlapping those of another [*< L. obvolvere to wrap around*]

obvolvent Enveloping [*< L. obvolvere*]

occultate Hidden [*< L. occultare to hide*]

ocellate Having circular patches, spots, or dots, like little eyes [*< L. ocellus eye*]

ochraceous, ochereous Ochre-yellowish, ochre-colored, S II, 29 is between

Ochre (RC 313) From between Warm Buff and Antimony Yellow to Ochraceous Orange (R XV)

ochreate 'Ocreate',--a questionable spelling

Ochre Red (RC 101) Not R XXVII, but Coral Red to Dragon's-Blood Red (R XIII).

ochroleucous Pale ochraceous or buffish, S II, 28 is the same as Naples Yellow R XVI and MP 10 F 3

ochrosporous Having yellow or yellow-brown spores.

ocr--

being membranous and expanding into a distinct collarette (Gilbert, 1947)

ocrete (Of the volva) sheathing the stipe at the base like a stocking, about the same as 'peronate' [*< L. ocrea greave or legging.*]

oct-, octo- A combining form meaning eight [*< L. octo < Gr. okto*]

octad A group of eight cells, arising as a result of the division of a single original cell, a typical ascus

octonate In eights

octophore The compact group of 8 ascospores

octoseptate Having eight cross walls. [*< octo- + L. septum a wall*]

octosporous Having eight spores.

octuple Eightfold

oculate Same as 'ocellate'

odontoid Toothlike, 'dentate' [*< Gr. odous tooth*]

odorate Scented

odoratoid

of

officinal Medicinal, used as a drug or medicine [*< F < L officina workshop*]

-oid A suffix meaning like [-oid, contraction of Gr. *o* + *idos* form.]

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oidoid Like the genus *Oidium*, like 'oidia'.  
oidiophore. A structure, usually a hypha or portion of one, that produces oidia.  
oidiospore. Same as 'oidium'.

ovoid. (Of solid bodies) egg-shaped  
(Pl XIII, Fig 5). cf 'oval', 'ovate'  
[ov- + -oid ]

ovulate Somewhat egg-shaped [ < L dim  
of ovum egg ]

oxaliferous cystidium A cystidium bearing  
oxalate crystals, a 'muricate' cystidium

Ox's Blood Red (RC 94) A redder  
Pomegranate Purple (R XII) to near  
Carmine (R I) or a redder Garnet Brown  
(R I)

oxyjavanicin An antibiotic red pigment  
produced by Fusarium javanicum Koord

oyster-cap fungus, oyster mushroom The  
edible Pleurotus ostreatus (Jacq ex Fr )  
Quéf

ozonium A bundle of cobwebby hyphae,  
sterile mycelium, of the basidiomycetous  
stage, for the most part (Knoll, 1909),  
for example, in Coprinus, a profuse  
development of colored mycelium at the  
base of the stipe which presumably is  
not a part of the assimilative mycelial  
mat but a development associated with  
carpophore production (A M Smith)  
[ < Gr ozos branch, twig ]

## P

pachydermate, pachydermatous,  
pachydermous Thick-skinned [ < Gr  
pachys thick + derma skin ]

pachymose A carbohydrate isolated from  
the Chinese Fuh-ling (Pachyma pinetorum  
Horn and E. cocos Schw ex Fr ) (see  
Zellner, 1907)

pachyleurous Thick-walled [ < Gr  
pachys thick + pleura side ]

pachypyrenidium, pl -ia A thick-walled  
pyrenidium (von Haeckel ?) [ < Gr  
pachys thick + pyrenidium ]

paddock stool An old English common  
name for boleti and some agarics

paedogamy Copulation of gametes that are  
formed by the same individual  
(gametangium) (Prowazek, 1903). --  
Apparently the same as 'parthenogamy'  
[ < Gr pais a child + -gamy ]

paedogenesis, paedogenetic See 'pedo-  
genesis' and 'pedogenetic'

paleaceous Chaffy, chafflike [ < L palea  
chaff, straw ]

Pale Blush (RC 137) Cartridge Buff (R XXX)

Pale Buff (RC 64) Light Ochraceous Buff  
to nearly Zinc Orange (R XV)

Pale Ecru (RC 66) Light Buff (R XV) to  
near Cream Buff (R XXX)

Pale Emerald Green (RC 260) Not  
Viridian Green (R VII) but about  
Veronese Green (R XVII), given in RC  
as improper for Viridian Green

Pale Flesh (RC 136) Near Pale Pinkish  
Buff (R XXIX) to Light Buff (R XV)

Pale Gray Green (RC 247) Olive Buff to  
Deep Olive Buff (R XL)

Pale Green Oxide of Chromium (RC 243).  
Light Cress Green to near Cress Green  
(R XXXI)

Pale Light Lilac (RC 187) Pale Vinaceous  
Lilac (R XLIV) to Light Russet  
Vinaceous (R XXXIX)

Pale Lilac Rose (RC 130) Hydrangea  
Pink (R XXVII) to darker Flesh Pink  
(R XIII), (RC 178) Corinthian Pink to  
Light Corinthian Red (R XXVII)

Pale Pink (RC 135) Pale Cinnamon Pink  
to Light Pinkish Cinnamon (R XXX)

Pale Reddish Lilac (RC 131) Pale  
Vinaceous Pink to Light Congo Pink  
(R XXVIII)

Pale Rosy Pink (RC 129) Flesh Pink to  
Coral Pink (R XII)

Pale Sage Green (RC 279) Not far from  
Oil Green to Cerro Green (R V)

Pale Scarlet (RC 76) Same as Coral Red

Pale Yellowish Flesh (RC 68) Light Buff  
(R XV) and darker

Pale Yellowish Green (RC 261) Same as  
Pale Yellow-Green (R VI)

palliform Stake-shaped, palisadelike  
[ < L pallus a stake + form ]

palingenetic Of or pertaining to the devel-  
opment of an individual germ in which  
it repeats briefly the development of its  
ancestors, unmodified ontogeny [ < Gr  
pala again + genesis origin ]

palisade An arrangement of elongated,  
perpendicular cells or cellular structures  
in close proximity to each other  
[ < F palissade : L pallus stake, pale ]

palisade cells (Of lichens) the terminal  
cells of the hyphae of a 'fastigate  
cortex'

palisade fungi The Basidiomycetes

palisadoderm Like a 'hymeniderm', a  
derm consisting of anticlinal, more or  
less slender elements but in loose  
union, with the ends not of a sharply  
delimited height and not closely joined  
one to another (Lohweg, 1941) [ < F  
palissade a stake fence + -derm ]

palisadotrichoderm A surface tissue  
between 'palisadoderm' and 'trichoderm',  
with the hairlike elements in more or less  
of a palisade (Lohweg, 1941)

palliescent Turning pale [ < L palleocere  
to turn pale ]

pallid Of an indefinite pale or whitish  
appearance [ < L pallidus ]

palmate Shaped like a hand [ < L palmare  
to make the print of one's hand ]

palmella The zoogloea stage of Schizo-  
mycetes, when embedded in a jellylike  
mass [ < Gr palmos vibration ]

palmicole, palmicolous Growing on palm  
trees [ < L palm palm tree + -cole,  
-colous ]

palmas, pl -mi The breadth of the four  
fingers appressed to each other - three

orcein, orceine A reddish-brown dye, the tinctorial principle of 'eudbear' and 'archil', obtained by oxidation of the ammoniacal liquor of 'archil'.

orchai. Same as 'orchil'.

orchella A general term for lichens that yield dyes. [< archil < ME. orchell < OF. orchel a dye]

orchella weed One of the dye lichens, *Roccella tinctoria* Lam. & DC and *R. fuciformis* (L.) Lam. & DC, also called dyer's moss, dyeweed, dyer's greenweed

Orcheomycetes A name suggested by Burgeff (1899) for the group of endophytic mycorrhizal fungi of the Orchidaceae

orchil (1) A purple or blue dye obtained from 'archil', (2) same as 'archil' [See orchella]

orcin, orcine. A colorless compound derived from certain lichens in the 'archil' process

oreulaeform Koerber's term (1855) for cask-shaped lichen spores [< L. oreula cask + form]

oreuliform Cask-shaped, -- applied to two-celled spores of lichens with thick median wall traversed by a connecting tube, same as 'polarilocular'

orga The height of a man or the measure

extended, from orgain to stretch out) is given as 2 02 yards, or 1 85 meters

Orient Red (RC 92) Nearest to Scarlet-Red (R I)

original culture The culture resulting from the first isolation, the 'adaptive culture' or 'Ankultur' (Appel & Wollenweber, 1910)

origami The art of folding paper

ornamented (Of spores) having the surface marked or sculptured with lines, wrinkles, striations, ridges, warts, reticulation, etc., not smooth [< L. ornamentum ornament]

ornate Adorned [< L. ornare to equip]

orange The French name for *Amanita caesarea* (Scop. ex Fr.) Pers. ex Schw

orcellie Same as 'orchil'

orcellic acid Same as 'lecanoric acid'

orthidium A supposedly new type of fructification in the lichens, proposed by

orthotropic (Of spores) symmetrical, especially with respect to the projection of the axis of the sterigma (Corda, 1842) [< Gr. orthos straight + tropos a turning]

orthotropic Straight. [< Gr. orthos straight + tropos a turning.]

oscule A name given by the Tulasnes (1847) to the pores of rust spores [< L. dim. of os mouth]

-ose. A noun suffix denoting disease, as in 'anthracnose', etc

-osis A suffix meaning condition of, state caused by, abnormal or diseased condition [Gr]

osmophilic Having high sugar tolerance, == yeasts of the genus *Zygosaccharomyces* [< Gr. osmos pushing + -philic]

ost. form

bone + form]

ostiole Having a mouth or 'ostiole'.

ostiole, ostiolum A mouth or opening.

ostiole buffer Tissue formed in the ostiolar region of pycnidia and perithecia, which by its enlargement breaks open the host tissue (Lohweg, 1941)

ostracodermatine (Of certain lichens) resembling the shells of molluscs [< Gr. ostrakon a hard shell + dermatine]

otomycosis A chronic or subacute infection of parts of the ear characterized by exudative inflammation and pruritus, with which condition a number of fungi are associated [< Gr. otos ear + mycosis]

Otter Brown (RC 354) From Light Drab (R XLVI) or Avellaneous to Buffy Brown (R XL)

ov-, ovi- A combining form meaning egg [< L. ovum]

ovs. (Of sections) -- shaped,

usage, it would appear, ought to be abandoned (Pl. XIII, Fig. 5), cf. 'ovate', 'ovoid'


ovaticole, ovaricolous, ovaricole Growing in ovaries [< L. ovarium ovary + -cole, -colous]

ovariiform Egg-shaped [< L. ovarium ovary + form]

ovate (Of sections or surfaces) more or less egg-shaped (Pl. XIII, Fig. 5), cf. 'oval', 'ovoid'

oviform Egg-shaped [ovi- + form]

oviform Egg-shaped [ovi- + form]

- paraphysoid** A threadlike element of the remains of the interthelial stroma in such forms as the Myrangiiales, having cellular structure and being without free ends, but continuing into the pseudo-parenchymatous tissue, a plate  cellular tissue between the asci, more or less like 'paraphyses' (Petrak, 1923) (Pl. VII, Fig. 16). [*Gr. paraphysis* offshoot + *-oid*]
- paraphysoid hyphae** Applied by Boedijn & Steinmann (1931) to the "sterile hairs" of *Couch* among the hypobasidia of *Septobasidium*.
- paraphysoid hyphae** Hyphal ends that appear in the hymenium of hymenomycetes (Bourdot & Galzin, 1927), which may be terminal cystidia or other similar structures
- paraplectenchyma** See 'pseudoparenchyma'
- paraprosenchyma** A tissue with elongated and spherical cells (see Moser, 1951)
- parasite** An organism living upon another living organism (the host) and deriving food from it, with or without fatal effect on the host [*< L. parasitus* one who eats with another.].
- parasitic** Living on or in another organism and deriving nourishment therefrom.
- parasticin** Same as 'flavicin'
- parasitism** The state or condition of being 'parasitic'.
- parastogenic** Resulting from the action of a parasite. [*< parasite* + *-gen*]
- parasol mushroom** The edible *Lepiota procera* (Scop. ex Fr.) Quel.
- parasymbiosis** An association of two organisms that is harmless to both but not mutually useful
- parathecium, pl. -la** (Of apothecia of Pezizales) The rim layer distinguished by its dark color, the surrounding hyphal layer in lichens [*< para-* + *Gr. theke* a case.].
- paratrachocutis** A surface tissue between a 'cutis' and a 'derm', in which the original, almost periclinally arranged hyphal elements come to consist of almost isodiametric cells (Moser, 1951) [*< para-* + *Gr. trichos* hair + *L. cutis* skin]
- paratype** Any specimen cited in the original description of a new species, other than the designated 'type' ('holotype') or the 'cotypes' ('syntypes'), as stated by Blake (1943), all the specimens, except the type, used in preparing the original description become paratypes automatically; see 'type' for other terms.
- paravelangiocarpus** That type of 'velangiocarpus' in which the veil is formed by the lipanenchyma alone (Reijnders, 1948)
- parenchyma** The soft tissue of higher plants, consisting of thin-walled, more or less isodiametric cells, usually alive and commonly used for storage of food [*< para-* + *Gr. enchyma* an infusion]
- parenchymatic, parenchymatous** Having, or like, parenchyma [*< Gr. parenchyma* to pour around]
- parenchymic** More or less like 'parenchyma', cellular
- parenchymoid** Same as 'parenchymic'
- parietal** Attached to the wall [*< L. paries, parietis* wall]
- parietic acid** Chrysophanic acid, a yellow crystalline compound found in the wall lichen *Tefoschistes parietinus* (L.) Norm. and in rhubarb
- parietin** Same as 'parietic acid'
- Paris Code** The first attempt at the formulation of International Rules of Botanical Nomenclature made at the first International Botanical Congress at Paris in 1867
- Parma Violet** (RC 200) Lilac Gray (R LII) to nearly Vinaceous Gray (R L)
- parthen-, parthemo-** A combining form meaning *virgin* [*< Gr. parthenos*]
- parthenocaryogamy** The fusion of two nuclei of the female organ (Kniep, 1928)
- parthenocaryozeuxis** The pairing of two nuclei of the female organ before copulation (Kniep, 1928) [*< parthemo-* + *Gr. karyon* nucleus + *zeuxis* yoke]
- parthenocytogamy** The fusion of two female cells before or without fusion of the nuclei (Kniep, 1928) [*< parthemo-* + *Gr. kytos* cell + *-gamy*]
- parthenogamy** Fertilization between two female cells, same as 'parthenomixis' [*< parthemo-* + *-gamy*]
- parthenogenesis** The apomictic development of haploid cells (Ullmann, 1916), the development of male gametes or gametangia in the absence of copulation (Kniep, 1928) as distinguished from 'epithogenesis' [*< parthemo-* + *Gr. genesis* origin]
- parthenogenetic** Of, pertaining to, resulting from, or reproducing by parthenogenesis
- parthenomixis** Copulation between two cells of the female organ (Winkler, 1908), same as 'parthenogamy' [*< parthemo-* + *Gr. mixis* a mingling.].
- parthenosperm, parthenospore** Either an 'abospore' or an 'azygospore'
- partial veil** Commonly, the inner veil formed from hyphae that have grown from the surface of the stipe into the gill cavity as an elaboration of the pallade on the supra-annular portion of the stipe, which later extends from the margin of the pileus to the stipe and which upon separation forms the superior annulus or cortina (see Corner, 1934), see 'hymenial veil' of Gilbert, cf. 'primordial veil', 'universal veil'
- partible** Ultimately separating, easily separating
- partridge wood.** (1) The hard, thick crust of *Stigrem frustulosum* (Pers. ex Fr.)





- Fr. on oak logs, stumps, etc. (2) the pocket-rotted wood of oak attacked by this fungus (Ainsworth & Bisby, 1943)
- part spore One of the one-celled spores resulting from the breaking up of a two- or more-celled ascospore of *Hypocrea* and other *Hypocreales* (Ainsworth & Bisby, 1945)
- patch (Of scales or remnants of the universal veil) a flat, closely applied piece
- patella (Of lichens) an orbicular, sessile apothecium, with a marginal rim distinct from the thallus [*L.* dim of *patina* dish or pan]
- patellate Flatlike, dishlike
- patelliform Shaped like a plate or dish and with a definite edge
- patelloid More or less dishlike
- patent Stretching out, spreading [*L. patere* to stretch out]
- pateriform Saucer-shaped [*L. patera* a broad, shallow cup]
- path-, patho-, -pathy Combining forms meaning suffering, hence, disease [*Gr. pathos*]
- pathogen, pathogene A parasite or virus capable of causing disease [*patho-* + *-gen*]
- pathogenic Producing disease or capable of doing so
- pathogenicity The state or condition of being pathogenic
- pathomycete A pathogenic fungus, -- possibly to be preferred to 'pathophyte' by those who consider fungi not to be plants [*patho-* + *Gr. mykēs* fungus]
- pathophyte A pathogenic plant [*patho-* + *-phyte*]
- patulin Same as 'clavacin'
- patulous Slightly spreading [*L. patere* to lie open]
- paucilocular, pauciloculate Having few cells or locules [*L. paucus* few + *loculus* a little place]
- pausilaceous Olive-green, 'olivaceous' [*L. pausca* a species of olive]
- pavonine Peacock blue, different variations in R VII and MP 37 L 6 [*L. pavoninus* belonging to a peacock]
- paxilloid Having the characteristics of the genus *Paxillus*, more particularly with the hymenophore readily separable from the pileus, the gills decurrent, extensively intervenose, and anastomosing on the stipe or almost poroid
- Payne's Gray (RC 356) Nearly Pale Neutral Gray to Deep Neutral Gray (R LIII)
- p e = 'putative ead'
- Peach Blossom (RC 127) Nearly Venetian Pink to nearly Coral Pink (R XIII)
- Peach Red (RC 88) Coral Pink to almost Coral Red (R XIII)
- Peacock Blue (RC 227) Not R VII, but nearer Motmot Blue to something between Dusky Green-Blue (I) and Dark Chessylite Blue (III XXI).
- Peacock Green (RC 239) Equals Russian Green (R XLII) but not Peacock Green (R VII) although RC 275 is
- Pearl Gray (RC 355) Not Pearl Grey (R LII) but nearest to Pale OliveBuff to a paler Olive Buff (R XL)
- pebrine A disease of the silkworm caused by a bacterioid organism, also called "gattine" [*F*]
- peckiness A lumbermen's name for a brown pocket rot of wood, particularly of bald cypress
- pecky Affected with 'peckiness'
- pectinate (Of the margin of the pileus) resembling a comb [*L. pecten*, -*inus* a comb]
- pectinate hyphae Hyphae that end in a comb-shaped structure, i.e., somewhat inflated at the tip and bearing short processes on one side
- pedo-, pedo- A combining form meaning child [*Gr. pais*, *paides*]
- ped-, pedi-, pedo-, -pes Combining forms meaning foot, base [*L. pes*, *pedis*]
- pedalis The length of a tall man's foot, 12 inches (L.)
- pedate Footlike, having a foot
- pedicel (Of cystidia, spores, etc.) a slender stalk [*L. pedicellus* a little foot]
- pedicellate Borne on a pedicel, or possessing a pedicel
- pedicular cystidium A cystidiumlike cell on the stipe, -- the term preferred by Romagnesi (1944) to 'caulocystidium'
- pediculate Same as 'pedicellate'
- pedogamy Pseudomictic copulation between mature and immature assimilative cells, as in yeasts [*pedo-* child + *-gamy*]
- pedogenesis Reproduction by young or immature individuals [*Gr. pedo-* child + *Gr. genesis* origin]
- pedogenetic Reproducing or forming spores in the young or immature stage, as in the button stage of agarics
- peduncle A stalk [*L. pedunculus* a little stalk]
- pedunculate Having a 'peduncle'
- pedunculicote, pedunculicolous Growing on peduncles [*L. pedunculus* a little stalk + *-cole*, *-colous*]
- pelious Black, livid, in the sense of black-and-blue [*Gr. pelios* black, black-and-blue]
- pellicle, pellicula A 'cuticle' that is viscid and peels easily [*L. pellicula*, dim of *pellis* skin]
- pellicular Of, pertaining to, or of the





- Fr on oak logs, stumps, etc., (2) the pocket-rotted wood of oak attacked by this fungus (Ainsworth & Bisby, 1943)
- part spore One of the one-celled spores resulting from the breaking up of a two- or more-celled ascospore of *Hypocrea* and other *Hypocreales* (Ainsworth & Bisby, 1945)
- patch (Of scales or remnants of the universal veil) a flat, closely applied piece
- patella (Of lichens) an orbicular, sessile apothecium, with a marginal rim distinct from the thallus [*< L. , dim of patina dish or pan*]
- patellate Platelike, dishlike
- patelliform Shaped like a plate or dish and with a definite edge
- patelloid More or less dishlike
- patent Stretching out, spreading [*< L. patere to stretch out*]
- pateriform Saucer-shaped [*< L. patera a broad, shallow cup*]
- path-, patho-, -pathy Combining forms meaning suffering, hence, disease [*< Gr. pathos*]
- pathogen, pathogene A parasite or virus capable of causing disease [*patho- + -gen*]
- pathogenic Producing disease or capable of doing so
- pathogenicity The state or condition of being pathogenic
- pathomycete A pathogenic fungus, -- possibly to be preferred to 'pathophyte' by those who consider fungi not to be plants [*< patho- + Gr. mykes fungus*]
- pathophyte A pathogenic plant [*patho- + -phyte*]
- patulin Same as 'clavacin'
- petulous Slightly spreading [*< L. patere to lie open*]
- paucilocular, pauciloculate Having few cells or locules [*< L. paucus few + loculus a little place*]
- pausicaceous Olive-green, 'olivaceous' [*< L. paucis a species of olive*]
- pavone Peacock blue, different versions in R VII and MP 37 L 6 [*< L. pavoninus belonging to a peacock*]
- paxillus Having the characteristics of the genus *Paxillus*, more particularly with the hymenophore readily separable from the pileus, the gills decurrent, extensively intervenose, and anastomosing on the stipe or almost poroid
- Payne's Gray (RC 356) Nearly Pale Neutral Gray to Deep Neutral Gray (R LIII)
- p e = 'putative ead'
- Peach Blossom (RC 127) Nearly Venetian Pink to nearly Coral Pink (R XIII)
- Peach Red (RC 98) Coral Pink to almost Coral Red (R XIII)
- Peacock Blue (RC 227) Not R VII, but nearer Motmot Blue to something between Dusky Green-Blue (I) and Dark Chessylite Blue (R XX)
- Peacock Green (RC 236). Equals Russian Green (R XLII) but not Peacock Green (R VI) although RC 275 is
- Pearl Grey (RC 355) Not Pearl Grey (R LII) but nearest to Pale OliveBuff to a paler Olive Buff (R XL).
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- pedunculate Having a 'peduncle'
- pedunculicoid, pedunculiculous Growing on peduncles [*< L. pedunculus a little stalk + -oid, -ulous*]
- pellous Black, livid, in the sense of black-and-blue, [*< Gr. pellos black, black-and-blue*]
- pellicle, pellicula A 'cuticle' that is viscid and peels easily [*< L. pellicula, dim. of pelis skin*]
- pellicular Of, pertaining to, or of the

- through its entire length, cf. 'supra-stipitate' [< per- + stipitate]
- perthophyte** A fungus that lives by 'perthophytism'
- perthophytic** Of, or pertaining to, 'perthophytism'.
- perthophytism** That relation between pathogen and host in which the fungus secretes a poisonous principle that kills the host tissue, and then invades these tissues to obtain its nourishment (Muench, 1929) [< Gr. perthein to lay waste or destroy + -phyte]
- perituate, perituae** Having slits or holes, perforated (< L. peritundere to perforate, puncture)
- pervious** Having an open passage [< L. pervius]
- pes, pl. pedes** The distance from the bend of the elbow to the base of the thumb, or 12 'unciae' or 'pollices' = 11 1/2 inches = 29.5 cm. -- given in the dictionaries as 1.45 feet = 44 cm (Linnaeus, 1770) [L., foot]
- petaloid** (Of the plicula) shaped like the petal of a flower, narrowed somewhat at the base (Pl. II, Fig. 6)
- petraeous** Growing among stones [< L. petra rock]
- petrifact, petrifacate** Made like a rock, hardened [< Gr. petra rock + L. facere to make]
- petrose** Growing among stones. [< L. petrosus full of rocks]
- pesticuloid** Possessing the characters of Mannfeldt's Pesticuloidae of the Dermateaceae (1932)
- pezizaceous** Of, pertaining to, or having the characteristics of the family Pezizaceae, the cup fungi.
- pezizaeform, pezizoid** Like Peziza, like a cup fungus, cuplike
- phacidoid** Like Phacidium, black and disklike
- phaeo-** A prefix meaning dark-colored, brown, -- used especially of spores [< Gr. phaios dusky]
- phaeodictyosporous** Having dark, muriform spores. [< phaeo- + Gr. diktyon net + spora seed]
- phaeophragmious** Having dark spores with cross walls [< phaeo- + Gr. phragma hedge]
- phaeophragmosporous** Same as 'phaeophragmious'
- Phaeopyrenomyces** Arnaud's name (1910) for the brown to black orders Microthyriales, Dothideales, and Sphaeriales, cf. 'Calopyrenomyces'
- phaeosporous** Having dark, one-celled spores [< phaeo- + Gr. spora seed]
- phage** A combining form denoting one that eats [< Gr. phagein to eat]
- phagous** A combining form denoting eating, feeding on. [< Gr. phagein to eat]
- phallin** One of the three toxic substances, a hemolytic, thermolabile glucoside, of Amanita phalloides (Vaitl ex Fr.) Secr. and other poisonous fungi (Kobert, 1891, 1899), same as the 'amanita hemolytica' of Ford, see 'amanitin', 'phalloidin'.
- phalloid** Resembling the genus Phallus (Ithyphallus), of the Phallales, one of the Phallales.
- phalloidin** A term first used by Oré (1876, 1877) for a very toxic, amorphous mixture from Amanita phalloides (Vaitl ex Fr.) Secr. considered to be poisonous to the nervous system, later applied by Lynen and Weiland (1937) to the toxic hexapeptide of this species, see 'amanitin', 'phallin'.
- phellus, pl. -li** An old term of Lindley's for the peridium of certain fungi
- phasecoliform** Bean-shaped [< L. phaseolus bean + form]
- phenocopy** See 'paramorph' [< Gr. phaino to show + kopē division]
- phialide** In several groups of Imperfect Fungi, Vuillemin's term (1910) for the "flask-shaped structure with a belly and neck, bearing at its apex conidia either singly or in basipetal succession to form chains or heads", the definition was amended by Mason (1933) to read "fusiform-truncate, fusiform-beaked, or acuminate terminal portion of a hypha, from the apex of which, or within which, thin-walled conidia are abstricted" (Pl. XV, Fig. 6) [< Gr. phiale a broad flat vessel]
- phialiform** Saucer-shaped cup-shaped [< Gr. phiale a broad, flat bowl]
- phialomeristem spore** A spore of the 'meristem-spore' type borne at the tip of a phialide, i. e., abstricted in basipetal succession from the tip (Mason, 1933) 'Meristem thaliospores' are of such infrequent occurrence that Mason uses 'phialospore' to express "phialomeristem spore"
- phialophore** The structure bearing a 'phialide' [< phialide + -phore]
- phialospore** One of a series of spores formed successively, endogenously or exogenously, to produce chains or spore heads, on 'phialides' either exposed or enclosed in pycnia or pycnidia (Mason, 1933) They may frequently act as 'spermatia', as in the Uredinales or certain Ascomycetes. When only one spore is formed at the apex of a phialide, it is called a 'terminus phialospore' The typical conidium is a phialomeristem-spore.
- philic, -philic, -philous** Combining forms meaning love, loving, hence, inhabiting, living upon [< Gr. philos loving]
- philotherm** A plant that needs warmth for the completion of its life cycle [< Gr. philos loving + thermē heat]
- phloeodic** Barklike in appearance [< Gr. phloos bark]

peridermloid More or less like a 'peridermium', 'operculate' (Pl. X, Fig. 2).

peridermium A narrow, thin, ...

peridiole, peridolum A small seedlike or egglike segregation of the gleba with a distinct wall, acting as a unit for distribution, as in the *Nidulariaceae* [*< Gr peridion, dim of pera wallet*]

peridium, pl -ia The outer, enveloping coat of a sporangium or fruit body [*< Gr peridion, dim of pera wallet*]

Périgord truffle *Tuber melanosporum* Vill., same as 'French truffle'

perigynous ...

peripheral Around the edge

peripheral envelope (Of apores of the genus *Inocybe*) the thin, elastic, hyaline envelope that sometimes covers the verrucosities of the epispore. --Heim (1931) would distinguish this from Malençon's 'perispore'

periphery The outer boundary or surface

periphysis, pl -ses A sterile filament in the ostiolar canal of the *Pyrenomyces* (Pl. IX, Fig. 3) [*peri- + Gr physis growth*]

peripiletic (Of the origin of the veil) arising by a proliferation of the peripheral region of the pileus, as does the 'marginal veil' (Kühner, 1926) [*< peri- + Gr pileos a cap*]

periplasm A spongy, peripheral layer of ...

perispora interna The inner layer of the perispore, detectable when treated with sulphuric acid (Lohwag, 1941)

perispore, perisporium, pl -ia The spore membrane that envelops all the other membranes in the young state and is heterogeneous, of varying thickness, more or less pectic, and fuscous (see Malençon, 1930, Locquin, 1948), see 'endospore', 'mesospore', 'epispore', 'exospore', 'peripheral envelope'

peristomate Having a 'peristome'

peristome The circular area, variously adorned and marked and of varying texture, around an orifice, as in the *Gastreae*. [*< peri- + Gr stoma mouth*]

peritheciolate, peritheciolous Parasitic on perithecia. [*< perithecium + -ole, -olous*]

peritheciophorous. Bearing perithecia. [*< perithecium + -phorous*]

perithecium, pl, -ia A rounded, oval, pyriform or beaked ascocarp characteristic of the *Pyrenomyces*, which opens by a pore or slit and within which seeds are borne in a characteristic manner (Pl. IX, Fig. 3), now limited by some to the thin-walled, light-colored envelope and its contents developed from an archicarp (see Miller, 1928, 1949), same as 'pyrenocarp'. [*< peri- + Gr theke a cover*]

peritrichiate, peritrichous. Having hairs, flagella, etc., all over the surface. [*< peri- + Gr thrix, trichos hair*]

peritrophic. (Of mycorrhizae) of the fungi of the rhizosphere which connect the spaces with root and earth particles and provide correct acidity (Jahn, 1934, 1935) [*< peri- + Gr tropheia to feed*]

peritrogamous Of, or pertaining to, 'peritrogamy'

peritrogamy The condition in which plasmogamy is shifting, labile in time and place, taking place diffusely between any two undifferentiated cells belonging to 'haplophytes' (Killian, 1924). [*< Gr peritrogon to be more than enough + -gamy*]

perilarious, periate (1) Shining with a pearly lustre, 'nacreous', (2) furnished with rounded, tubercular appendages. [*< LL perla < perula pearl*]

permutate Completely changed [*< L permutare to change completely*]

peronate. (Of the stipe) bootied, sheathed by the volva or universal veil (Pl. V, Fig. 8) [*< L peronatus rough-booted*]

peronate-scaly (Of the stipe) partly covered with parts of the sheath that enveloped the stipe, which persist as patches or scales after the sheath has broken up

perpusillous Very small. [*< L perpusillus very little*]

perrumpent Breaking through [*< L perrumpere to break through*]

Persian Yellow (RC 57) Near Xanthine Orange (R III)

persicine Peach-colored, MP 8 A 5, and near Flesh Pink (R XIX) or a pale Shrimp Pink (R 1) [*< L persica peach*]

perstia Same as 'cudbear', see 'archil'; cf 'perla'

perstia. A coloring matter resembling 'orchil', derived from lichens, cf 'perstia'

perstistent Retaining its place, shape, or structure; not disappearing

perstipitate Having the supporting structure entirely shanklike or columnar

Physiologic races have received especial attention in the rusts, smuts, powdery mildews and some other groups. The use of this term in place of "biologic form," "physiologic form," etc., was a recommendation of the International Botanical Congress at Amsterdam in 1935.

phyto-, -phyte Combining forms meaning plant [*Gr. phytōn*]

phytodermis Any fungous parasite growing on the skin. [*phito-* + *Gr. derma* skin.]

phytogenous Growing on plants, arising from plants [*phito-* + *-genous*]

phytoncide A chemical substance produced by higher green plants which has the capacity to inhibit the growth of bacteria and other microorganisms (Wakeman, 1947), cf. 'fungicide' [*Gr. phytōn* plant + *L. caedere* to kill]

phytopathogen Any factor, but usually a living organism, capable of initiating disease in plants [*Gr. phytōn* + *pathōgen*]

phytophilous. Growing on plants, preferring plants [*phito-* + *-philous*]

phytotoxic. Toxic to plants

piceous. Pitchy black. [*L. piceus* < *pix*, *pix* pitch.]

picroerythrin A coloring material found in lichens [*Gr. pikros* bitter + *erythros* red]

picrosclerotin A poisonous alkaloid isolated from ergots of *Claviceps purpurea* (Fr.) Tul. (see Zellner, 1907) [*Gr. pikros* bitter + *scleros* hard]

piedra A fungous infection of the hair characterized by the presence of stony, hard nodules along the hair shafts and caused by *Piedraia hortai* (Brumpt) Fonseca & Leao (black piedra) or *Trichosporon beigeli* (Rabenhorst) Vuillemin (white piedra) [*Sp.* stone]

pieira fungosa Same as 'fungus stone'

pile- Long, soft, hairy filaments collectively, arranged compactly and parallel like plush [*L. pilus* a hair]

pile-, pile-, pileo- A combining form meaning hat, cap [*L. pilus*].

pileate Possessing a cap or 'pileus'

pileate development

pileat

pileat tomentum Pilat's term (1933) for 'trichoderm'

pileiform Pileus-shaped, cap-shaped

pileocystidium Same as 'pilocystidium'

pileogenous Giving rise to the pileus (Payson, 1888)

pileogloeocystidium Same as 'dermatogloeocystidium'

pilleolus. A small pileus or cap [*L.* dim of *pilleus* cap]

pilleoeta A seta borne on the upper surface of a basidiocarp

pilleus The cap or that structure of nonresupinate Hymenomycetes which bears the hymenophore on its lower side [*L.* cap]

pilidium An orbicular, hemispherical shield in lichens, the outside of which changes to a powdery substance as in *Chalcidium* [*Gr. pilidion* a little felt hat]

piliferous, piligerous Bearing hairs or 'pile' [*L. pilus* a hair + *-ferous* -gerous < *L. gerere* to bear]

pilocystidium A cystidium or cystidium-like cell on the surface of a pileus (Buller, 1924) see 'pilotrichome'

pliose Covered with long, soft, hairy, compactly arranged filaments or 'pile', like plush, --distinguished from 'velutinous' [*L. pilosus* hairy]

pilosity. Hairiness

pilotrichome A term suggested by Buller (1924) as more accurate than 'pilocystidium' but not recommended because of the established use of the word 'cystidium' for these structures

pinastriatic acid The poisonous principle of the lichen *Cetraria pinastri* S. F. Gray, used to poison wolves

pineapple fungus The common name used by the English settlers in Canada for *Fomes officinalis* (Vill. ex Fr.) Neuman --the fungus on the "pineapple" tree, or white pine, on which "pineapples," or cones, grew (see Felt, 1918)

pineous Piny [*L. pinus* piny]

pinetum, pl -ta A pinery, a place where pines are grown [*L.* a pine wood]

pinnate Having the shape or arrangement of a feather with the lateral structures arranged in a featherlike manner [*L. pinna* feather]

pinoid Resembling a pine-needle [*L. pinus* pine + *-oid*]

pionotes A slimy or gelatinous, effuse sporodochium in which conidiophores and conidia are embedded, especially of *Fusarium* [*Gr. pith* fat, oil, rich milk + *notizein* to moisten]

piperate Peppery, pungent [*L. piper* pepper]

piperon A resin isolated from the milk of *Lactarius piperatus* (L. ex Fr.) S. F. Gray and responsible for its peppery taste (see Zellner, 1907)

pipey (Obs.) Pipelike, tubular, cylindric

pip-shaped (Of spores) shaped like an apple seed

piptospore The basidiospore defined physiologically (Vuillemin, 1929), which first falls and then hovers in the air

- pheniceous, Scarlet (R II) or Miniata (S), 'puniceous' [*< Gr. phoenix purple-red, crimson.*]
- phenicin. A metabolic product of *Penicillium pheniceum* van Beyma.
- phomatoid Like *Phoma*
- phore A combining form meaning bearer [*< Gr. phoros < pherein to bear*]
- phoric, -phorous Combining forms meaning bearing
- phragmobasidium Having a septate basidium ('phragmobasidium'), as in most of the Heterobasidiomycetes
- phragmobasidium, pl -ia A basidium in which septation follows directly after the first and second divisions of the primary, basidial nucleus, so that the mature basidium is divided into four cells (Van Tieghem, 1883), cf. 'holobasidium' [*< Gr. phragma hedge, fence + basidium*]
- phragmospore A spore with two or more transverse septa (Pl. XV, Fig. 19) [*< Gr. phragma hedge + spore*]
- phragmosporous Having septate spores
- phthiocol An antibiotic substance produced by *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* (Schroet) Lehm & Neum
- phyco- A combining form meaning seaweed [*< Gr. phycos*]
- phycoblastus Koerber's term for lichens that have a flat, leaflike expansion of the thallus
- phycochromaceous (Of gonidia) having pigments other than the chlorophylla [*< phyco- + Gr. chroma color*]
- phyochrome The coloring matter of brown algae
- phycolichens Lichens the fungus associate of which is one of the Myxophyceae (Cyanophyceae), see 'archilichens'
- phycomycetean Of, or pertaining to, the Phycomyces, especially of the hypothesis advanced by de Bary (1887) to account for the derivation of the Ascomycetes, cf. 'rhodophycetean', 'floridean'
- phycomycetous Of, pertaining to, or having the characteristics of, the Phycomyces
- phycomycoid Of phycomycetous type if not of phycomycetous affinity, -- used by Burgeff (1938) of the Mycorrhizae of Pteridophytes and many Spermatophytes, with multinucleate, aseptate, vesiculate mycelium
- phycophilous Growing with algae [*phyco- + -philous*]
- phycoblastema, pl -mata Minks' term (1878) for the modified 'soredium' in lichens
- phyll-, phyllo- Combining forms meaning leaf [*< Gr. phyllon*]
- phyllachoroid Like *Phyllachora*, having the stroma fused with the epidermis
- phyllodium, pl -ia (Of lichens) a small, specialized, and highly assimilative branch of a fruticose thallus. [*< phyllo- + Gr. klados branch*]
- phylogenous Borne on leaves, arising from leaves [*phyllo- + -genous*]
- phyloporoid, Phylloporus-type. (Of the trama of the hymenophore of boletii) having the hyphae of the laterostratum only slightly divergent, rather close and only a little paler, if at all so, than the mediostratum, often becoming irregular in age, cf. 'boletoid'
- phylostictoid Like *Phylosticta*
- phylogenetic Pertaining to 'phylogeny'
- phylogeny The history of the evolution of the group or the race to which a species belongs, ancestral development, cf. 'ontogeny' [*< Gr. phylon race or nation + genesis begetting*]
- phylum, pl -ia A term sometimes used by mycologists for an important group of organisms, but usually not in a fixed sense as in other fields of biology [*< Gr. phylon, phylis tribe < phyein to produce*]
- phyma, pl -ata. A wartlike, gonidia-free outgrowth on a podetium of lichens (Wallroth, 1825) [*Gr., tumor*]
- phymatodeous 'Warted, 'verrucose' [*< Gr. phyma, phymatos tumor, cancer, boil*]
- physaroid (Of Myxomycetes), like *Physarum*
- physcion A polyhydroxyanthraquinone produced by *Aspergillus glaucus* Link and others in the series, and by the lichen, *Teloschistes parietinus* (L.) Norm [*Xanthoria parietina* (L.) Beltr.]
- physiognomic (Of, pertaining to, or according to, the gross morphological appearance, as distinguished from 'phylogenetic', -- used, for example, to refer to the Friesian system of classification as distinguished from a natural system based on relationship [*< Gr. physis nature + gnomon one who knows, a judge*])
- physiological heterothallism "(Haplod incompatibility) sexual reproduction occurring only through the association of two thalli which differ physiologically but which show no constant morphological differences in their gametes or gametangia, such as amount to a difference in sex. Such thalli are said to differ in mating type" (Whitehouse, 1949), cf. 'morphological heterothallism'.
- physiologic form A term the abandonment of which in favor of 'physiologic race' was recommended by a vote at the International Botanical Congress at Amsterdam in 1935
- physiologic race A biotype or a group of closely related biotypes differing from other biotypes or groups of biotypes in physiological behavior, including one or all of the following: pathogenicity, cultural characters, biochemical effects, or ecological relations (Stakman)

**plasmodic granules** Microscopic, usually dark-colored granules, scattered, clustered, or in lines on the outside of the peridium or net and often on the spores of the Cribariaceae (Myxomycetes) (Lister, 1894).

**plasmodiocarp.** (Of Myxomycetes) a simple net formed by the plasmodium in the fructification process, the cords of which stand out like swollen veins and the meshes of which vary in both size and form, and which ultimately forms a sporangium or sporangia (Lister, 1894).

**plasmodiocarpous** (Of Myxomycetes) like, or possessing, a 'plasmodiocarp'

**plasmodiogen** MacMillan's term for the protoplasmic units of a plasmodium [< plasmodium + -gen]

**plasmodiophorealan** Of, or pertaining to, or having the characteristics of, the Plasmodiophorales (Karling, 1942)

**plasmodiophorous** Producing a true plasmodium [< plasmodium + -phorous]

**plasmodium, pl -ia** (Of Myxomycetes) a body of naked or slightly nucleated

**plasmogamy** A fusion between two sexual cells, followed sooner or later by karyogamy (Gäumann, 1926), cf 'nuclear association' [plasmo- + -gamy]

**plasmoptysis** The process in 'pyophagous' mycorrhizae in which the hyphal tips in the host cells rupture and emit a mass of cytoplasm, the 'pyosome', which is then digested by the host cell, leaving a so-called excretion body (Demeter, 1923, see Burgeff, 1932, 1938) [< plasma- + Gr ptyein to spit out]

**plaster mold.** See 'brown plaster mold', and 'white plaster mold'

**plastin** The nonsoluble residue left after a myxomycetous plasmodium has been treated with ether, alcohol, water, and dilute acids and alkalis, which Kiesel thinks is a mixture of two sorts of substances --one, 'myxomycete plastin', protein in nature, the other, 'myxoglucosan', resembling cellulose (Reinke & Rodenwald in Kiesel, 1930)

**Platt Indigo** (RC 210) Celandine Green to Lily Green (R XLVII)

**platylobate** Broad-lobed [< Gr platys broad, flat + lobos lobe]

**plect-, plecto-** A combining form meaning twisted [< Gr pлектos < pлектin to twist]

**plectasceous, plectascan** Pertaining to, or having the characteristics of, the Plectascales (Eurotiales), i. e., having

the antheridia and ascogonia free, the

**plectenchyma** A tissue in which the hyphae are grown together in groups by inter-twining and adhering, plectenchyma is of two kinds--'prosenchyma' ('prosopectenchyma') and 'paraplectenchyma' ('pseudoparenchyma') (see Gäumann, 1926), the term was originated by Lindau (1899) as a substitute for pseudoparenchyma according to Vuillemin (1912) [< plecto- + Gr enchyma infusion]

**plectenchymatous** Of the nature of 'plectenchyma'

**plectenchymic, plectenchymoid** Like plectenchyma, woven or fibrous

**plectobasidial, plectobasidiate** Having basidia arising irregularly from a mycelioid tissue or base, cf 'hymenobasidial', 'gasterobasidial'

**plectoderm** A dense surface tissue of a

**plectomycete (adj)**, **plectomycetous** Of, pertaining to, or having the characteristics of, the 'Plectomycetes' [< plecto- + Gr mykēs fungus]

**plectomycete (noun)** A member of the 'Plectomycetes'

**Plectomycetes** In general, a group of primitive ascomycetous forms which have an angiocarpous fructification without ostiole, the entire interior of which is irregularly penetrated by ascogenous hyphae, with the result that the generally spherical asci, without accompanying paraphyses or other threads, lie scattered irregularly in a pseudoparenchymatous tissue composed of the ascogenous hyphae, specifically and taxonomically, the Plectomycetes in the strict sense include the Eurotiales, Myriangiales, and Erysiphales (Miller, 1928, 1949)

**plectosiroderm** A 'siroderm' in which the hyphal elements are interlaced (Moser, 1951)

**pleto-, pleo-** A combining form meaning more [< Gr pleōn]

**pletoblastous** A term used by Koerber to describe those lichen spores which germinate at several points [< pleto- + Gr blastos bud, branch]

**pletopyrenium, pl -ia** A small apothecium in one verruca, in lichens [< pleto- + Gr pyrēn a fruit stone]

**pletoporous** Many-spored

**pletoxyeny** A condition in which parasites can invade several species of host plants [< pleto- + Gr xenos a stranger]

**pleomorphic** (1) Having more than one independent form or spore stage in the

(see Falck, 1909) [< Gr pipitein to fall]

piriform. Pear-shaped, same as 'pyriform'. [< L. pīrum pear + form.]

pirinversiform Reverse pear-shaped, 'obpyriform' [< L. pīrum pear + inversus turned + form]

pisiform Pea-shaped [< L. pisum pea + form.]

pistilliform (Of cystidia) shaped like a pistil, more or less ventricose at the base, with a moderately long neck, and a slightly swollen apex [< L. pistillum a pestle + form]

pitchpin, pitchpine. The color of the wood

plagiotropic Having the direction of growth oblique or horizontal [< Gr plagios oblique, transversae + tropos turning]

plaguliiform Spotlike. [< L. plago a blow, a mark made + form]

plan-, plano-. A combining form meaning (1) plane, [lat. [< L. planus plane]; (2) motile [< Gr. planos wandering]

plane (Of the pileus) having a flat surface (Pl I, Fig 4) [L. planus]

planetism (Of Oömycetes) the condition of having swarm stages

planocoidium, pl -ia The proper term for 'zoospore', according to Motte (1932)

planoconvex Convex but flattened (Pl. I, Fig 3)

pith (Of the stipe) the soft tissue in the interior, which often disappears so that the stipe becomes hollow

attachment surface, and more or less prominent

mouth ]

pitted (Of the pileus or stipe) having little depressions. 'lacunose'

pituitous Relating to 'mucus' [< L. pituitosus]

pyriasis One of the names given to dandruff, by many attributed to Pityrosporum ovale Castell & Chalm, 'seborrhæa' [< Gr pyrasis < pityron bran]

pyriasis versicolor Same as 'tinea versicolor'

pixie stool Cantharellus cibarius Fr

pixy puffs Same as 'fairy butter'

placentaform Placentalike, cakelike [< L. , cake]

placodes Koerber's term for any lichen that resembles a rounded plate in figure [Gr plakōdes < plax, plakos plate + eidos form]

placodioid. (Of a lichen thallus) having a squamulose, determinate outline, generally 'orbicular', cf 'effigurate' [< plakōdes + -oid]

placodiform Same as 'polarilocular' (Wainio, 1890).

placodium, pl -ia (Of Diatrypaceae) the horny, sclerotic rind layer surrounding the perithecial mouth, as used by Ruhland, the primordial layer producing the ascocarp

plage A smooth place near the hilar appendix of spores (Kühner, 1926) [< Gr plagos side, plank]

planocyte A motile cell [plano- motile + -cyte]

planogamete A motile gamete [plano- motile + gamete]

planont A motile stage, whether zoospore, gamete, or zygote (Sparrow, 1943) [< plan- motile + Gr. on being]

planose Plane [< L. planus plane]

planospore Sauvageau's term for a motile zoospore [plano- motile + spore]

planozygote A motile zygote [plano- motile + zygote]

plaque A clear area caused by a bacteriophage around a bacterial colony (F)

plasm-, plasm-, plasmato-, -plasm Combining forms meaning anything formed or molded [< Gr plasma, plasmatōs]

plasmaspore Falck's term (1908) for a sticky spore or contact spore borne in a sporangium, in a morphological sense, see Vuillemin, 1912

plasmatoparous That type of germination of a conidium or conidial sporangium in which the entire protoplasmic content issues as a rounded mass, which at once becomes invested with a membrane and then puts out a germ tube, as in Plasmopara densa (Rabenh.) Schroeter and P. pygmaea (Unger) Schroeter [< plasmatō- + L. parire to bring forth]

- pocket plum** The English version of the American 'plum pocket' (Ainsworth & Bieby, 1943)
- poculiform** Cup-shaped [**< L. poculum**, drinking cup + **form**]
- podetliiform** Shaped like a 'podetium'
- podetium**, pl -ia A stalklike elevation rising from the thallus and supporting an apothecium in some lichens, cf 'pseudopodetium' [**< NL. podetium < Gr. pous, podos**, foot]
- podicellate** Having a stalk, as applied to some lichens (Leighton) [**< L. podicus** belonging to a foot]
- podium**, **podus** A stalk [**< L. podium** an elevated place]
- poecilogony** A term used by Gird in a sense different from its original biological one "to connote the phenomenon of species being inseparable as adults but distinguishable in one or another of the early developmental stages" (Thorpe in Huxley, 1940) --of
- .....
- .....
- .....
- polar** Relating to the poles of an organ, (of 1-septate spores of lichens the cells of which are widely separated) situated at opposite ends of the spore
- polaribilocular** Same as 'polarilocular'
- polarilocular** (Of lichen spores) consisting of two-celled spores with a thick, median wall traversed by a connecting tube, 'orculiform' [**< I. polus** pole + **locularis** kept in boxes]
- pollex**, pl -lices The diameter of the last joint of the thumb, one Parisian 'uncia' or 1 1/3 'digi' = 0.97 inch or 2.46 cm (C. Linnaeus, 1770) [**< L. thumb**]
- pollinarius** As though dusted with pollen
- pollinarium** (Obs.) Same as 'cystidium'
- pollinodium** De Bary's term for 'antheridium'
- poly-** A combining form meaning many [**< Gr. polys**]
- polyandrous** (Of oospores) formed in the presence of more than one functioning antheridium, cf 'monandrous' [**< poly- + Gr. andros** man]
- polyasceous** Having the asci in a single hymenium, not separated by sterile bands [**< poly- + Gr. askos** ascus]
- polyblastic**, **polyblastous** (Of lichens) having multiseptate spores (Koerber) [**< poly- + Gr. blastos** sprout]
- polycentric** Having many centers of growth and differentiation and more than one reproductive organ, as in the Cladochytriaceae, see 'monocentric', (Karling, 1934), cf 'reproductocentric'
- polycephalous** Having many heads [**< poly- + Gr. kephalē** head]
- polychotomous** Having the apex divided simultaneously into more than two branches (Corner, 1950) [**poly- + -chotomous** as in **dichotomous**]
- polyenergid** Having many 'energids', coenocytic
- polygonal**, **polygonous** Having many angles, [**< poly- + Gr. gōnia** angle]
- polyhedral**, **polyhedric** Many-sided [**< poly- + Gr. hedra** side]
- polylepidous** Having many scales [**< poly- + Gr. lepis, lepidos** a scale]
- polymorphic**, **polymorphous** Having, or occurring in, several or varied forms [**< poly- + Gr. morphē** form]
- polymyxin** An antibiotic substance produced by *Bacillus polymyxa* (Praxm.) Migula
- polyphagous** (Of Chytridiales) living upon several hosts, having mycelium that occupies several to many host cells [**< poly- + -phagous**]
- polyphagy** Lack of specialization in the food supply, use of a number of kinds of food sources, (of Chytridiales) the condition in which the fungus makes extensive extramatrical growth and infects a large number of host individuals
- polyphyletic** Arising from several ancestral groups, (of the Fungi) derived from several distinct groups of green and red algae, --a theory held by many, see 'fungus' [**< poly- + Gr. phylon** tribe]
- polyplanetic** (Of zoospores of the Oomycetes) of several motile phases with resting periods between [**< poly- + Gr. planēs, planētōs** a wanderer]
- polyplanetism** (Of zoospores of the Oomycetes) the succession of different phases of the swarm period, separated by resting periods, thus, an extension of 'diplanetism' in which the second phase is repeated a varying number of times
- polyporaceous** Belonging to and having the characters of the Polyporaceae, namely, gymnocarpic carpophore, tough, corky, or woody context, and tubular hymenophore
- polypore** The common name for any one of the Polyporaceae
- polyporenic acid A** Same as 'ungulinic acid'
- polyporic acid** A pigment that gives a reddish-yellow color to certain polypores (see Zellner, 1907)
- polyporin** An antibiotic substance produced by *Polyporus sanguineus* (L. ex Fr.) Fr.
- polyporoid** Having characters of the genus *Polyporus*, namely, tough or corky context, short tubes not separable from the context, lack of bilateral trama, imputrescibility, etc
- polyporous** Relating to the genus *Polyporus*
- polyrhizic**, **polyrhizoid** Having many roots [**< poly- + Gr. rhiza** root]



- life cycle, same as 'polymorphic', (2) of Dermatophytes, possessing saltations or variations [< pleo- + Gr morphē form]
- pleomorphism, pleomorphy** The occurrence of more than one independent form of spore stage in a life cycle, same as 'polymorphism'
- polyphagy** Same as 'polyphagy' [< pleo- + Gr phagēin to eat]
- pleophyletic** Same as 'polyphyletic' [< pleo- + Gr phylon tribe, race]
- plerotic** (Of oöspores of Pythaceae) filling the oögonium [< Gr plērēs full]
- plesiomorphous** Of nearly the same form [< Gr plesios near + morphē form]
- pleur-, pleuro-** A combining form used to denote relation to a side [< Gr pleura a rib, the side]
- pleuracrogenous** Borne at the tip and at the sides [< pleur- + Gr akros tip + -genous]
- pleurin** An antibiotic substance produced by *Pleurotus* sp
- pleuroblastic** (Of forms of Peronosporaceae) producing vesicular, lateral outgrowths serving as haustoria. [< pleuro- + Gr blastos bud]
- pleurocystidium, pl-ia** A cystidium occurring on the face of a gill or tube of Hymenomycetes (Buller, 1924)
- pleurogenous** Growing from the sides [< pleuro- + -genous]
- pleuropodal, pleuropodal** Having a lateral stem or stipe, as in *Pleurotus*, perhaps also, having branch stems arising from the sides of the main stem [< pleuro- + Gr pous, podos foot]
- pleurorhynchous** Having a lateral beak or snout, etc (Chadefaud, 1944) [< pleuro- + Gr, rhynchos beak, snout]
- pleurosporous** (Of a basidium) having sterigmata and spores on the vertical sides
- pleurotin** An antibiotic substance produced by *Pleurotus griseus* Pk
- pleurotoid** Having one or more characters of the genus *Pleurotus*, such as lignicolous habit, attached gills, the stipe eccentric, lateral, or lacking and continuous with the pileus
- pleurotrichome** A hair-like structure on the face of a gill or tube of Hymenomycetes, -- suggested by Buller (1924) as a more accurate term than 'pleurocystidium', but not recommended because of the established use of the word 'cystidium' for these structures [< pleuro- + Gr thrix, trichos hair]
- plexus** A network [< L. a knitting, weaving]
- pliant** Not rigid or firm, easily bent
- pliate** (Of the plicae) plaited, folded like a fan (Pl II, Fig 4) [< L. plicare to fold]
- pliatiform** Having the form of a plait or fold
- plumate** Same as 'plumose'
- Plumbago Blue** (RC 207) Near Light Olive Gray (R L1)
- plumbeous** Lead-colored, Saccardo's *plumbeus* is between Deep Gull Gray R LIII and *Plumbeus* R LII, and between MP 44 A 3 and 37 A 3 [< L. plumbum lead]
- plumose** Finely feathery [< L. plumosus feathered]
- plum pocket** A plum aborted to make a hollow and swollen and finally more or less mummified sac by *Taphrina pruni* (Fuck) Tul and *T. communis* (Sad.) Gies
- Plum Violet** (SC 172) Near Acajou Red or Vandyke Red (R XIII)
- plur-, pluri-** A combining form meaning several, many [< L. plus, pluris]
- plurarticulate** Many-celled, many-jointed
- pluriascical** Containing several asci, as the locules of the Dothideales, Pseudosphaeriaceae, and related orders
- pluricellular** Having many cells
- pluriciliate** Having many cilia
- plurifurcate** Many-forked [< pluri- + L. furca fork]
- pluriguttulate** Having many guttulae [< pluri- + L. dim of gutta drop]
- plurilocellate** Having many hollows [< pluri- + L. locellus a compartment]
- pluriloculate** Having several locules, as the stromata of the Myriangiales and Dothideales [< pluri- + L. loculatus loculate]
- pluriperforate** Having several openings
- pluriperthecial** (Of certain families of the Sphaeriales) having the stroma containing several perithecia
- pluripodal, pluripodal** Having several stems [< pluri- + Gr pous, podos foot]
- pluripolarity** That condition of sexuality, in the Basidiomycetes, in which the factors that condition copulation are segregated into two or more pairs of multiple allelomorphs contained in different chromosomes, hence, matings between monosporous mycelia are possible only between complementary pairs of these allelomorphous factors
- pluriseptate** (Of spores) having several transverse septa [< pluri- + L. septum partition]
- plustratose** Many-layered
- plurivorous** Living on many hosts or substrates [< pluri- + L. vorare to devour]
- pluviacid** (Of the surface of fleshy fruit bodies) 'viscid' only in wet weather, as a result of rain or heavy dew (Snell, 1936) [< L. pluvia rain + viscid]
- pneumomycosis** Mycosis of the lungs. [< Gr pneumon lung + mycosis]

pocket plum. The English version of the American 'plum pocket' (Ainsworth & Bisby, 1943)

poculiform Cup-shaped [L. poculum, drinking cup + form]

podetiform Shaped like a 'podetium'

podetium, pl -ia A stalklike elevation rising from the thallus and supporting an apothecium in some lichens, cf 'pseudopodetium' [L. podetium < Gr pous, podos, foot]

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polar Relating to the poles of an organ, (of 1-septate spores of lichens the cells of which are widely separated) situated opposite ends of the spore.

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polycentric Having many centers

polycephalous Having many heads [< poly- + Gr kephalē head]

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polyenergic Having many 'energids', coenocytic

polygonal, polygonous Having many angles [< poly- + Gr gonia angle]

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polyporous Relating to the genus Polyporus

polyrhizic, polyrhizoid Having many roots [< poly- + Gr rhiza root]

(1923) for those *Discomycetes* which eject the ascospores from the asci as a result

disease caused by a member of the *Erysiphaceae*, so called because of the appearance of the upper surface of affected leaves provided by the multitude of abjected conidia.

praemorse (Of the "root" or base of stipe of agarics or boletes) as if broken off abruptly. [*L. praemorsus* bitten off at the end]

praerose. Apparently gnawed off [*L. praerodere* to gnaw off at the end]

praline, pralinous Of a color variously

praticole, praticolous Living in meadows [*L. pratrum* meadow + -cole, -colous]

Prawn Red (RC 75) Flesh Color or Carrot Red (R XIV)

premarose Same as 'praemorse'

preposite In a 'subvalent' group, represented by only one record in any one year (Parker-Rhodes, 1951), cf. 'apposite' [*L. praepone* to place before]

preservative A substance used for preventing the growth of microorganisms in or on any kind of substratum

prevalent. (Of species) dominant in a locality, as having "obtained loci from their rivals by direct competition" (Parker-Rhodes, 1951), cf. 'subvalent'

prevalid (Of names, epithets, or authors) used before the year taken as the starting point of a group in the International Rules of Nomenclature

primary. First, first-formed

primary basidium Walker's term (1927) for a cystidium in *Sphaerobolus*, according to Lohwag (1941)

primary mycelium (In the Basidiomycetes)

primary peridium An enclosing membrane or veil that does not arise from the parts of a fruit body enclosed by it, but arises from the original mycelium and surrounds the young fruit body *primordia* before any differentiation of the fruit body *primordium* has taken place (Lohwag, 1926)

primary universal veil Used for the loose, flocculent layer covering the 'teleblem' of *Amanita*, *Amanitopsis*, etc., same as 'protoblema'; for more recent discussion, however, see Gilbert, 1947.

primary uredinium. Same as 'primary uredium'

primary uredium (In the Uredinales) (1) a stylosporic or uredioid 'aecium',

polysporic, polysporous Many-spored

polyspory The condition of producing or containing many spores, especially more than the usual 8 of most asci

polystichous Occurring in many rows [*< poly- + Gr stichos* row]

polystictin An orange, nitrogenous pigment isolated from the *Polyporus cinnabarinus*-*P. sanguineus* complex, which may be the same as cinnabarin (Lemberg, 1952)

polystictinin An orange pigment similar to and from the same source as 'polystictin'

polytomous (Of lichens) having several branches of the 'podetium' arising from one level [*< poly- + Gr toma* cut or slice]

polytrichous Having many hairs [*< poly- + Gr thrix, trichos* hair]

Ponceau Red (RC 84) Peach Red to Scarlet (R I)

Poppy Color (RC 84) See 'Ponceau Red', nearest to Scarlet (R II)

porcelaneous Like porcelain

pore A small opening, (of Boletaceae and Polyporaceae) the mouth of a tube

pore fungi The Polyporaceae and Boletaceae

pore plug A plug formed in the pore of a septum when one of the cells dies (Buller, 1933)

poroid Having more or less evident pores, (of agarics) approaching the condition of possessing pores

porose, porous (Of the hymenophore) possessing pores

porphyreous Porphyry-red, according to Saccardo, the same as 'purpuraceous', perhaps between Spinel Red and Indian Lake (R XXVII)

porraceous Leek-green (Cress Green R XXXI, MP 22 J 5)

porrect. Extended, protracted. [*< L. porrigere* to stretch forth]

posterior (Of gills, etc.) behind, toward the stem

potato murrain European term for the late blight of potato caused by *Phytophthora infestans* (Mont.) de Bary

poukball. An old term for 'puffball', or 'puckball'

powder See 'cyprus powder'

powdery mildew. The appearance of the

usually without peridium or paraphyses and resembling a 'uredium', but from its place in the life cycle and its mode of origin being a true 'aecium', (2) a true 'uredium' which arises from an aeciosporic infection, while the uredia from urediosporic infection are distinguished as 'secondary uredia'

**primary uredo** Same as 'primary uredium'

**primordial covering** The outer layer of very young carpophores, called 'primordial cuticle' by Fayod (1889) and 'blematogen' by Atkinson

**primordial cuticle** Fayod's term (1889) for 'primordial covering', and Atkinson's 'blematogen'

**primordial shaft** The initial, monaxial, conical or conico-cylindric state of the developing fruit body, especially in the Clavariaceae (Corner, 1850)

**primordial veil** The protoblem of Gilbert (1947), in angiocarpic and even gymnocarpic species of Agaricales and Boletales, a light, floccose, delicate and fugacious layer of the primordium of the carpophore, arising directly from the mycelium, often confused with the universal veil

**primospore** A term proposed for the condition in which the spore is little differentiated from the ordinary cells of the organism (C MacMillan) { < L. primus first + Gr. spora seed }

**Primrose Yellow** (RC 19). Same as R XXX, to Lemon Chrome (R IV)

**pristine** Early, original, primitive { < L. pristinus primitive }

**pristine** Early, original, primitive { < L. pristinus primitive }

**pristine** Early, original, primitive { < L. pristinus primitive }

**pro-** A prefix meaning before { < Gr or L pro }

**proactinomycin** An antibiotic substance produced by *Nocardia Gardneri* (Waks) Det. Man, 1948

**Probasidiomycetes**. A term sometimes used for those *Basidiomycetes* possessing 'probasidia', i.e., the 'Heterobasidiomycetes'.

**probasidium**, pl. -ia A term first proposed by Van Tieghem (1893) for the thick-walled rest of a spore, the 'probasidium'.

sterigmata or are to be transformed directly into basidiospores" (Martin,

Ustilaginales, or the more or less resistant bodies of the Auriculariales "

**proboscideous** Having a large terminal horn { < L. proboscis < Gr proboskis elephant's trunk }

**procarp** An archicarp with a special receptive apparatus, the trichogyne { pro- + -carp }

**process** An outgrowth or a projection from a surface. { < L. procedere to proceed }

**procumbent** Lying along the substrate, prostrate { < L. procumbere to fall forward }

**prodigiosin** A trypanocidal substance produced by *Serratia marcescens* Bizio (*Bacillus prodigioides* Flügge)

**prodiplodization cell** The single cell of an 'ascogonium' in which 'diplodization' is possible, as in *Ascobolus magnificus* Dodge (Buller, 1941)

**prodiplodization hypha** In Hymenomycetes like *Coprinus lagopus* Fr., every growing haploid hypha that is capable of being diplodized, in the haploid mycelium of a rust such as *Puccinia graminis* Pers., the prodiplodization hyphae make up the so-called fertile cells at the base of each 'protoecium', while in Pyrenomycetes and Diacomycetes, they are the ascogonia (Buller, 1941)

**prodromus** A preliminary or elementary treatise { L. < Gr prodromos a going in advance }

**progametangium** (In the Mucorales) a swollen, lateral branch formed as a result of a 'zygotactin' stimulus where + and - hyphae come in contact, which develops to 'suspensor' and 'coenogameite'.

**progamete** Blakeslee's term (1904) for what is now most commonly called a 'progametangium'

**prohybrid** "A mycelium whose nuclear content has been added to through hyphal fusions and nuclear migrations" (Dodge, 1936)

**prolate** Drawn out toward the poles { < L. prolatus, used as pp. of proferre to bring forth or forward }

**proliferating** Extending by offshoots or renewed growth

**proliferation** (Of species of the lichen *Cladonia*) the production of podetia from the side or top of other podetia, the

successive development of new structures, especially of sporangia within the old wall in Phycomycetes [< L. proles offspring + ferre to bear]

proliferous (Of the stipe) producing other stipes on itself near the base

promitosis A presumably primitive type of intranuclear mitosis in lower organisms characterized by poorly defined chromosomes and a large, constricting, dividing nucleole, cruciform division

promycelial spores The sporidia or basidiospores of the Ustilaginales and Uredinales (Plowright, 1889)

promycelium, pl -ia (Of Uredinales and Ustilaginales) a short and short-lived product of tube germination of a spore (teliospore or microteliospore) which

single 'epibasidium'

Pr-

prorate Inclined to grow prostrate [< L. pronare to bend forward, bow]

pronucleus The nucleus of a gamete just before conjugation, which after fusion with another nucleus of the opposite sex forms a germ nucleus

pro-

the Atchiaceae, (3) in lichens, one of the powdery organs that constitute the soredia [Dim of L. propago, a set or layer of a plant]

propendent Ranging down, hanging down [< L. propendere to hang down]

proper exciple (Of lichens) an exciple that is an upward continuation of the hypothecium and devoid of algal cells

proper margin (Of lichens) the hyphal margin surrounding the apothecium

prophialide A 'sporocladium', a structure that produces a 'phialide'

prosenchyma, pl -mata A plectenchyma

prosenchymatic Consisting of long cells or filaments

prosenchymic Like 'prosenchyma', fibrous in structure

prosoplectenchyma See 'prosenchyma'.

prosorus (Of Chytridiales) a cell giving

rise to a group of sporangia (the 'sorus').

which they escape

protoplasm destined for the formation of

designated as 'ptyosome' by Burgeff (1932, 1938) [< pro- + Gr. spora seed + -oid.]

prostrate Lying flat

protenchyma The narrow band of primordial tissue of the carpophore above which is formed the velum universale innatum of Reijnders (1948) [< proto- + -enchyma.]

proterogamy Sexual reproduction of an earlier, more primitive type in an evolutionary sequence [< Gr. proteros before + -gamy]

proteros before + merotype]

prototype The primary type, the type specimen sensu stricto (see Furtado, 1937, for sorts of prototypes) [< Gr. proteros before + type]

prothallus, pl -li, protothallus, pl -li (Of lichens) the first stages of hyphal growth

prothecium, pl -ia A primitive or rudimentary perithecium, as in the Gymnascaceae

proto- A combining form meaning first, hence primitive, primordial [< Gr. prōtos]

protoaecium A haploid organ, the fundament of the 'aecium' or rudimentary aecium which becomes 'diploidized' as the result of the fusion of pycnosporos or spermatia with the flexuous hyphae and then develops into an aecium (Buller, 1938, as "proto-aecidium"). [< proto- + Gr. aikia injury]

Protobasidiomycetes A sometime subclass of the Basidiomycetes characterized by the possession of protobasidia, including the Uredinales, Auriculariales, and Tremellales

protobasidium, pl -ia A primitive basidium divided by transverse septa into four cells, each of which gives rise to a spore from a sterigma, or a basidium divided longitudinally into four cells, each of which terminates in a long, tubular sterigma, the basidium of the former Protobasidi (Uredinales, Auriculariales, and Tremellales), more recently the Heterobasidiomycetes with the better understood 'heterobasidium'.

protoblem A loose, flocculent layer

covering the 'tebleum' of *Amanita*, *Amanitopsis*, etc., sometimes called the 'primary universal veil' (Atkinson, 1914), the 'primordial veil' of Gilbert (1947). [*proto-* + Gr. *hifma* coverlet]

prothlamydospore. In yeasts of the



prothlamydium, pl -ia The first generation of a succession of gonidia

prothymenial - Having the hymenium primitive in type (Maire, 1902), with new basidia arising directly on the secondary mycelium and gradually forcing their fundaments between the older basidia

protomitosis, pl -ses A kind of promitosis described by Aleaieff (1913) in which no clearly defined equatorial plate is formed but in which the peripheral chromatin is distributed in a diffuse manner between the polar halves of the divided caryosome (Karling, 1942)

protomitotic (Of nuclear division) having a cruciform spindle, of the type of cell division found in the *Plasmadialphoraceae*



prophyte Celakovsky's term for 'gametophyte' in the antithetic type of alternation of generations, so called because preexistent from the point of view of descent, see 'antiphyte'

protoplasm The living, semifluid substance of the cells, which is the physical and chemical basis of life [*proto-* + *plasm*]

protopermatophore The 'protoporophore' of a pycnium or spermatium (Lohwag, 1941)

protospore A un'nucleate portion, formed by cleavage, of the protoplasm, which in the *Synchytriacae* forms the young, naked sporangium, and in the *Pilobolaceae*, sporangiospores This term was suggested originally by Berkeley (1899) for 'the apparent spores in *Puccinia* [which] are not the true reproductive bodies, but merely preparatory organs analogous to a prothallium'

protoporophore In the primordial mass of hyphal tissue at the base of a pycnium in certain *■*■, one of the cells that are differentiated as spore-makers, which thrive upon the food in the tissue and later develop into sporophores, as

in the pycnosclerotial pycnidium of *Phyllosticta carpogena* Shear (Lohwag, 1941).

prothallium, pl -li The first-formed stratum of a lichen, same as *Hypothallium* for that group.

prototroph A "lodger" in *Lecidea intumescens* (Floerke) Nyl., which eventually gets its nourishment by means of another "lodger," a different lichen (Minks). [*proto-* + Gr. *tropho* nourishment.]

prototrophy The peculiar commensalism or "wet-nurse relationship" in which one lichen "lodger" in *Lecidea intumescens* (Floerke) Nyl. gets its nourishment by means of another "lodger," a different lichen.

protosporidium "In Rusts like *Puccinia susceptionis* in which the aecidial stage has been dropped from the life cycle, the haploid rudimentary structure that gives rise to a uredospore pustule or uredium" (Buller, 1941) [*proto-* + *uredium*]

protosporidium pustule Same as 'protosporidium' (Buller, 1941)

prototrophy Same as 'prototrophy'

proximal, proximate Pertaining to the base or extremity of attachment, nearer the central portion of the body or point of origin, opposite of 'distal' [*L. proximus* nearest]

pruinose Same as 'pruinose'

pruinose, pruinosa (Of a surface) as if finely powdered [*L. prinosus* frosted, rimy]

pruinulose Somewhat powdery

pruniform Plum-shaped [*L. prunus* plum + *form*]

Prussian Blue (RC 229) Same as Prussian Blue (R IX)

Prussian Green (RC 241) Same as Prussian Green (R XIX)

psammophilous Sand loving, living on sand [*Gr. psamma* sand + *-philus*]

pseud-, pseudo- A combining form meaning false, spurious [*Gr. pseudos* false *-pseud-* to deceive]

pseudosclerulus, pl -li A structure which when young is anamorphic



pseudostethium A dense cluster of myxomycete sporangia, which simulates an 'anthallium', but in which the sporangia are distinct and separate

pseudoamyloid (Of spores, for example, of *Lepiota*, *Baeomycetes*, etc.) reacting actively and strongly to iodine in Melzer's reagent, but staining deep purplish-brown instead of grayish- to blackish-violet (see Singer, 1938), cf 'amyloid'

pseudocarpic, -carpic, -carpous

- successive development of new structures, especially of sporangia within the old wall in Phycomycetes [< L. proles offspring + ferre to bear]
- proliferous (Of the stipe) producing other stipes on itself near the base
- promitosis A presumably primitive type of intranuclear mitosis in lower organisms characterized by poorly defined chromosomes and a large, constricting, dividing nucleole, cruciform division
- promycelial spores The sporidia or basidiospores of the Ustilaginales and Uredinales (Plowright, 1889)
- promycium, pl -ia (Of Uredinales and Ustilaginales) a short and short-lived product of tube germination of a spore (teliospore or microteliospore) which abstracts acrogenously a small number of spores (sporidia) unlike the mother spore and then dies off the body of
- Pr
- pronate Inclined to grow prostrate [< L. pronare to bend forward, bow]
- pronucleus The nucleus of a gamete just before conjugation, which after fusion with another nucleus of the opposite sex forms a germ nucleus
- propagulum, pl -ia (1) A generic term for a gemma or bud by means of which asexual propagation is accomplished, (2) one of the three-rayed, reproductive bodies of the Alciaceae, (3) in lichens, one of the powdery organs that constitute the soredia [Dum. of L. propago, a set or layer of a plant]
- propendent Ranging down, hanging down [< L. propendere to hang down]
- proper exciple (Of lichens) an exciple that is an upward continuation of the hypothecium and devoid of algal cells
- proper margin (Of lichens) the hyphal margin surrounding the apothecium
- prophialide A 'sporocladium', a structure that produces a 'phialide'
- prosenchyma, pl -mata A plectenchyma in which the single hyphal elements are still recognizable as such (Lindau, 1899), --in the acervulus in Pl VIII, Fig 5, the fungus tissue just above the host tissue (large cells) is prosenchyma and the tissue just above it and beneath the sporophores is pseudoparenchyma. [By ellipsis for prosenchyma < Gr. proa forward, near + enchyma infusion.]
- prosenchymatic Consisting of long cells or filaments
- prosenchymic Like 'prosenchyma', fibrous in structure
- prosepectenchyma. See 'prosenchyma'
- prosorus (Of Chytridiales) a cell giving rise to a group of sporangia (the 'sorus').
- prosporangium, pl. -ia. (In pythiaceus forms), the initial, sporangiumlike body which extrudes a vesicle (zoosporangium) in which zoospores are formed and from which they escape
- protoplast protoplasm destined for the formation of
- prostrate Lying flat
- protenchyma The narrow band of primordial tissue of the carpophore above which is formed the velum universale innatum of Reijnders (1948). [< proto- + -enchyma]
- proterogamy Sexual reproduction of an earlier, more primitive type in an evolutionary sequence [< Gr. proteros before + -gamy]
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- protoplast A loose, flocculent layer

covering the 'teblem' of Amanita, Amanitopsis, etc., sometimes called the 'primary universal veil' (Atkinson, 1914), the 'primordial veil' of Gilbert (1947) [proto- + Gr. blēma coverlet]

prothlamydospore. In yeasts of the Candida albicans group, a swollen portion of the hypha which gives rise to 1, 2, or rarely 3 chlamydospores (Langeron and Guerra, 1933)

protopogonidium, pl -ia The first generation of a succession of gonidia

prothymenial Having the hymenium primitive in type (Maire, 1902), with new basidia arising directly on the secondary mycelium and gradually forcing their fundaments between the older basidia

promitosis, pl -ses A kind of promitosis described by Alexieff (1913) in which no clearly defined equatorial plate is formed but in which the peripheral chromatin is distributed in a diffuse manner between the polar halves of the divided cariosome (Karling, 1942)

promitotic (Of nuclear division) having a cruciform spindle, of the type of cell division found in the Plasmodiophoraceae

properithecium, pl -ia One of "the rudimentary haploid perithecia that develop on the host's mycelium"

prophyte Celakovsky's term for 'gametophyte' in the antithetic type of alternation of generations, so called because preexistent from the point of view of descent, see 'antiphyte'

protoplasm The living, semifluid substance of the cells, which is the physical and chemical basis of life [proto- + -plasm]

protosporophore The 'protosporophore' of a pycnium or spermatium (Lohwag, 1941)

protospore A uninucleate portion, formed by cleavage, of the protoplasm, which in the Synchronaceae forms the young, naked sporangium, and in the Filobolaceae, sporangiospores This term was suggested originally by Berkeley (1901) for the young sporangium

protosporophore In the primordial mass of hyphal tissue at the base of a pycnium in certain cases, one of the cells that are differentiated as space-makers, which thrive upon the food in the tissue and later develop into sporophores, as

in the pycnosclerotial pycnidium of Phyllosticta carpogena Shear (Lohwag, 1941)

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Having the hymenium at first 'gymnocarpic' but continuing its development either covered by a pseudoveil of

pseudogamy Copulation between two

pseudobasidium, pl -ia A hypertrophied basidium which, as a result of simultaneous spore development and basidium formation, develops a thick wall,

pseudoheteromorphic A term proposed by Romagnesi (1944) for structural arrangements in which the true cystidia are concentrated on the edges of the gills to the exclusion of the faces.

pseudoblatorine Falsely 'blatorine', having an apothecium without a conspicuous thalline margin

pseudoheterothallism Dodge's term for that occasional situation in *Neurospora*

pseudocapillitium, pl -ia "In Myxomycetes, plates, tubes, or threadlike bodies in the fructification apparently not developed in direct connection with the sporogenous protoplasm, but representing the outer region of the plasmodial veins, or the walls of the constituent sporangia in a pseudo-aethalium" (G W Martin, 1941), also, used by Linder (1930) to mean the modified subhymenial elements in *Tremellogaster aurinamensis* Ed Fischer, "comparable in function but not in development with the capillitium of *Lycoperdon*"

pseudohymenium, pl -ia (Obs) A covering of spores resembling the hymenium of certain fungi

pseudoidia Separated hyphal cells capable of germination (Bensaunder, 1918).

pseudolichen A lichen that does not possess an algal layer of its own, but is parasitic upon another lichen thallus.

pseudomictic Having copulation between two somatic or assimilative cells

pseudoclamp A clamp tip not in union with the basal cell (Harder, 1927)

pseudomixis Copulation between two vegetative cells,--there are several types, see 'pseudogamy', 'pedogamy', 'adelphogamy', the term should be avoided according to Buller (1941), as was done by Kniep (1928), who adopted Renner's much better term (1918) 'somatogamy' {pseudo- + Gr *mixis* a mingling }

pseudocolumella (In the Gasteromycetes) the residue of embryonic tissue in the peridium of *Gaeastrum*, (of Physaraceae, Myxomycetes) lime knots in a columella-like mass in the center of the sporangium

pseudomorph An indefinite structure, as in certain hypocreaceous forms, consisting of plant parts, such as young

pseudoconidium, pl -ia In yeastlike fungi such as *Candida*, a type of spore borne laterally on denticles on the pseudomycelium and never apically as are the blastospores, apparently germinating by sprouting (Langeron, 1945), cf 'aleurium', 'aleuriospore'

pseudocortex (Of lichens) a cortex devoid of cellular structure and commonly showing well-defined and more or less gelatinized hyphae

pseudomuscarin. Choline nitrite

pseudocyphella, pl -iae A structure resembling a 'cyphella', on the underside of some lichen thalli (Nylander, 1853)

ps.

pseudocystidium, pl -ia. A cystidioid

1935]

pseudo egg See 'mixote'

pseudomycelium, pl -ia. (Of Pseudo-saccharomycetes and other yeastlike fungi) loosely united, catenulate groups of cells, sprout mycelium.

pseudoendogenous. (Of the formation of conidia) falsely endogenous, or not

pseudomycorrhiza, pl. -ae. A mycorrhizalike structure on shortened, lateral roots

of conifers which can be differentiated only microscopically, with the hyphae exclusively in the interior of the cell and definitely parasitic, the general result of which situation may be the defeat of the fungus or the death of the invaded cells, depending upon soil conditions--in Sweden characteristic of moorland soils afforested after draining (Meilin, 1917, 1923, 1925, 1927)

**pseudostiole, pseudostiolium.** A false ostiole, not a true ostiole, but an orifice formed lysigenously and without a lining of periphyses, found in dothideaceous forms but not in the Pyrenomyces, the truly perithecial forms

**pseudoparaphysis, pl. -ses** (1) In the Pseudosphaeriales, Microthyriales, and nearby families, one of an array of deeply staining threads that grow downward toward the base of the locule, ultimately appearing as a palisade of vertical threads attached above and below same as 'paraphysoid' (Pl. VII, Fig. 16). Petrak (1923) confined the use of the term to the thick, slimy paraphyses, free at the tips, of von Hoehnel's "Diaporthea Typus". (2) In the Agaricales, a consistently sterile, often slightly modified, nonprotoplasmic, basidiumlike structure between the basidia (Kühner), often called 'basidiole' (Pl. XII, Fig. 5), see Singer (1949)

**pseudoparenchyma** A plectenchyma in which the hyphae have lost their individuality, with the cells joined laterally as well as terminally, appearing more or less as follows:



pseudoparenchyma, as in also the bulk of the fungous tissue in Pl. VIII, Fig. 9 and tissue just beneath the sporophores in the acervulus of Fig. 5

**pseudoperidium, pl. -ia** A false peridium, an enclosing membrane, as of the Uredinales

**pseudoperithecium, pl. -ia** (Of Laboulbeniales) a structure resembling a perithecium, in which the vestigial wall cells degenerate, leaving the developing ascogonium surrounded only by the walls of the original cells of the distal region, thus the asci and spores finally float free within the structure.

**pseudophore** In the heterothallic *Phycomyces nitens* (Agardh) Kunze & Schmidt, a contorted, aerial outgrowth produced by a homothallic mycelium resulting from the germination of certain spores in which segregation of the sexual factors was not completed (Blakeslee, 1905)

**pseudophysis, pl. -ses** A paraphysoid structure of the Cyphellaceae, *Aleurodiscus*, *Coprinus*, etc., which is smooth, thin-walled, and knobbed, knotted, or nodose or 'moniliform' (Pl. XII, Fig. 13) [pseudo- + Gr *physis* nature.]

**pseudoplasmodium** An effused or continuous mass of numerous minute sporodochia which form a nearly continuous, slimy layer of conidia.

**pseudoplasmodium, pl. -ia** A false plasmodium, a name given to the plasmodioid structures of the Acrasieae and Labyrinthulaceae, in the former, the pseudoplasmodium is an "aggregate plasmodium," reproductive in function instead of assimilative, in which the myxamoebae merely aggregate and act as individuals and not to make a unit plasmodium ("fusion plasmodium"), in the latter, the pseudoplasmodium is the so-called "net plasmodium," assimilative in function.

**pseudopod, pseudopodium, pl. -ia** (Of Myxomycetes) a protrusion of the protoplasm of a myxamoeba, which may be drawn in, or into which the whole mass may move

**pseudopodetium** A stalklike, assimilative structure bearing the apothecia in certain lichens and derived from the thalline tissues (Wainio, 1897),--true podetia differ in being derived from the basal tissues of the ascocarps, cf. 'podetium'

**pseudoprosenchymatous** Not quite 'prosenchymatous' but somewhat similar, composed of rather small, elongate cells as in prosenchyma but with no woven effect, as in the wall layer of Pseudosphaeriales (see Miller, 1949)



inner, sporulating surface in species of *Septoria* and *Ascochyta* (Potebnia, 1910), (4) a free conical layer with raised edges, as in the *Leptostromataceae* and *Excipulaceae* (Potebnia, 1910) (5) a spore-bearing structure that looks like, and essentially is, a meristogenous pycnidium when young but in which the top soon breaks to free some spores, often forcibly, and the cavity becomes saucer-shaped like an acervulus, as in *Pestalotia palmatum* Cooke (Leininger, 1911), called a 'pseudocervulus' by Kempton (1919) cf. 'false pycnidium' of Vincens (1926)

**pseudopycnium, pl. -ia** A more or less pycnidium structure formed of hyphal tissue, found in certain Fungi Imperfecti

**pseudoreticulate** Falsely 'reticulate', (of the stipe of Boletaceae) having reticulation that results not from attachment of the tube walls to the stipe in the early stages of the development of the 'carpophore', but from the tearing or stretching of the pellicle, etc., or

that is caused by the anastomosing of ridges, etc., see 'reticulate', 'reticulate-areolate'

**pseudorhiza**, pl -ae A rootlike extension

Lohwag

**pseudorhizomorph** A mycelial fascicle

**Pseudosaccharomycetes** A group of nonascosporous, yeastlike fungi with budding stages, with or without mycelium

**pseudosclerotium**, pl -ia (1) A mass of substratum (mineral or humus particles,

**pseudothecium**, pl -ia. Von Hoehnel's term (1918) for the globose, peritheciumpseudomorph-like fruit bodies possessed by the majority of the Pseudosphaeriales instead of an apotheciumlike structure

**pseudotissue** A false tissue, a structure which has some of the appearances of a tissue but is not organized as a tissue and does not function as a tissue.

**pseudotrophic** Of or pertaining to a type of mycorrhizal relation in which the fungus is parasitic (Melin).

**pseudovell**. See 'universal pseudovell'.

**pseudowax** Another name for 'laricin'.

**pseudoyeast** Same as 'imperfect yeasts'.

**psoriasisform** Patchy-scaly, as in psoriasis.

**psoriasis** A skin affection manifesting patches of scales, often attributed to a species of *Trichophyton* but bacterial in causation [*Gr. psōrissis*]

**psychrophilic** Cold-loving [*< Gr psychros cold + -philic*]

**pterate** Winged, same as 'alate' [*< Gr pteron wing*]

**pteruloid** Having the characters of the *Pterula* fruit body (Corner, 1950)

**ptyophagous** One of Burgeff's types (1924) of endotrophic mycorrhizas in the lycopods and orchids, characterized by the phenomenon of 'plasmoptysis', in which the vigorous, young hyphae that have penetrated the host cells rupture at the tips and extrude plasmasomes or 'ptyosomes', which are then

**ptyosome**. The eliminated, plasmasomes in the 'ptyophagous' type of mycorrhizas (Burgeff, 1922, 1928) [*< Gr ptyein to spit + soma body*]

**puberulent** Somewhat hairy, very finely hairy [*< L. puber adult, downy*]

**puberulic acid** A substance produced by a number of species of *Penicillium*, which is bacteriostatic against gram-positive bacteria but little against gram-negative ones, and with some bactericidal action

**puberulla** An antibiotic substance produced by *Penicillium puberulum* Baintner

**puberulonic acid** A substance produced by the same species of *Penicillium* that produce 'puberulic acid' and apparently with the same properties.

**pubescence** A covering of short, soft, downy hairs. [*< L., pubescere to be covered with hairs of puberty, downy.*]

**pubescent** Provided with a covering of short, soft, downy hairs (Pl IV, Fig 3)

**publication** See 'effective publication', 'valid publication'

**pucciniaceous** Having the characteristics

**pseudoseptum**, pl -ia (1) A protoplasmic or vacuolar membrane deceptively appearing like a septum, (2) (in the Blastocladales) a septum with pores

**pseudosphaeriaceous** Having stromata that are small, sunken, peritheciumpseudomorph-like, with several locules separated by thin, pseudoparenchymatous strands and each containing a single ascus (Miller, 1928)

**pseudosphaeriaceous centrum** A centrum in which each ascus arises from an archicarp in a separate locule formed of interthecial, stromal strands or pseudoparaphyses growing down through the pseudoparenchyma (von Hoehnel, 1907, 1917), see Miller, 1928, 1949, cf 'sphaeriaceous centrum'

**pseudospore** (1) (Of Acrasiales) a "false spore" resulting from the contraction and encystment of an individual myxamoeba, with no cell wall, which on renewal of growth simply assumes an assimilative form, without germination or casting of the wall, (2) (of Ustilaginales) (obs.) a basidiospore.

**pseudostiole** A false ostiole, see 'pseudostiole'

**pseudostipe**. In the Gasteromycetes, a stemlike body formed from potentially sporogenous tissue but differing in structure and origin from a true stem or stipe

**pseudostroma**, pl -mata (1) A false stroma, (2) a stroma consisting of host and fungus tissue

**pseudostromatic** (1) Resembling a stroma, (2) consisting of host and fungus tissue

**pseudothallus**, pl -li A false thallus

- of the rust family Pucciniaceae, implying a more advanced condition as regards sori, spores, pores, etc., as compared with the Metampsoraceae
- puccinoid.** Like Puccinia
- puckball, puckfist** Old terms for 'puffball'
- puffball** The fruit body of the Lycoperdaceae chiefly, which emits the spores in clouds when disturbed, see 'Lycoperdon'.
- pugoniform.** Dagger-shaped [*L. pugio* a dagger]
- pullate** Clothed in black, according to Saccardo, however, somewhere near 'castaneous' [*L. pullatus* clothed in black]
- pulvous.** Black or nearly black [*L. pulvus* dusky, dark-colored]
- pulvulation** A sprouting, a budding, as in yeasts, etc. [*L. pulvulus*, dim of pulus a young animal]
- pulpose** Pulpy, fleshy
- pulveraceous, pulverous** Powdery [*L. pulver* powder]
- pulverulent** Powdery
- pulvinate** Cushion-shaped, strongly convex (Pl. 1, Fig. 1) [*L. pulvinus* a little cushion, pillow]
- pulvinoid** More or less cushion-shaped
- pulvinulus** A little cushion, a spongy, more or less dendritic excrescence of the thallus of some lichens [L.]
- pulvinus** A cushion [L.]
- pumpkin pine** See 'punkin pine'
- punctate** Marked with very small structures, such as small points, dots, spots, minute scales, glandules, or hollows [*L. punctum* point]
- puncticulate, puncticulose** minutely 'punctate'
- punctiform** Dotlike
- punctulate** Marked with small points
- puniceous** Crimson (MP 5 J 6). --no equivalent in Ridgway possibly a dark shade of Pomegranate Purple (R XII), 'phoeniceous' [*L.*, reddish, purple-colored]
- punk** (1) A lumbermen's term for the fruit body of hymenomycetous wood-destroying fungi, chiefly polyporaceous or hydaceous, (2) same as 'amadou', 'touchwood', 'spunk', 'funk'
- punkin pine** As used locally in Maine, at least, punk or rotted white pine, elsewhere, at least in Wisconsin in former days, white pine with wood of such texture that it cut almost as easily across the grain as with it
- punky** Soft and rather tough
- pure culture** A culture that contains only a single organism, of whatever kind
- Pure Mauve** (RC 181) Rocellin Purple to Hellebore Red (R XXXVIII)
- Pure Red** (RC 159) Nearly Rose Color to a Tyrian Rose (R XII)
- purging agaric** Same as 'female agaric'
- Purple Black** (RC 345) Nearly Dull Purplish Black (R L) or Blackish Brown (R XLV) but not so blue, or a deeper Bone Brown (R XL)
- Purple Brown** (RC 166) Near Garnet Brown (R I)
- Purple Garnet** (RC 165) Nearest to a darker Carmine and a lighter Ox-Blood Red or a redder Garnet Brown (R I)
- Purple Rose** (RC 150) A deeper Hermosa Pink to Eosine Pink (R II)
- Purplish Mauve** (RC 188) Tourmaline Pink to Vernonia Purple (R XXXVIII)
- Purplish Tinted White** (RC 5) Tilleul Buff (R XL) and paler
- purpurascens** Becoming purple [*L. purpurascere* to become purple]
- purpureous, purpurine** Purple, Saccardo's Purpureus (I, 13) is the reddish purple nearest to Pomegranate Purple R XII and MP 4 J 6 or 5 J 6, Ridgway's True Purple (R XI) is the bluish purple, same as MP 42 I 7
- pus** Same as '-pod'
- putular** Blisterlike, bearing blisters
- putulate** Having slight blisterlike elevations, bearing blisters
- putulate-effuse** (Of an 'effuse' stroma of Diaporthaceae) having a dorsal zone dipping into the bark between the perithecia or perithecial groups (Wehmeyer, 1932), cf. 'evenly effuse'
- putule** A pimplelike or blisterlike elevation [*L. pustula* a pimple]
- putuliform** Blisterlike, pimplelike
- putulose** Covered with small papillae or blisterlike structures
- putative ead** See 'putative variety'
- putative variety** A provisional term, interchangeable with 'putative ead', for an intraspecific category of which the hereditary or nonhereditary character of the differences is as yet unknown (Salisbury, in Huxley, 1940)
- put ec** Abbreviation for 'putative ead'
- putrescent** Soon decaying and becoming soft and mushy [*L. putrescere* to grow rotten]
- putrescible** Fleshy and likely to decay
- putrescin, putrescine** 1,4 butane-diamine, found in ergots and Amanita muscaria (L. ex Fr.) Pers. ex Gray
- Putty Color** (RC 311) Near Light Buff (R XV) to a duller Cream Buff (R XXX)
- put var** Abbreviation for 'putative variety'
- p v** Abbreviation for 'putative variety'
- pycnial drops** See 'nectar'
- pycnicole, pycnicolous** Living on a

- that is caused by the anastomosing of ridges, etc., see 'reticulate', 'reticulate-areolate'
- pseudorhiza**, pl. -ae A rootlike extension of the stipe structure, a union between the fruit body and the mycelium in the soil which has stipes as a collection
- ter,
- pseudorhizomorph** A mycelial fascicle or strand with more or less dendritic or fan- or palm-shaped branches, as in Fusicladium dendriticum (Wal.) Fckl (Ducomet, 1907)
- Pseudosaccharomycetes** A group of nonascosporeous, yeastlike fungi with budding stages, with or without mycelium
- pseudosclerotium**, pl. -ia (1) A mass of substratum (mineral or humus particles, wood, etc.) held together by mycelium to form definite bodies resembling a sclerotium, (2) a mass of host tissue surrounded by a dense shell of bladder cells (the black zone) formed by such
- pseudoseptum**, pl. -ia (1) A protoplasmic or vacuolar membrane deceptively appearing like a septum, (2) (in the Elastocladales) a septum with pores
- pseudosphaeriaceous** Having stromata that are small, sunken, peritheciolike, with several locules separated by thin, pseudoparenchymatous strands and each containing a single ascus (Miller, 1928)
- pseudosphaeriaceous centrum** A centrum in which each ascus arises from an archicarp in a separate locule formed of interthelial, stromal strands or pseudoparaphyses growing down through the pseudoparenchyma (von Hoehnelt, 1907, 1917), see Miller, 1928, 1949, cf. 'sphaeriaceous centrum'
- pseudospore** (1) (Of Acrasteae) a "false spore" resulting from the contraction and encystment of an individual myxamoeba, with no cell wall, which on renewal of growth simply assumes an assimilative form, without germination or casting of the wall, (2) (of Ustilaginales) (obs.) a basidiospore.
- pseudostiole** A false ostiole, see 'pseudostiole'
- pseudostipe** In the Gasteromycetes, a stemlike body formed from potentially sporogenous tissue but differing in structure and origin from a true stem or stipe
- pseudostroma**, pl. -mata (1) A false stroma, (2) a stroma consisting of host and fungus tissue
- pseudostromatic** (1) Resembling a stroma, (2) consisting of host and fungal tissue
- pseudothallus**, pl. -li A false thallus
- pseudothecium**, pl. -ia. Von Hoehnelt's term (1918) for the globose, peritheciolike fruit bodies possessed by the majority of the Pseudosphaeriales instead of an apotheciolumlike structure.
- pseudotissue** A false tissue, a structure which has some of the appearances of a tissue but is not organized as a tissue and does not function as a tissue
- pseudotrophic** Of or pertaining to a type of mycorrhizal relation in which the fungus is parasitic (Melin).
- pseudoveil** See 'universal pseudoveil'
- pseudowax** Another name for 'laricin'
- pseudoyeast** Same as 'imperfect yeast'
- psoriasisform** Patchy-scaly, as in psoriasis.
- psoriasis** A skin affection manifesting patches of scales, often attributed to a species of Trichophyton but bacterial in causation [Gr. psōriasis]
- psychrophilic** Cold-loving [Gr. psychros cold + -philic]
- ptera** Winged, same as 'alate' [Gr. pteron wing]
- pteruloid** Having the characters of the Pterula fruit body (Corner, 1950)
- pty** - - - - -
- to spit + -phagous]
- ptyosome** The eliminated, plasmal mass in the 'ptyophagous' type of mycorrhizae (Burgeff, 1932, 1938) [Gr. ptyein to spit + soma body]
- puberulent** Somewhat hairy, very finely hairy [L. puber adult, downy]
- puberulic acid** A substance produced by a number of species of Penicillium, which is bacteriostatic against gram-positive bacteria but little against gram-negative ones, and with some bactericidal action
- puberulin** An antibiotic substance produced by Penicillium puberulum Bainier
- puberulonic acid** A substance produced by the same species of Penicillium that produce 'puberulic acid' and apparently with the same properties
- pubescence** A covering of short, soft, downy hairs [L. pubescere to be covered with hairs of puberty, downy]
- pubescent** Provided with a covering of short, soft, downy hairs (Pl. IV, Fig. II)
- publication** See 'effective publication', 'valid publication'
- pucciniaceous** Having the characteristics



- pycnium or pycnidium. [pycnium + -cois, -colous]
- pycnidiphore A compound sporophore bearing pycnidia. [pycnidium + -phore]
- pycnidiospore. The spore borne in a pycnidium, more commonly called a 'conidium', a pycnidial conidium
- pycnidium, pl. -ia In the Sphaeropsidales or Phyllostictales, a variously shaped cavity resembling a 'pyrenocarp' and bearing pycnidiospores which are more often called conidia (Pl. VIII, Fig. 4)
- pycniospore A spore borne in a pycnium, a 'spermatium'
- pycnium, pl. -ia The pycnidiumlike
- homologous structure in ascomycetous fungi" (Arthur, 1929) [Gr. pyknos dense, compact]
- pycnocoelidium, pl. -ia Same as 'spermozonium'
- pycnocoelidium, pl. -ia The conidium produced in a pycnidium, pycnidiospore
- becomes hollow lysigenously, as in Phyllostictina carpogens Shear (Lohwag, 1941)
- pycnosis (Of Hemiasphaeriales) the process
- 1928, and Gaumann and Dodge, 1928
- pycnospore Sometimes used for 'pycniospore' and 'pycnidiospore'--to many, only loosely so
- pycnothorium, pl. -ia A fruit body
- inverse, opening at the turned-up base, connected with an external mycelium or
- 'rhizothorium'
- pygmaeae Dwarf, pygmy. [L.]
- pyocyanase An antibiotic substance obtained from Pseudomonas aeruginosa (Schroet.) Mig. --the first antibiotic isolated, by Emmerich and Löw in 1939. [Gr. pyon pus + kyanos dark blue.]
- pyocyanin, pyocyanine A blue pigment produced by Pseudomonas aeruginosa
- pyoflavin, pyoflavine A substance that normally accompanies 'pyocyanin' in cultures of Gessard's bacillus. [Gr. pyon pus + L. flavus yellow]
- pyogenetic, Pus-forming [Gr. pyon + -gen < gignesthai to be born]
- pyolitic acid An antibiotic substance produced by Pseudomonas aeruginosa (Schroet.) Mig
- pyramidal (Of scales) pyramid-shaped.
- pyreniform Shaped like a nut [Gr. pyren stone of a stone fruit, or pit]
- pyrenium, pl. -ia An old name for the 'sporocarp' of the Sphaeriales.
- pyrenocarp A cup-shaped ascocarp with
- pyrenocarpic, pyrenocarpous Relating to a 'pyrenocarp' or 'perithecium'; see 'angiocarpic'
- pyrenolichens Lichens the fructification of which is a 'perithecium' [Gr. pyren stone of a fruit + lichens]
- Pyrenomycetes. A name variously applied to a group of the Ascomycetes, Miller (1928) considered as Pyrenomycetes only those fungi possessing a true 'perithecium', i.e., the Sphaeriales
- Pyrethrum Yellow (RC 18) Citron Yellow to Wax Yellow (R XVI and MP 11 L 2)
- pyriform (Of cystidia, cells, or spores) pear-shaped (Pl. XIII, Fig. 7) [ML. pyrum < L. pīrum pear + form]
- pyrophilous Of fungi the growth or
- pyroxylophilous. Growing upon burnt wood [Gr. pyr, pyros, fire + xylon wood + -philous]
- pyxidate Furnished with a lid, of pertaining to, of having the character of a pyxis (box), boxlike [L. pyxidatus < L. & Gr. pyxis box < Gr. pyxon boxwood]
- quadr-, quadri-. A combining form meaning four, fourfold [L. quattuor four.]

quadrate. (Of spores) square or nearly so  
quadricoccus. Composed of four round  
cells [quadri- + L. coccus berry.]

quadrilateral. (Of spores of some species  
of the genus Inocybe, for example)  
having four angles. [quadri- + Gr  
gonia angle]

quadripartite Divided into, or consisting  
of, four parts

quadripolar See 'tetrapolar'.

quadripolarity Same as 'tetrapolarity'

quadrisporous Having four spores

Quaker Green (RC 271) Near Cress  
Green to Dark Cress Green (R XXXI)

quaternate Arranged in fours

quercetum, pl. -ta A plantation of oaks  
(L.)

quercins Oaken [L. quercus oak]

quercitophilous. Living in oak woods, or  
upon oaks [L. quercus oak +  
-philous]

quinine fungus - See 'chalky quinine fungus'

quinque- A combining form meaning five  
[L. quinque five.]

quinquefid. Divided or cleft into five parts  
[quinque- + L. findere to split]

quinqueloculate Five-celled [quinque-  
+ L. loculus loculate]

quinqueseptate Five-septate [quinque-  
+ L. septum partition]

quisquilecolous Living on rubbish  
[L. quisquiliae rubbish or trash +  
-colous]

## II

race A stock or strain, see 'physiological  
race'

racemose Racemelike, having racemes  
[L. racemus the stalk of a cluster of  
grapes.]

racket cells, raquet cells (Of  
dermatophytes) cells in the hyphae of  
which the apical portion is swollen and  
thus more or less resembles in shape  
a tennis racket with an extremely long  
handle.

radiate Spreading from or arranged  
around a common center [L.  
radius provided with rays]

radiate-lamellate (Of the tube layer of  
certain Boletaceae) having the tubes  
arranged more or less radiately from  
the stipe and more or less separated  
by lamellae or veins formed by  
continuous stretches of tube walls

radiate-lineate Marked with radiating  
lines

radiate-venose Same as 'radiate-  
lamellate'

radicate More or less rooted, having  
rootlike structures [L. radicans to  
take root]

radicating (Of stems) having a rootlike  
extension in the soil (Pl. V, Fig. 11)

radicolous Living in roots as a parasite  
[L. radix, radicis root + -colous]

radiciform Root-shaped [L. radix,  
radicis root + form]

radicine Rootlike

radicula byssoides An old term for the  
mycelium of fungi

radiosensible, radioinsensitive Falck's  
terms (1916) for those dark-colored,  
vernal Discomycetes which are

radula, pl. -lae A structure--a hypha,

radula spore A spore borne on a small  
sterigma on a 'radula' (Mason, 1933),  
cf. 'blastospore'

ram-, rami-, ramo- A combining form  
meaning branch [L. ramus]

ramal, rameal, rameous Of, pertaining  
to, belonging to, or growing upon, a  
branch [L. ramus branch]

ramalic acid One of the three acids from  
certain lichens that are the basis of the  
'archil' process (along with gyrophoric  
and evernic acids)

ramicole, ramicolous Growing on  
branches [rami- + -cole, -colous]

ramiferous Bearing branches [rami-  
+ -ferous]

ramificate Branched [rami- + L.  
facere to make]

ramification Branching

ramiform Shaped like a branch [rami-  
+ form]

ramigenous Producing branches  
[rami- + -genous]

ramigerous Bearing branches [rami-  
+ L. gerere to bear]

ramoconidium, pl. -ia A spore formed  
from a part or branch of a conidiophore,  
as in Cladosporium [ramo- +  
conidium]

ramose Branched, branchy [L.  
ramosus branched]

ramulus, pl. -li A branchlet, as in most  
of the Clavariaceae [L. dim of ramus]



pycnium or pycnidium. [pycnium + -ole, -colous]

pycnidiophore. A compound sporophore bearing pycnidia [pycnidium + -phore]

pycnidiospore. The spore borne in a pycnidium, more commonly called a 'conidium', a pycnidial conidium

pycnidium, pl. -ia. In the Sphaeropsidales or Phyllostictales, a variously shaped cavity resembling a 'pyrenocarp' and bearing pycnidiospores which are more often called conidia (Pl. VIII, Fig. 4)

pycniospore. A spore borne in a pycnium, a 'spermatium'

pycnium, pl. -ia. The pycnidiumlike

connection, but it seems best to confine its use to the similar but probably not homologous structure in ascomycetous fungi" (Arthur, 1929) [Gr. pykno dense, compact]

pycnoconidangium, pl. -ia. Same as 'spermatogonium'

pycnoconidium, pl. -ia. The conidium produced in a pycnidium, the pycnidiospore

pycnosclerotium, pl. -ia. A sclerotium

pycnosis. (Of Hemisphaeriales) the process by which a round or elliptical portion of the thallus arches up and begins to thicken, while an ascigerous hymenium forms under the arch, see Gaumann, 1926, and Gaumann and Dodge, 1928

pycnospore. Sometimes used for 'pycniospore' and 'pycnidiospore'--to many, only loosely so

closed membrane by lateral cementing

into the cavity (von Hoehnel, 1910), cf. 'rhizothorium'

pygmæous. Dwarf, pygmy [L.]

pyocyanase. An antibiotic substance

pyocyanin, pyocyanine. A blue pigment

produced by *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*

pyoflavin, pyoflavine. A substance that normally accompanies 'pyocyanin' in cultures of Gessard's bacillus [Gr. pyon pus + L. flavus yellow.]

pyogenetic. Pus-forming. [Gr. pyon + -gen < gignesthai to be born.]

pyolipic acid. An antibiotic substance produced by *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* (Schroet) Mig

pyramidal. (Of scales) pyramid-shaped

pyreniform. Shaped like a nut [Gr. pyrēn stone of a stone fruit, or pit]

pyrenium, pl. -ia. An old name for the 'sporocarp' of the Sphaeriales.

pyrenocarp. A cup-shaped ascocarp with the margin incurved so as to form a narrow-mouthed cavity, same as 'perithecium' [Gr. pyrēn stone of a fruit + -carp]

pyrenocarpic, pyrenocarpous. Relating to a 'pyrenocarp' or 'perithecium', see 'angiocarpic'

pyrenolichens. Lichens the fructification of which is a 'perithecium' [Gr. pyrēn stone of a fruit + lichens]

Pyrethrum Yellow (RC 18). Citron Yellow

to Wax Yellow (R XVI and MP 11 L 2)

Pyrethrum Yellow (RC 18). Citron Yellow to Wax Yellow (R XVI and MP 11 L 2)

pyriform. (Of cystidia, cells, or spores) pear-shaped (Pl. XIII, Fig. 7) [ML. pyrū < L. pīrum pear + form.]

pyrophilous. Of fungi the growth or fructification of which is conditioned by a rather high temperature (Seaver, 1909), cf. 'anthracobiontic', 'anthracophilous', 'anthracophobic', 'anthracoxenous' [Gr. pyr. pyros fire + -philous]

pyroxylophilous. Growing upon burnt wood [Gr. pyr. pyros, fire + xylon wood + -philous]

pyxidate. Furnished with a lid, of pertaining to, of having the character of a pyxis (box), boxlike. [L. pyxidatus < L. & Gr. pyxis box < Gr. pyxōs boxwood]

quad-, quadri-. A combining form meaning four, fourfold. [L. quattuor four]



ramusculi. {Qbs } The mycellium of  
certain fungi. {L., branchlets }

par. 10

rapaceous Fusiform; turnip-shaped  
[ < L. rapa turnip ]

racquet cells. See 'racket cells'

Raspberry Red (RC 117). Not far from  
Eugenia Red (R XIII)

**ravenelin** A metabolic product of Helminthosporium Ravenelii Curt and H. turcicum Pass.

ravidous, ravenous Gray or tawny, applied  
 to doubtful tints, according to Saccardo,  
 near to 'castaneous' { < L. ravidus  
 grayish, dark-colored

Raw Sienna (RC 329) Same as Raw Sienna  
and lighter to Light Orange Yellow  
(R 11)

Raw Umber (RC 301) Same as Raw Umber  
(R III)

ray fungi The Actinomycetes, so called because of the ray-shaped bodies in lesions

razor-strop fungus Polyporus betulinus  
(Bull. ex Fr.) Fr., the birch fungus

re- A prefix meaning back, backward  
(< L re- )

realizers Hartmann's term (1929, 1939) for the heritable, genetic factors that determine the male or female potency actually exhibited by any gamete in haplodioecious or diplodioecious organisms (see Buller, 1941)

receptacle, receptaculum, pl -la That structure which bears one or more

stalk and pileus or the clavate body which supports the gleba, in the lichens, the cup of the thallus which contains the soredia

**receptive body** A small, branched or unbranched process from a stroma capable of being spermatized by microconidia, as in species of *Sclerotinia* (Drayton, 1934)

receptive center ■ the migrating pseudoplasmodium of the Acrasidae, the locus of stimulus reception, located in the anterior portion (Raper, 1940)

receptive hypha    A flexuous hypha,  
trichogyne, or possibly other similar  
structures

receptive papilla, pl -lae, receptive spot.  
In the Albuginaceae, the slight  
prominence pushed by the oogonium  
into the antheridium at the point of  
contact between the two

reclinate. Turned or bent downward  
[ < L. reclinare to lean backwards ]

recondite. Hidden; not readily seen

[ < L. reconditus hidden ]

rectiserial In straight ranks { < L.  
rectus straight + series row }

**recurvate** Recurved, bent back, curved backward or downward {< L. *recurvare* to curve backward }

recurved. Curved backward or downward,  
of a pileus, convex-expanded.

recutite Apparently bare of epidermis  
{ < L. recutitus, having the skin  
removed, skinned. }

For the purpose of this study, the following variables were used:

Red Brown (RC 332) Listed in the index  
only

Red Brown Terra Cotta (RC 332).  
Ferruginous to Kaiser Brown (R XIV)

Red Chalk (RC 320) Same as Burnt Sienna  
(R II) and lighter

Reddish Apricot (RC 63). Apricot Buff to  
Apricot Orange (R XIV)

Reddish Black (RC 344) A darker Hay's  
Brown to Light Seal Brown (R XXXIX)  
and darker

Reddish Chrome (RC 51)    Xanthine Orange  
(R III)

Reddish Lilac (RC 179). Pinkish Vinaceous  
to between Orange Vinaceous and  
Corinthian Red (R XXVII)

Reddish Old Copper (RC 95) Near  
Cinnamon Rufous (R XIV) with a sheen

Reddish Old Rose (RC 142) Jasper Pink  
to Light Jasper Red (R XIII)

Reddish Purple (RC 181) Between  
Pomegranate Purple (R XII) and  
Carmine (R I)

Reddish Salmon (RC 73) Salmon Buff to  
Salmon Color (R XV), Reddish Salmon  
(1), same as 'Light Red'

Reddish Terra Cotta (R C 100) Ochraceous  
Salmon (R XV) to Ferruginous (R XIV)

Reddish Violet (RC 120) Daphne Red to a  
deeper Vernonia Purple (R XXXVIII)

red fungus      Polyporus sanguineus L. ex. Fr.

**red rust** An old name for 'red rust'

Red Lead (RC 33). Near Grenadine Red  
(R 11)

Red Lead (Bourgeois) (RC 58) Near  
Flame Scarlet (R 11)

ed Maroon (RC 163) Unmatched in R.  
somewhat near Pompelan Red (R XIII  
to a lighter Garnet Brown (R II)

ed Ochre (R C 332) Ferruginous to  
Kaiser Brown (R XIV)

ed Orange (RC 82). Tone 1 is between Apricot Orange (R XIV) and Xanthine Orange (R III) to something between Grenadine Red, English Red and Mars Orange (R II) for tone 4.

red rag, red robin. Old names for  
'red rust'

rhytismoid Like Rhytisma, having a flat, compoundly apothecioid fruiting structure, splitting open along several lines [*< Gr. rhytis a wrinkle + -oid*]

riceform. Like the liverwort *Riccia*

rice fungus *Gibberella fujikuroi* (Saw) Wollenweber (*Fusarium heterosporium* Nees), the "Bakanae" fungus, responsible for the abnormal elongation of rice seedlings and the source of 'gibberellin'.

Rich Pansy Violet (RC 191) Dull Dark Purple to near Dark Maroon Purple (R XXVI)

rima, pl. -ae (Obs.) The cleft ostiole of certain fungi [*L., a cleft.*]

rimose, rimous (Of the surface of the pileus) cracked, having chinks or crevices (Pl. IV, Fig 5) [*< L. rima a crack, crevice*]

rimose-areolate. (Of the surface of the pileus) cracked or chinked in such a manner as to mark out the surface in patches, definitely marked areas, or, almost, in scales, same as 'tessellately-rimose' (Pl. IV, Fig. 3).

rimose-diffract. Widely cracked or chinked

Rimulose, rimulous. Having small cracks

rimd Same as 'cortex'

ring Same as 'annulus', see 'diffractive ring'.

ringent Wide open, gaping [*< L. ringi to open wide the mouth*]

ringworm See 'linea' Most of the lesions called by this name are approximately circular in outline because of equal growth in all directions from the point of origin and therefore the ancient Greeks called such diseases *herpes* (from *herpein* to creep) The Romans, on the other hand, linked these diseases with those caused by lice and applied the name *lines*, meaning any tiny insect, larva of a moth or worm. In English the two ideas have been combined to form the name "ringworm."

riparian, riparious Growing by rivers and streams [*< L. ripa bank of a stream*]

ribose. Having sinuate channels [*< L. rivus channel*]

riular Growing by water courses

riulose (Of the pileus and stipe) marked with lines like a river system on a map (Pl. IV, Fig 6)

rock flower The lichen *Parmelia perlata* (L.) Ach

rock tripe Species of the lichens *Gyrophora* and *Umbilicaria*

roestelia, pl. -ae (in the Uredinales) =

roestelioid. Like 'roestelia', 'cornute' (Pl. X, Fig 3).

Roman Ochre (RC 327) Almost Antimony Yellow to nearly Ochraceous Orange (R XV)

rooting (Of the stipe) having an attenuated prolongation in the soil or substrate

rorigous Like dew, bedewed [*< L. ror, roris dew*]

rosaceous, rosellate Rose-colored, pink (R XII, MP 1 E 5)

roseate, roseous Rose-colored, pink, S 1, 17 is between Venetian Pink and Alizarine Pink (R XIII) and near MP 3 C 8

Rose Neyron Red (RC 119) Paler Alizarine Pink (R XIII) to nearly Begonia Rose (R I)

rosenolactone A lactone produced by *Trichothecium roseum* Link

rosenonolactone A lactone produced by *Trichothecium roseum* Link

roseolate, roseolous Somewhat rosy or pinkish

rostellate Somewhat beaked [*< L. rostellum a little beak*]

rostrate Having a beak [*< L. rostrum a beak*]

rostriform Beaklike [*< L. rostrum a beak + form*]

rostrum Any beaklike extension [*L., a beak*]

rosulate Rosetelike [*< L. rosulatus like a small rose*]

Rose Flesh (RC 134) Lighter and darker Buff Pink (R XXVIII)

Rosey Magenta (RC 168) Tone 1 nearest to Rosolane Purple (R XXVI)

Rosey Pink (RC 116) Not Rose Pink (R XII), but Venetian Pink to Jasper Pink (R XIII)

Rosey Scarlet (RC 90) Flesh Ochre to Rufous (R XIV)

Rosey White (RC 8) From a pale rose-creamy tinge to nearly Light Buff (R XV)

rotaceous Wheel-shaped, circular and flat [*< L. rota wheel*]

rotund Rounded in outline, orbicular, not perfectly spherical [*< L. rotundus round*]

round-bulbous More or less completely rounded and not marginate

Royal Blue (RC 213) Not much different from Ultramarine or Cornflower Blue (R IX and XXI, respectively).

*z* zoospores A term used by Emerson (1838) for the swarm spores of the blastocladiaceous genus *Allomyces* from resistant sporangia, to distinguish them from those of the thin-walled zoosporangia

rubeine A pigment found in certain higher fungi

rubeilous Reddish [*< L. rubellus*]

- apex.** [*L. retusus* dulled, made blunt.]  
**reviving** (Of fruit bodies of *Myrmecium*, *Lentinus*, etc.), resuming natural shape and functions in moist weather or when wet again, after having dried and shriveled in dry weather
- revolvable** Capable of being rolled back [*L. revolutilis*]
- revolute** (Of the margin of the pileus) rolled back or up [*L. revolvere* to roll back]
- rhabarbarine** The color of the official rhubarb root, orange yellow, 'rhubarb yellow' [*L. rha barbarum* rhubarb]
- rhabdus**, pl -di An old term for the stipe of some fungi [*Gr. rhabdos* rod]
- Rhacophyllus form** An agaricaceous form characterized by 'bulbilocia'
- rhagadose**, Deeply chinked [*Gr. rhagos*, *rhagados* a chunk, break]
- rhexigenous**, **rhexogenous** Accomplished as a result of tearing or rupturing (Lohwag, 1941), cf. 'schisogenous' [*Gr. rhexis* a tearing + -genous]
- rhexolysis**, pl -yses The formation of cavities or openings or the freeing of elements by tearing or rupturing (Lohwag, 1941) [*Gr. rhexis* a tearing + *lysis* a loosing]
- rhexolytic** Of, pertaining to, or formed or accomplished by 'rhexolysis'
- rhinosporidiosis**, pl -oses A disease of mucous membranes, the skin, etc. caused by *Rhinosporidium Seeberi* (Wernicke) Seeger
- rhiz-**, **rhizo-**, -**rhiza** Combining forms meaning **root** [*Gr. rhiza*]
- rhizina**, pl -ae A term at one time used for a 'rhizoid' or an attaching rootlet, also, a rootlike hair or strand [*Gr. rhizis* root]
- rhizobia**, sing -ium The bacteria causing the nodules upon leguminous plants [*Gr. rhizo-* + *Gr. bios* life]
- rhizoblast** (Of zoospores of Oomycetes, Myxomycetes, etc.) the definite strand connecting the 'blepharoplast' at the base of the cilium with the nucleus [*Gr. rhizo-* + *Gr. blastos* branch]
- rhizoid** A radiating hypha extending into the substratum from the base of the stem, used by Karling (1932) for any rootlike, filamentous, finely branched and tapering extension of the chytrid thallus which serves as a feeding organ in saprobes and certain parasites, see also 'haustorium', 'holdfast' [*rhiz-* + -oid]
- rhizoidal** Of, pertaining to, or similar to, a 'rhizoid', cf. 'hyphal', 'mycelial', 'micromycelial'.
- rhizomatous** (Of mycelium) within the host, emerging here and there to form fructifications, as distinguished from 'atolotiferous' (Arnaud, 1910)
- rhizomorph** A visible strand or cord of compacted mycelium, often dark-colored, penetrating a soft substratum or between portions of it, as between bark and wood, etc. [*Gr. rhizo-* + *Gr. morphé* form]
- rhizomorphoid** (1) Rootlike, especially as to branching. (2) like a 'rhizomorph'
- rhizomycellium**, pl -ia The thallus of the Cladochytriales, distinguished from the 'mycelium' of the higher fungi and the rhizoidal system of the Rhizidiaceae (Karling, 1932).
- rhizoplast** In zoospores, the deeply staining strand of protoplasm connecting the blepharoplast with the centrosome
- rhizopogonic acid** A red pigment isolated from *Rhizopogon rubescens* Tul (see Zellner, 1907)
- rhizosphere** The region in the vicinity of the root in connection with mycorrhizae (Jahn, 1934) [*Gr. rhizo-* + *Gr. sphaira* sphere]
- rhizosphere flora** The bacteria, actinomycetes, and fungi frequently abundant in the immediate vicinity of a mycorrhizal root
- rhizothyrium**, pl -ia A type of 'pycnothyrium' characterizing a new family, Rhizothyriaceae, of a new order, Pycnothyriales, distinguished by its connection with an extensive, internal mycelium in the spongy mesophyll of the leaf and the absence of any external mycelium, and by the shield mounted on a columella developed from a single hypha extruded through the epidermis of the host (see Tehon, 1940) [*Gr. rhizo-* + *Gr. thyreos* an oblong shield]
- rhodophyceae** Of, or pertaining to, the red algae, especially of the hypothesis advanced by Sachs (1875) to account for the derivation of the Ascogoneae, same as 'Rhodaeae', cf. 'phycomyceteae' [*Gr. rhodon* a rose + *Gr. phycos* seaweed]
- rhodosporeus** Having rose-colored spores [*Gr. rhodon* rose + *Gr. spora* seed]
- rhombous**, **rhomboid**, **rhomboidal** Having an outline that is similar to a rhombus
- rhubarb yellow** The color of the rhubarb root, an orange yellow; according to Saccardo, near 'flavous'; a color more easily understood by observation of the inside of a rhubarb root than described accurately, the color of the inside of the rhubarb root varies from the lighter yellows like Baryta Yellow (R IV) to Antimony Yellow (R XV) or Chinese Yellow (MP 10 K 3) to more orange tones like Ochraceous Orange or Zinc Orange (R XV) to Xanthine Orange (R III), near Orange Rufous (MP 11 L 12), it should be noted that Rhubarb (MP 14 L 6) is near Citrine (R IV) and Olive Lake (R XVII).
- rhymovic acid** A fatty acid isolated from fruit bodies of *Paxillus atroamentosus* (Batsch ex Fr.) Fr. (see Zellner, 1907). [*Gr. Rhymovis*, Persoon's name for *Paxillus*]
- rhynchosporeus** Having beaked spores [*Gr. rhynchos* beak, snout + *Gr. spora* seed]

**rhytismoid** Like *Rhytisma*, having a flat, compoundly apothecioid fruiting structure, splitting open along several lines [*< Gr rhyta* a wrinkle + *-oid*]

**ricciform** Like the liverwort *Riccia*

**rice fungus** *Gibberella fujikuroi* (Saw) Wollenweber (*Fusarium heterosporium* Nees), the "Bakanae" fungus, responsible for the abnormal elongation of rice seedlings and the source of 'gibberellin'.

**Rich Pansy Violet** (RC 181) Dull Dark Purple to near Dark Maroon Purple (R XXVI)

**rima**, pl -ae (Obs.) The cleft ostiole of certain fungi [*L.*, a cleft]

**rimose**, **rimous** (Of the surface of the pileus) cracked, having chinks or crevices (Pl. IV, Fig. 5) [*< L. rima* a crack, crevice]

**rimose-areolate**, (Of the surface of the pileus) cracked or chinked in such a manner as to mark out the surface in patches, definitely marked areas, or, almost, in scales, same as 'tessellately-rimose' (Pl. IV, Fig. 3)

**rimose-diffract** Widely cracked or chinked.

**rimulose**, **rimulous** Having small cracks

**rind**, Same as 'cortex'.

**ring** Same as 'annulus', see 'diffractive ring'.

**ringent**, Wide open, gaping [*< L. ringo* to open wide the mouth]

**ringworm** See 'tinea' Most of the lesions called by this name are approximately circular in outline because of equal growth in all directions from the point of origin and therefore the ancient Greeks called such diseases *herpes* (from *herpein* to creep) The Romans, on the other hand, linked these diseases with those caused by lice and applied the name *tinea*, meaning any tiny insect, larva of a moth or worm In English the two ideas have been combined to form the name "ringworm."

**riparian**, **riparious** Growing by rivers and streams [*< L. ripa* bank of a stream]

**rivose** Having sinuate channels [*< L. rivus* channel]

**rivular** Growing by water courses

**rivulose** (Of the pileus and stipe) marked with lines like a river system on a map (Pl. IV, Fig. 6)

**rock flower** The lichen *Parmelia perlata* (L.) Ach

**rock tripe** Species of the lichens *Gyrophora* and *Unilobaria*

**roestelia**, pl -ae (In the Uredinales) a cornute 'aecium', an aecium with a cornute 'peridium', thin at the sides but with apex pointed and thickened, usually rupturing by longitudinal slits, and made up of characteristically marked and imbricated cells,--the name is taken from the form genus *Roestelia*

**roestelioid** Like 'roestelia', 'cornute' (Pl. X, Fig. 3).

**Roman Ochre** (RC 327) Almost Antimony Yellow to nearly Ochraceous Orange (R XV)

**rooting** (Of the stipe) having an attenuated prolongation in the soil or substrate

**roridous** Like dew, bedewed [*< L. roris*, *roris* dew]

**rosaceous**, **rosellate** Rose-colored, pink (R XII, MP 1 E 5)

**roseate**, **roseous** Rose-colored, pink, SI, 17 is between Venetian Pink and Alizarine Pink (R XIII) and near MP 3 C 8

**Rose Neyron Red** (RC 119) Paler Alizarine Pink (R XIII) to nearly Begonia Rose (R I)

**roenolactone** A lactone produced by *Trichothecium roseum* Link

**roenonolactone** A lactone produced by *Trichothecium roseum* Link

**roseolate**, **roseolous** Somewhat rosy or pinkish

**rostellate** Somewhat beaked [*< L. rostellum* a little beak]

**rostrate** Having a beak [*< L. rostrum* a beak]

**rostriform** Beaklike [*< L. rostrum* a beak + *form*]

**rostrum** Any beaklike extension [*L.*, a beak]

**rosulate** Rosetelike [*< L. rosulatus* like a small rose]

**Rosy Flesh** (RC 134) Lighter and darker Buff Pink (R XXVIII)

**Rosy Magenta** (RC 189) Tone 1 nearest to Rosoline Purple (R XXVI)

**Rosy Pink** (RC 118) Not Rose Pink (R XII), but Venetian Pink to Jasper Pink (R XIII)

**Rosy Scarlet** (RC 90) Flesh Ochre to Rufous (R XIV)

**Rosy White** (RC 6) From a pale rosy-creamy tinge to nearly Light Buff (R XV)

**rotaceous** Wheel-shaped, circular and flat [*< L. rota* wheel]

**rotund** Rounded in outline, orbicular, not perfectly spherical [*< L. rotundus* round]

**round-bulbous** More or less completely rounded and not marginate

**Royal Blue** (RC 213) Not much different from Ultramarine or Cornflower Blue (R IX and XXI, respectively)

**r s zoospores** A term used by Emerson (1938) for the swarm spores of the blastocladiaceous genus *Allomyces* from resistant sporangia, to distinguish them from those of the thin-walled zoosporangia

**rubetne** A pigment found in certain higher fungi

**rubellous** Reddish [*< L. rubellus*]

rubeolous. Ruddy, somewhat red [< dim of L. rubeus red.]

ruberin A red pigment isolated from several species of Russula, same as 'Russula red' (see Zellner, 1907)

rubescent Becoming red [< L. rubescere to grow red]

rubicund Blush red. [< L. rubicundus ruddy]

rubidous, rubideous True red (ruber S I, 14, between Brazil Red and Morocco Red, R I, near MP 4 K 10)

rubiginose, rubiginous Rust-colored, 'ferrugineous' [< L. rubigo or robigo rust]

rubrofusarin One of two quinone pigments produced by Fusarium culmorum (W. Smith) Sacc

rubroglauca A red pigment of the Aspergillus glaucus series, a mixture of physcion and erythroglauca

Ruby (RC 138) Practically Hazel (R XIV) with a sheen

ruderal Growing in waste places or among rubbish [< L. rudus old rubbish, waste]

rufescent Becoming reddish, 'fulvous' (S) [< L. rufescere to become reddish]

rufous Reddish, dull red, 'fulvous' (S) [< L. rufus reddish]

rugose, rugous Coarsely wrinkled (Pl V, Fig 2) [< L. ruga a wrinkle, crease]

rugulose Finely wrinkled [< dim of L. rugosus wrinkled]

ruminate Appearing as if chewed or furrowed by teeth [< L. ruminari to chew the cud]

runcinate Saw-toothed or sharply incised, with the teeth retrorse [< NL. runcinatus < runcinare to plane off < runcina a plane]

runner hypha In Gyrophana (Merulius) lacrymans (Wulf ex Fr) Pat., a side-tube of the surface mycelium

Ru Ochre (RC 314) Near Yellow Ochre to Ochraceous Tawny (R XV)

rupestral, rupestrine Growing among or on walls or rocks, as do lichens [< L. rupes rock]

ruptile Dehiscing in an irregular manner [< L. rumpere, ruptum to break]

Russet Green (RC 295) Not far from Mignonette Green (R XXXI), paler to darker

Russet Orange (RC 79 or 82) Not matched in R, but near MP 3 E 12

Russian Green (RC 239) Equals Russian Green (R XLII), but not Peacock Green (R VI), given in RC as equivalent to Russian Green

russeous Russet, near 'fulvous' [< L. russeus red]

Russula red A red pigment isolated from several Russulas (see Zellner, 1907)

rusculoid Having characters like those of the genus Russula, such as brittle gills, sphaerocysts in the trama, amyloid spores, etc

rust Originally, the summer or uredial stage of the Uredinales on grasses, now used either for the fungus itself in any of its stages or the disease caused by any of the stages

Rust Red (RC 318). Tawny (R XV) to Vinaceous Rufous (R XIV)

rutilant, rutilous. Red or reddish, with a mixture of orange or yellow, aurantiacous [< L. rutilus red]

■

sabulicole, sabulicolous, sabulose, sabuline Growing in sandy or gravelly places [< L. sabulo sand]

saccate Saclike [< L. saccus sac, bag]

saccharate, saccharinous Sugared, sugary

Saccharomycetes The general name for the yeasts, Saccharomycetaceae and Pseudosaccharomycetaceae

sacciform Sacshaped

sacculiform Like a little sac

saddle-back fungus Polyporus squamosus (Huds ex Fr) Fr

saddle fungi Species of Helvella

safron Yellow, 'crocate', 'croceous' (between Capucine Yellow and Orange Buff of R III, MP 10 K 2)

Saffron Yellow (RC 48) Light Orange Yellow to between Capucine Yellow and Orange (R III)

Sage Tint (RC 4) Not matchable in R, unless a Pale Olive Buff (R XL) to much paler

sagittal, sagittate, sagittiform Arrow-shaped [< L. ]

Saint Anthony's Fire, Saint Martial's Fire Names of the great ergot plagues of the Middle Ages, also called Holy Fire

salazinic acid A yellow-brown dye obtained from Parmelia conspersa (Ehr) Ach and many other species of lichens.

salep A farinaceous meal obtained from the dry tubers of various orchids, mainly the genus Orchis or at least the Ophrydeae, used as food and formerly as a medicine, sometimes used in culture media for fungi [< Ar.]

salicine Of willow [< L. salix, salice willow]

salient. Projecting forward [< L. salire to leap]

Salmon (RC 72) Salmon Buff to Salmon Color (R XIV)

Salmon Carmine (RC 125) Near Shrimp

## Pink to Strawberry Pink III D

salmonaceous, salmonicolor. Salmon-colored, pink, with a tinge of yellow (R XIV, MP 10 C 7 to 10 A 7).

Salmon Flesh (RC 138)   Seashell Pink to  
Salmon Buff (R XIV).

Salmon Lilac (RC 177) Deep Vinaceous  
to Dark Vinaceous (R XXVII)

Salmon Old Rose (RC 143) Coral Pink to  
between Light Jasper Red and Jasper  
Red (R XIII).

Salmon Pink (RC 126). Lighter Coral Pink to Light Coral Red (R XIII), RC 74 is RC 'Light Red'. RC 76 (2) is 'Coral Red'

**salsuginous** Growing in places inundated by salt or brackish water. [*L. salsugo* brackishness, saltiness]

**saltation** A mutation within an 'isolate' known to be a pure genotype, dissociation [*< L. saltare* III dance]

samaritiform, samariform, samaroid  
Key-shaped [*L. samara*, *samara*  
seed of the elm]

**sanguine, sanguineous** Of a bloody color, blood-colored, perhaps near Brazil Red (R 1) or darker or MP 3 L 11, according to Saccardo, same as 'purpureous'

**sanguinolentous hyphae** A thick-walled, vascular hypha usually containing, but sometimes lacking, a liquid or solid, reddish-brown material reputed to be tannic acid, also called "tannic-acid hyphae."

**sap ball** A local name in England in former days for certain polypores that grow on trees, but more especially for Polyporus squamosus (Huds. ex Fr.) Fr., a sufficiently large stem of which when squeezed free of excess fluid was used by boys as a foundation for their crude jenna balls.

**cap-carrying cystidium** A term proposed by Johow (1981) = *capitulum* (in part)

[illegible]

cap cystidium. A tramal cystidium comparable to a gleocystidium, the end of a branch of a latex hypha (Lochwag, 1941)

Sap Green (RC 280) Near Rainette Green  
to Jade Green (R XXXI)

**laticiferous hypha** A latex-bearing hypha or hyphal element, a 'lactifer'

rapid, sapidous Filled with sap, savory  
having a pleasant taste [*L*]

saponaceous Soapy, slippery to the touch  
[< L sapo, saponis soap]

Sapphire Blue (RC 219) Not far from  
Chessylite Blue (R XX)

\*sapr-, sapro- A combining form meaning rotten [*< Gr. sapros.*]

**saprobe** An organism that lives upon dead organic material with reference to

the bacteria and fungi, a term preferable to 'saprophyte', especially since to those who believe that these organisms are in the strictest sense not plants "saprophyte" is not even acceptable { < sapro- + abbreviation of Gr. *bios* life }

**saprobic, saprobiotic** Living upon dead organic material, with reference to bacteria and fungi, preferable ■ 'saprophytic', if the latter term is at all acceptable, cf 'saprobe'

**saprogen** An organism capable of producing decay (Ehrlich, 1939) [sapro- + -gen]

**nanogenic** Capable of causing decay

**saprogenicity** The ability to produce decay (Enrich, 1939)

**saprogenous** Growing on decayed matter

**saprolegnious** Of, or pertaining to, the genus *Saprolegnia*

**saprophite** An organism that can thrive only upon previously decomposed substances [sapro- + -phile]

saprophilous material	Thriving upon decomposed
-----------------------	--------------------------

[illegible]

fungi are not plants but constitute a separate kingdom ("inadvisedly used of fungi"—G W Martin, 1941), see 'saprobe' [sapro- + -phyte]

**saprotrophic** Living upon or obtaining nourishment from dead organic material.

--for bacteria and fungi, preferable to  
'saprophytic', if not also to 'saprobic'  
[ < sapro- + Gr trophos one who feeds ]

sarciniform Packetlike [*< L. sarcina*  
a bundle + form]

sarcophagous Living upon the flesh or  
bodies of small animals [*Gr* sarz,  
sarkos flesh + -phagous]

**sarcophagy** The state of being 'sarcophagous'

**sathrophilous** A term used by Pound and Clements (1898) for those fungi which feed on offal (*< Gr sathros* unsound, decayed + *-philous*).

saturate-virent Green as grass full,  
deep green

**saturnine** (Of ascospores) having the rim in an equatorial position, as in *Willia* of the *Endomycetales* [ < the planet Saturn ]

Saturnine Red (RC 58) Near Flame  
Scarlet (R II)



- rubeolous**, **Ruddy**, somewhat red. [*< dim of L. rubeus red.*]
- ruberin**. A red pigment isolated from several species of *Russula*, same as 'Russula red' (see Zellner, 1907).
- rubescant** *Becoming red*. [*< L. rubescere to grow red*]
- rubicund** **Blush red** [*< L. rubicundus ruddy*]
- rubidous**, **rubideous** **True red** (*ruber* SI, 14, between Brazil Red and Morocco Red, R I. near MP 4 K 10)
- rubiginous**, **rubiginous** **Rust-colored**, 'ferrugineous' [*< L. rubigo or robigo rust*]
- rubrofusarin** One of two quinone pigments produced by *Fusarium culmorum* (W. Smith) Sacc
- rubroglauca** A red pigment of the *Aspergillus glaucus* series, a mixture of physcion and erythroglauca
- Ruby** (RC 158) **Practically Hazel** (R XIV) with a sheen
- ruderal** **Growing in waste places or among rubbish** [*< L. ruder old rubbish, waste*]
- rufescent** **Becoming reddish**, 'fulvous' (S) [*< L. rufescere to become reddish*]
- rufous** **Reddish**, dull red, 'fulvous' (S) [*< L. rufus reddish*]
- rugose**, **rugous** **Coarsely wrinkled** (Pl V, Fig 2) [*< L. ruga a wrinkle, crease*]
- rugulose** **Finely wrinkled** [*< dim of L. rugosus wrinkled*]
- ruminate** **Appearing as if chewed or furrowed by teeth** [*< L. ruminari to chew the cud*]
- runcinate** **Saw-toothed or sharply incised, with the teeth retrorse** [*< NL. runcinatus < runcinare to plane off < runcina a plane*]
- runner hypha** In *Gyrophana* (*Merulius*) *lacrymans* (Wulf. ex Fr.) Pat., a side-branch of the surface mycelium
- Ru Ochre** (RC 314) **Near Yellow Ochre to Ochraceous Tawny** (R XV)
- rupestral**, **rupestrine** **Growing among or on walls or rocks, as do lichens** [*< L. rupea rock*]
- ruptile** **Dehiscing in an irregular manner** [*< L. rumpere, ruptum to break*]
- Russet Green** (RC 295) **Not far from Mignonette Green** (R XXXI), paler to darker.
- Russet Orange** (RC 79 or 82) **Not matched in R, but near MP 3 E 12**
- Russian Green** (RC 239) **Equals Russian Green** (R XLII), but not Peacock Green (R VI), given in RC as equivalent to Russian Green
- russous** **Russet**, near 'fulvous' [*< L. russus red*]
- Russula red**. A red pigment isolated from several *Russulas* (see Zellner, 1907)
- russuloid** **Having characters like those of the genus *Russula*, such as brittle gills, sphaerocysts in the trama, amyloid spores, etc.**
- rust** **Originally, the summer or uredial stage of the Uredinales on grasses, now used either for the fungus itself in any of its stages or the disease caused by any of the stages**
- Rust Red** (RC 318) **Tawny** (R XV) to **Vinaceous Rufous** (R XIV)
- rutilant**, **rutilous** **Red or reddish, with a mixture of orange or yellow, aurantiaceous** [*< L. rutilus red*]
- 
- subulicole**, **subuliculous**, **subulose**, **subuline** **Growing in sandy or gravelly places** [*< L. sabulo sand*]
- saccate** **Sacklike** [*< L. saccus sac, bag*]
- saccharate**, **saccharinous**. **Sugared, sugary**
- Saccharomycetes** **The general name for the yeasts, Saccharomycetaceae and Pseudosaccharomycetaceae**
- sacciform** **Sacshaped**
- sacculiform** **Like a little sac**
- saddle-back fungus** *Polyporus squamosus* (Huds. ex Fr.) Fr
- saddle fungi** **Species of *Helvella***
- saffron** **Yellow**, 'crocate', 'croceous' (between Capucine Yellow and Orange Buff of R III, MP 10 K 2)
- Saffron Yellow** (RC 48) **Light Orange Yellow to between Capucine Yellow and Orange** (R III)
- Sage Tint** (RC 4) **Not matchable in R, unless a Pale Olive Buff** (R XL) to much paler
- sagittal**, **sagittate**, **sagittiform** **Arrow-shaped** [*< L.*]
- Saint Anthony's Fire**, **Saint Martial's Fire** **Names of the great ergot plagues of the Middle Ages, also called Holy Fire**
- saxilinic acid** A yellow-brown dye obtained from *Parmelia conspersa* (Ehr.) Ach and many other species of lichens
- salep** A farinaceous meal obtained from the dry tubers of various orchids, mainly the genus *Orchis* or at least the Ophrydeae, used as food and formerly as a medicine, sometimes used in culture media for fungi [*< Ar.*]
- salicine** **Of willow** [*< L. salix, salicis willow*]
- salient** **Projecting forward** [*< L. salire to leap*]
- Salmon** (RC 72) **Salmon Buff to Salmon Color** (R XIV)
- Salmon Carmine** (RC 125) **Near Shrimp**

- (1819-1834) for genera which he later placed in the Pyrenomycetes
- scleroplectenchymatic** Of plectenchymatous nature but with cell walls thickened to make a hard or firm tissue.
- sclerosis**, pl -oses A simple thickening of cell walls (Lohweg, 1941), cf 'atroscclerosis'.
- sclerote** A formerly proposed emendation of 'sclerotium'.
- sclerotic acid** Given originally as one of the poisonous substances in ergots (see Zellner, 1907)
- sclerotiet** A H Wilson's term for a small 'sclerotium'.
- sclerotiform** Like a 'sclerotium'.
- sclerotigenic** Producing sclerotia
- sclerotoid** Like a 'sclerotium', especially in structure or hardness
- sclerotium**, pl -ia (1) A resting body of variable size, composed of a hardened mass of hyphae with or without host tissue, usually with a darkened rind, from which fruit bodies, stromata, conidiophores, or mycelium may develop, (2) the hardened, resting condition of the plasmodium of Myxomycetes. [Gr. skleros hard]
- sclerotized** Having a thickened wall, in a resting condition
- sclerotule** Whetzel's term (1945) for the tiny, black, sclerotoid structures of the 'manteloid-sphaerulate' sclerotium of the genus *Stromatinia*
- scleroxanthine** A yellow pigment isolated from ergots of *Claviceps purpurea* (Fr.) Tul (see Zellner, 1907)
- sclethythin** A violet pigment isolated from ergots of *Claviceps purpurea* (Fr.) Tul (see Zellner, 1907)
- scobicular, scobaculate** In fine grains, like sawdust [L. scoba dust, scrapings]
- scobiform** Having the appearance of sawdust
- scoclette** See 'Woronin hypha'.
- scocospore** A long, filiform, or vermiform spore
- " " " " " " " " " " " "
- scopate** Densely covered with bristly hairs [L. scopia twig, broom]
- scopospore** An ascospore defined biologically (Vuillemin, 1912, see Falck, 1908) [Gr. skopos a mark or object upon which one fixes the eye + spore]
- scopulate** Broomlike or brushlike [L. scopula thin branches, twigs, broom]
- scorpioid, scorpioidal** Having the main axis coiled like the tail of a scorpion, having structures two-ranked on the main axis in uniparously alternate fashion, also, hooked like the end of a scorpion's tail
- scortcal** Of, pertaining to, or arising from, a thick hide or leathery cortex [L. scortium hide.]
- Scotch bormet** A local name in parts of England for *Marasmius oreades* (Bolt ex Fr.) Fr
- scotospore** A dark-colored spore (Romagnesi, 1938) [Gr. scotos darkness + spore]
- scotosporous** Having dark-colored spores
- scrobiculate** Roughened, furrowed, pitted [L. scrobia a ditch, dike, or trench]
- scrobiculation** Roughening, pitting of a surface
- scrotilform** Pouch-shaped [L. scrotum pouch + form]
- scrotyle** The name given by the Shetlanders to the dye prepared from the 'etane raw' or 'black crotiles' and also applied to the lichen itself
- scrotum**, pl -ta An old term for the pouch or volva of some fungi [L.]
- scrupose** Jagged, rough with sharp points [L. scrupus sharp, rough]
- sculptured** (Of the surface of spores, capitulum, etc.), having raised or incised markings of one sort or another, such as reticulation, warts, spines, etc
- scurf** Branlike particles on the surface
- scurfy** Branny, same as 'lepidote'
- scutate** Circular in outline, shield-shaped [L. scutum a shield]
- scutellate** Shaped like a small shield [L. scutellum a small shield]
- scutellum**, pl -ia The shield of the 'thyriotheclum', arising as a differentiation of the upper surface of a stroma, and at maturity covering the asclerous locule or locules, or hymenial discs, of the Microthyriales (Hemisphaeriales) [L., a small shield]
- scutiform** Buckler-shaped, 'scutate' [L. scutum shield + form]
- scypha**, pl -phae, **scyphus**, pl -phi A cuplike dilation of the 'podetium' in lichens [Gr. skyphos cup]
- scyphiform** Cuplike, or forming a cup, as of 'podetia' [Gr. skyphos cup + form]
- scyphose** Having 'scyphi'
- Sea-Amber Yellow** (RC 28) Naphthalene Yellow to Mustard Yellow (R XVI)
- Sea Green** (RC 252) Not Sea Green (R XIX), but a yellower Water Green to a lighter Grape Green (R XLII)
- seborrhea, seborrheic dermatitis** A condition of the scalp commonly called dandruff, by some attributed to *Pityrosporum ovale* Castell & Chalm., 'pityriasis'
- seceding** (Of gills) at first attached to the stem, i.e., adnate or adnexed, but separating from it later (Pl I, Fig 2)
- secondary hermetism** See 'subgymnocarpy'

- saxatilis acid** A dye obtained from the lichen *Parmelia saxatilis* (L.) Ach
- saxicoline, saxicolous** Living or growing among rocks. [**L. saxum** stone + **-colous**, colour]
- scab** A term suggested by Jenkins (1933) for diseases having hyperplastic, scablike lesions, as in the citrus scab, caused by the genera *Elsinoe*, *Glomerella*, *Gleosporium*, *Colletotrichum*, *Sphaceloma*, etc., -not to be used in an etiological sense, see 'anthracnose'
- scabrate** Made rough or roughened [**L. scaber** rough]
- scabrid, scabridous** Somewhat rough
- scabridulous** Slightly rough
- scabrosity** A short projection, elevation, or irregularity
- scabrous** Rough with short, rigid projections (Pl V, Fig 4) [**L. scabrosus** < **scaber** rough]
- scale** A torn portion of the cuticle or pellicle of the pileus or stipe, it may be membranous, fibrillose, hairy, floccose, hard, erect, flat, patchlike, etc., but is not to be confused with a wart, which is a superficially attached part of the remains of a volva or universal veil
- scaliform** Ladderlike [**L. scala** ladder + **form**]
- scalp** Same as 'tetter' in its many forms [**Ice skalli** bald head]
- scalpeliform** Shaped like a lancet or scalpel [**L. scalpellus** scalpel + **form**]
- scaly** Provided with scales
- scaly tetter** A popular name for 'psoriasis' or scaly eczema
- scandent** Climbing [**L. scandere** to climb]
- scaphoid** Boat-shaped, see 'navicular' [**L. scapha** skiff < **Gr skaphē** < **skaptein** to dig, make hollow + **-oid**]
- scariose, scarious** Thin, papery [**L. scarious**]
- Scarlet** (RC III or 87) Redder Rose Doree to a slightly more orange Scarlet Red (R I)
- scarlet elf cup** *Plectanix coccinea* (Scoop. ex Fr.) Fuckel
- Scarlet Orange** (RC 59) Near Grenadine Red (R II)
- scarrose** A variant spelling of 'squarrose'
- schistaceous** Slate-colored slate-gray (more bluish in R LIX, more brownish in MP 14 A 2) [**L. schistaceus** slaty]
- schiz-, schizo-** A combining form meaning division or cleavage [**Gr. schizein** to cleave.]
- schizogenetic, schizogenous** (Of a cavity, an ostiolar canal, etc.) formed by splitting, cleavage or separation, cf. 'lyigenous', 'histogenous', 'rhizogenous'.
- schizogone, schizogonium, pl -ia.** (Of Archamycetes) the structure that characterizes the 'schizont' stage, i.e., the multinucleate, amoeboid cell that develops from the original myxamoeba [**< schizo-** + **Gr gonos** progeny]
- schizogonic** Formed as a result of a splitting or separating process
- schizogony** A process of simple or multiple division of a 'schizont' (Karling, 1942)
- schizolysis, pl. -yses.** A splitting at septa (Lohweg, 1941). [**schizo-** + **Gr lysis** a loosening]
- schizolytic** Pertaining to, or formed by, 'schizolysis' (Lohweg, 1941)
- Schizomycetes** "Fission fungi", Naegeli's term (1857) for the Bacteria, which are generally considered not to be Fungi, except as the term "Fungi" is loosely used to include all nonchlorophyllous organisms of low order
- schizont** Anything that splits up into portions, but more especially the naked, multinucleate, assimilative thallus of the Plasmodiophorales that undergoes simple or multiple division. [**< schizo-** + **Gr on** being]
- schizopalisadoderm.** A cloven 'palisadoderm', consisting of a pseudo-parenchymatous, basal derm which is looser outwardly than inwardly, with the terminal elements cohering into warts or tufts (Moser, 1951).
- schizoplectosiroderm.** A 'plectosiroderm' cloven outwardly into cones, warts, or tufts (Moser, 1951)
- scissile** Splitting. (of the flesh of the pileus) splitting in horizontal layers [**L. scindere** to cut, rend]
- sciroid** Curved and bushy like a squirrel's tail [**L. sciurus** < **Gr. skouros** squirrel]
- scler-, sclero-** A combining form meaning hard [**< Gr sklēros.**]
- sclerobasidium, pl -ia** A thick, encysted, gemmalike probasidium, a sort of resting cell, very resistant to external conditions, found in the Uredinales (the teliospore) and the Auriculariales (Jancken, 1923)
- sclerocortex, pl -tices** A cortex of thick-walled, isodiametric cells, as in *Armulariella mellea* (Vahl ex Fr.) Karst (Lohweg, 1941)
- sclerocrystallin** A compound that crystallizes out of 'scleroxanthine' liquor and that possibly can be changed to this latter compound in warm ether (see Zellner, 1907)
- scleroid, sclerosed, sclerotic** Having a hard, firm texture, more or less lignified
- scleromucin** Given originally as one of the poisonous substances in ergots (see Zellner, 1907)
- Scleromycetes** A term used by Fries

**sesquipetalian** Very long. [*< L. sesqui-*  
*petalis* a foot and a half long]

**sessile** (Of the pileus) without a stipe  
(Pl. II, Fig 8) [*< L. sessilis* sitting]

**seta**, pl. -ae A bristle or bristle-shaped  
body, setae are typically deep yellow or  
brown in color and dark brown or black  
when treated with KOH (Pl XII, Fig 1),  
cf 'cystidium' [*L., a bristle.*]

**setaceous**. (Of the stipe) slender as a  
bristle [*< L. seta* a bristle]

**setiform** Bristle-shaped [*< L. seta* a  
bristle + *form*]

**setigerous** Bristle-bearing [*< L. seta*  
a bristle + *gerere* to bear]

**setose** Bristly, beset with bristles [*< L.*  
*setosus* bristly.].

**setula**, pl. -ulae. A thick-walled, more or  
less skittle-shaped, brown-colored unit  
which terminates a tramal cystidium in  
certain Hymenomycetes, a setaceous  
tramal cystidium (Lohweg, 1929, 1932),  
the internal cystidium of Arnaud (Pl XII,  
Fig 2), formerly used for a small stipe  
[*L., a little bristle*]

**setulose** Clothed with fine bristles,  
minutely setose [*< dim of L. setosus*  
bristly.].

**Sèvres Blue** (RC 222) Deep Lichen Green  
to Montpellier Green (R XXXIII)

**sewage fungus** "A community of poly-  
saprobic organisms with a funguslike  
growth" (Butcher, 1932) formed in  
sewage and other organic matter in a  
state of decomposition, especially in  
organic pollution from industrial estab-  
lishments.

**sexilocular** Having six cells or locules  
[*< L. sex* six + *locular*]

**sexual phase**. A term used by Bessey  
(1933) as more appropriate for the  
Fungi than "sex," in view of the absence  
in the Fungi of true sexes as commonly  
understood, and in view of such phenom-  
ena as 'tetrapolarity'

**sexually heterocaryotic** Having bisexual  
mycelia the cells of which contain a  
mixture of nuclei of both sexes not  
arranged in conjugate pairs (Buller, 1941)

**shadow cell** In the yeasts, a degenerate,  
senescent, or dead cell, apparently  
devoid of contents and therefore unstain-  
able, there are often numerous fat  
globules in the vicinity of ruptured cells  
(Shrewsbury, 1930)

**shadow yeast** Species of *Sporobolomyces*  
and *Bullera* (Sporobolomycetaceae)

**shaggy** Rough with long, compact fibrils

**shaggy cap, shaggy mane** The edible and  
choice *Coprinus comatus* (Muell. ex Fr.)  
S. F. Gray

**shaggy spunk** An old name for a Hirsute  
or villous fungus, probably *Polyporus*  
*hispidus* (Bull. ex Fr.) Fr but perhaps  
*P. hirsutus* (Wulf. ex Fr.) Fr, that was  
the source of a valuable yellow dye and  
may also have been used for tinder

**shagreen**. (Of a surface) roughly pebbled,  
or minutely cobble-stoned or papillate  
in appearance

**shield**. An apothecium or disc arising from  
a lichen thallus, containing asci

**shi-take** *Cortinellus Berkeleyanus* Ito &  
Imai, long cultivated in China and Japan,  
see Alnsworth & Bisby, 1943

**shoestring** A rhizomorph of such fungi as  
*Armillariella mellea* (Vahl ex Fr.)  
karst, --so called because of the  
resemblance to the old-fashioned  
porpoise-hide shoestrings and actually  
used as such in Europe

**shoestring fungus** (or mushroom)  
*Armillariella mellea* (Vahl ex Fr.)  
karst (*Armillaria mellea*), see  
'shoestring'

**shothole** A name for diseases of leaves  
of various plants, especially of stone-  
fruit trees, caused by a variety of  
bacteria and fungi, the characteristic  
symptom of which is a hole resulting  
from the falling out of the dead or  
diseased tissue of localized lesions

**Shrimp Pink** (RC 75) Flesh Color or Carrot  
Red (R XIV)

**siccitate** In the dry state, as herbarium  
specimens [*< L. siccitas* dryness]

**siccous** Dry, juiceless, containing little or  
no watery juice [*< L. siccus* dry]

**siccyoid, siccyodic** (Of cystidia) gourd-  
shaped, elongate-pyriform ventricose  
below, with a beak or neck of varying  
length (Pl XI, Fig 9) [*< Gr sikyos*  
the common gourd or cucumber]

**side body** (In zoospores of the  
Chytridiales) a curved, hollow, or  
vesicular body, of nature and function  
unknown, extending from the rhizoplast  
over the nucleus and nuclear cap for  
varying distances (Stuben, 1939)

**sigillate** Adorned with figures, as if  
marked with the impressions of a seal  
[*< L. sigillatus* adorned with little  
figures]

**sigmoid** Doubly curved in opposite  
directions, like the Greek letter sigma,  
S-shaped (Pl XIV, Fig 3) [*< Gr*  
*sigma* + -oid]

**signature** A term used in ancient medicine  
to signify the resemblance of a plant to  
some part of the human body

**sittake** See 'shi-take'

**silicicolous** Growing on flints [*< L.*  
*silix, silicis* a flint + -colous]

**silkworm disease** See 'musccardine'

**silky** Covered with shining, close-fitting  
fibrils, sericeous

**simblosore** Same as 'zoospore' or  
'swarm spore' (Greek translation)  
(Langeron, 1945) [*< Gr simblos*  
swarm of bees, beehive]

**simple**. Of one piece or series, opposed to  
compound

**simplexins** An antibiotic substance produced



- rough, or angular, etc., (of pileus and stipe) same as 'glabrous'
- smut (1) A disease caused by one of the Ustilaginales, (2) the fungus itself
- smut ball See 'spore ball'.
- smut spore. A chlamydospore (teliospore) of the smut fungus
- snake butter. A juvenile or rural term for *Collybia velutipes* (Curt. ex Fr.) Quel
- snow mold. (Of grasses) *Calonectria graminicola* Wollenw
- Snow White (RC 2). Not matchable in R, unless Ivory Yellow (R XXX) to very much paler
- Snuff Brown (RC 303) Same as Snuff Brown (R XXXX)
- sodden Saturated with water
- solanone. A pigment formed by *Fusarium Solani* (Mart. p. par.) Ap & Wr
- soleiform Slipper-shaped, almost resembling an hourglass [*L. solen* slipper, sole of the foot]
- Solferino Red (RC 137). Daphne Pink (R XXXVIII) to Spinel Red (R XXVI)
- solid (Of the stipe) not hollow or 'stuffed', of a texture in its central axis similar to that found in the remainder of a cross section
- solitary Not growing in the immediate neighborhood of other individuals
- solopathogenicity In the smuts, the ability of a monosporoidal line to cause infection and form chlamydospores when inoculated into the host alone (Christensen, 1931) [*L. solus* alone, single + pathogenicity]
- soma, pl -ata. The assimilative body of an organism as distinguished from its reproductive organs or reproductive phase [*Gr. soma* body.]
- somatic Pertaining to the body phase or assimilative structure or functions, as distinguished from the reproductive
- somatogamy The fusion of somatic cells instead of differentiated sex cells, as in the Hymenomycetes (Renner, 1916), a 'pseudogamous pseudomixis' in Gäumann's (1926) terminology, but Renner's term is preferable according to Kniep (1928) and Buller (1941). [*Gr. soma* body + -gamy.]
- somatogenous sporomixis One of Kniep's three types of 'spomixis' (1928), in which he includes the development of fruiting
- of plant parts (see Toro, 1952), by others (cf. Arnaud, 1910) considered to include also the parasitic, asterinoid forms, 'black mildews', etc., the Melliolaceae, Englerulaceae and Hemisphaeriales, etc
- sor-, sori-, soro- A combining form denoting *sorus* [*Gr. sôros* a heap]
- soralium, pl -ia (in lichens) a group of 'soredia' surrounded by a definite margin
- sordid Of a dirty or dingy color [*L.*]
- soredia, soredium, pl -ia (Of lichens) a single algal cell or group of algal cells wrapped in hyphal tissue, which, when set free from the thallus, is able at once to grow into a new thallus, same as the old term 'brood bud' [*L. soredium* a little heap]
- soreuma Same as 'soredium' (Henslow, 1849-58) [*Gr. sôreuma* heap or pile]
- soriferous, sorose Bearing sori [*sorj-* + -ferous]
- sorocarp The simple, undifferentiated fruiting structure of the Acaresae, often irregular in shape, without containing wall or membrane, or other structures, cf 'sporangium' [*soro-* + -carp]
- sorogen The tissue that differentiates to form the sorus [*soro-* + -gen]
- sorogenic Of, pertaining to, or having the characteristics of, a 'sorogen'
- sorophore The stalk or supporting structure of the sorus or sorocarp of the Acaresae [*soro-* + -phore]
- sorus, pl sori A heap or aggregation, a heap of spores the spore mass of the Acaresae, a group of fruit bodies in the Synchytriaceae, or especially the erumpent spore mass in the Uredinales and Ustilaginales [*L.*, *Gr. sôros* a heap]
- South American blastomycosis A chronic, granulomatous disease of the skin, mucous membranes, lymph nodes, and internal organs caused by *Blastomyces brasiliensis* (Splendore) Conant and Howell
- spadiceous Date-brown in color, near 'castaneous' [*L. spadix, spadicis* a date-brown or nut-brown color]
- sparioid Fayod's term for persistent, corticated mycelium [*Gr. spartos* a kind of broom]
- spasmodin An impure basic compound isolated from ergots (see Zeilner, 1907)
- spathulate, spatulate (Of the pileus) spatula-shaped, oblong with attenuated base, (Pl II, Fig 5) [*L. apathula, spatula*, dim of *spatha* a spatula]
- spawn (1) Mycelium in common parlance, (2) in mushroom culture, cakes or bricks of some material such as manure or tobacco stems, thoroughly intergrown with mycelium for starting or inoculation purposes
- species, sing and pl (1) A group of

by *Bacillus simplex* Gottheil (?).

sinistral. Same as 'sinistrose'

**sinistrorse** Twining or curling upward

deCandolle, etc.) took the point of view

**sinuate, sinuate-waved** (Of gills) having a concave indentation of the edge near the stipe (Pl. 1, Fig. 1) [*L. sinuare* to curve]

sinuose, sinuous Wavy, serpentine

**sinus** The rounded, inward curve between two projecting lobes [L., a bent surface, a curve.]

**Siphomycetes** A term for the Phycomyces used by Sorokian (1888), Marchand (1886), Dangeard, and probably others, preferred by many French mycologists because of the etymological emphasis upon the coenocytic character of the thallus rather than upon a possible implication of polyphyletic ancestry of the group.

siphon Vutllemin's term (1912) for  
fungal filaments without cross walls,  
cf 'coenocyte', 'hypha'

**siphonogamy** The process of introduction of a male nucleus through a fertilization tube (see Vuilleman, 1912)

derm ]

**zitosympodium**, pl -ia A false chain of

Percentage of total effort	1. 100% gillnet	2. 100% trawl	3. 100% cast net	4. 100% spear	5. 100% harpoon	6. 100% spear and harpoon	7. 100% cast net and trawl	8. 100% gillnet and trawl	9. 100% gillnet and cast net	10. 100% gillnet, trawl, and cast net
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	10	15	12	5	8	10	18	20	15	25
40	20	30	25	10	15	20	35	40	30	50
60	30	45	35	15	22	30	50	60	45	75
80	40	60	45	20	30	40	65	80	60	90
100	50	75	55	25	40	50	80	90	75	100

**sitophilous** Strictly, living or growing upon food, but usually with the implica-

tion that the food has been cooked or at least heated [*< Gr. sitos* food + *-phileus*]

skittle-shaped (Or cystidia) shaped like  
a skittle or ninepin, same as 'sicyoid'  
or 'sicyoid'

Sky Blue (RC 214) Not Sky Blue (R XXX),  
not far from Gnaphallium Green to a  
paler Pea Green (R XLVIII).

Sky Blue Green (RC 256) Near Pale  
Sulphate Green to Sulphate Green (R XIX)

Sky-Colored White (RC 5) Not matchable in H unless a pale Pale Olive Buff (R XL) to very much paler.

Sky Green (RC 282) Not far from Veronese  
Green and Rivage Green OR XYUD.

Slate Gray (RC 352) Near Dark Olive  
Gray (R LI), not so blue as Slate Gray  
(R LIII)

Slate Green (RC 250) Light Grape Green  
to Asphodel Green (R XLD)

Slate Violet (RC 173) Near Purplish  
Vinaceous or Deep Brownish Vinaceous  
to Vinaceous Brown (R XXXIX)

slender (Of the stipe) very long as compared to its thickness, not stout.

**slime** A general name for any moist, sticky substance formed by fungi

slime bacteria    The Myxobacteriales

**Slime flux** A name applied to the condition as well as to the thick fluid from stems and branches of trees, especially crotches, which harbors fungi, yeasts, and bacteria, now known to be, in slims at least, a phenomenon connected with a primary condition called 'wetwood' and caused by Erwinia nimipressuralis Carter.

Time molds    Myxomycetes

**slime spore** A spore that is separated with slime from its parent hypha, that is, by autolysis, as distinguished from 'dry spore' (Mason, 1937), 'myxospore'.

slimy arthrospore. In yeasts, the sort of arthrospore that is disarticulated from its neighbors by blastolysis (Mason, 1937)

**Limy blastospore** In yeasts, the sort of blastospore that breaks apart from its neighbors by histolysis (Mason, 1937)

Malt Blue (RC 209)    Near Deep Olive  
 Gray (R LD)

maragdine Emerald-green (light in R VI, darker in MP 26 C 11), according to Saccardo, the same as 'prasinus'

**megmatis factor** An antibiotic substance produced by an actinomycete, active against the smegma bacillus

Smoke Grey (RC 363) : Same as Smoke  
Gray (R XLVI)

mouth (Of spores) not apiny, tuberculate,

- Uredinales** designated by a cipher {0}, having a hyphal wall from the inner layer of which, on the bottom and sides, arise spermatophores from the tips of which the 'spermatia' are produced usually in a successive series, cf. 'spermodochium' and 'spermodochidium' see Whetzel, 1943, for discussion. {< spermo- + Gr. gonos progeny } In the Uredinales, the term "spermogonium," along with "spermatium was given up some time ago in favor of 'pycnium' and 'pycniospore', when the male sexual function of the then-called spermatia remained undemonstrated. Now that Craigie (1931) has demonstrated the fusion of these structures with trichogynelike hyphae, it is likely that the terms "pycnium" and "pycniospore" will be abandoned for the older ones
- spermospore.** A sporelike cell formed in an antheridium or spermatangium in the Ascomycetes, which acts as a male element (Schussanig, 1948) [**spermo-** + **spore** ]
- sphacelate** Dark and withered as if dead [**Gr sphakelos**, mortification, gangrene ]
- sphacelial** Referring to, or having the characteristics of, the form genus *Sphacelia*, the imperfect stage of the *Clavicipitaceae*
- sphacelic acid** An acid isolated from ergots (see Zellner, 1907) [**Sphacelia**, the name of the imperfect stage of *Claviceps purpurea* (Fr.) Tul.]
- sphaeriaceous** Resembling or allied to the Sphaeriales, having the characteristics of the Sphaeriales
- sphaeriaceous centrum** A centrum arising from an archicarp which develops asci in a concave layer and free paraphyses, but has no pseudoparenchyma or interhical strands (von Hochstet, 1907, 1917), see J. H. Miller, 1928, 1949, cf. 'pseudo-sphaeriaceous centrum'
- sphaerocyst** A globular cell of the flesh of *Russula* and *Lactarius* and other Basidiomycetes, biolobed, hyphal cells, originally 2-nucleate, which gradually fill with a colorless sap and in which the nuclei break into fragments (Singer, 1932) (Pl. XII, Fig. 16) [**Gr sphaira** sphere + **-cyst** ]
- sphaeroid, sphaeroidal** (Of spores) nearly spherical
- sphaeroid cell** (In lichens) a swollen hyphal cell containing fat globules
- sphaeropedunculate** (Of cystidia) having a large, spherical tip on a short peduncle (Romagnesi, 1944) (Pl. XI, Fig. 16).
- sphaeropsidaceous** Having pycnidia usually globose, coriaceous to carbonaceous, and dark brown to black, as in the Sphaeropsidaceae of the Sphaeropsidales (Fungi Imperfecti).
- sphagnol** A substance in the cell walls of Hepaticae that inhibits or regulates the growth of mycorrhizal fungi (Czapek, 1889). [**Gr. sphagnos** a kind of moss + **-oi** for an alcohol.]
- sphagnophilous.** Growing in *Sphagnum* or peat moss
- sphenoid** Wedge-shaped, same as 'cuneate' [**Gr sphēn** a wedge ]
- spheridium** Same as 'capitulum'
- spherule** A rather large, thin-walled, spherical structure of certain zoopathogenic fungi, such as *Coercidoides*, formed normally in the host tissues and sometimes in culture, which may be a stage of the thallus but in the latest stages, at least, is essentially a sporangium producing endospores
- spicate** Spikelike [**L. spicare** to furnish with spikes ]
- spiciform** Like a spike in form [**L. spica** spike + **form** ]
- spicilegium** A gleanning, an account of collections or a list [**L.** ]
- spiculate** Having a small, erect point [**L. spiculum** a little spike ]
- spicule** (1) A sterigma, (2) Tulasma's
- " " " " " " " " " " " "
- spiculisporic acid** Produced by *Penicillium spiculisporum* Lehman
- spiculous** Having small spines [**L. spiculosus** full of spikes or joints ]
- Spinach Green** (RC 270) Near Chromium Green to Deep Dull Yellow-Green (1) (R XXXIII)
- spindle** A conidiumlike structure in dermatophytes, see 'fuseau'
- spiniform** Spine-shaped, spiny [**L. spina** spine + **form** ]
- spinose, spinous** Having spines [**L. spinosus** full of spines ]
- spinuligerous** Bearing little spines [**L. spinula** little spine + **gerere** to bear ]
- spinulose** Having little spines [**L. spinulosus** full of little spines ]
- spinulosin** An antibacterial metabolic product (6-hydroxy-'fumigatin'), of *Penicillium spinulosum* Thom and *Aspergillus fumigatus* Fres
- spiny** (Of spores) strongly echinulate, aculeate
- spiral hypha** A hypha that terminates in either a flat or a helical coil, as in *Trichophyton*
- spithama** The span between the extended apices of the thumb and index finger = 7 'unciae' or 'pollices' = 6.75 inches = 17.27 cm (C. Linnaeus, 1770) the *Gr* *spithamē* is given in the dictionaries as about 7.5 inches or about 19 cm
- splash cup, splashing cup** An open, cuplike structure, as in *Cyathus* and *Polyporus conchifer* (Schw.) Fr., from which the reproductive bodies may be scattered by falling drops of water



marked characters that have been agreed upon as sufficiently specific by tradition or by a number of specialists. Assignment to species is therefore a judgment and it has limitations imposed by an agreement of the judgments of scientific men. One or more species constitute a genus. (2) In Lotzky's terminology, the first single spore or pure isolation of a fungus from any source, same as Brierley's 'isolate'.

**Species line** The idealized 'species locus' (Corner, 1947)

**Species locus** The locus of the working data in the analytical method of studying basidiospores which if idealized becomes the 'species line', cf. 'sporograph' (Corner, 1947)

**Species point** The mean value of the ratio of the mean values of length to width in the analytical method of studying basidiospores (Corner, 1947)

**Specific** Of, pertaining to, designating, or distinguishing a 'species'

**speirēma**, pl. -mata The gonidium of lichens [< Gr speirēma coil]

**speiremodochium**, pl. -ia (Oby.) Wallroth's term (1831) for 'hymenium' [< Gr speirēma coil + dochē receptacle]

**sperm-, spermi-, spermo-, spermati-, spermato-** A combining form meaning sperm, seed [< Gr sperma, spermatos]

**sperm**, pl. sperm or sperms A male

**spermagone, spermagonium**, pl. -ia The more frequent spelling of the original 'spermogone', 'spermogonium', which should have been written 'spermato-gonium' [< Gr sperma seed + gonos progeny]

**sperm amoeba** Pringsheim's term (1882,

**spermangium**, pl. -ia In the Ascomycetes, a male organ which forms gametospores or spermatospores (Schussnig, 1948) [< sperma + Gr angion vessel]

**spermati-** See 'sperm-'

**spermatization** The 'spermatization' process in which spermatia are the spermatizing agents

**spermatiferous** Spermatia-bearing [spermati- + -ferous]

**spermatiform** Like a 'spermatium' [< spermatium + form]

**spermatoid, Spermatiumlike** [< spermatium + -oid]

**spermatophore** A stalk bearing spermatia. [< spermatium + -phore]

**spermatium**, pl. -ia Originally a non-motile male gamete, which unites with

Discomycetes and Pyrenomyces [< Gr sperma seed]

**spermatization** The act of transference, manually or by natural agencies, of spermatia or microconidia from a

1932). cf. 'diploidization'

**spermato-** See 'sperm-'

**spermatocystidium** Each cell of a sporidium (Niedwig, 1852). [< Gr. sperma seed + cystidium]

**spermatogonium**, pl. -ia The proper form for what is called 'spermogonium', or 'spermagonium', but seldom used. [< spermato- + Gr gonos progeny]

**spermidium**, pl. -ia Any kind of spermatial fructification, including 'spermodermium', 'spermodochium', and 'spermogonium' (Whetzel, 1945). [< dim of Gr sperma seed]

**spermo-** See 'sperm-'

**spermodermium**, pl. -ia A spermidium consisting of a palisade or hymenium of spermatophores of indeterminate extent formed beneath the cuticle along and over the veins and veinlets in the necrotic areas of leaves, as in certain species of *Ciboria* (Whetzel, 1945), cf. 'spermodochium', 'spermogonium' [< spermo + Gr derma skin]

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'spermodermium', 'spermogonium', see also, Whetzel, 1943, 1945 [< spermo- + Gr dochē receptacle]

**spermogone, spermogonium**, pl. -ia According to Tulane (1851, 1852), the pycnidiumlike structures, in the

or even basidium. [< sporo- + Gr. klados branch.]

**sporocyst.** A cyst that produces asexual spores

**sporoderm.** Same as 'sporidesm'

**sporodochium.** Same as 'sporidesm'

**sporodochium, pl -ia.** An eruptive, determinate, pulvinate cluster of conidiophores, typically stromatic, characteristic of the Tuberculariaceae (Pl. VII, Fig. 2) [< sporo- + Gr. doche receptacle]

**sporogenesis.** The production of spores [< sporo- + Gr. genesis genesis]

**sporogenous.** Producing spores [sporo- + -genous]

**sporogenous layer.** A term formerly used for 'hymenium'.

**sporogenous yeasts.** Saccharomycetaceae of the Endomycetales

**sporogone, sporogonium, pl. -ia.** Dangeard's term (1906) for an egg which germinates immediately to form a sporangium, such as an ascus, or an agglomeration of spores in a 'synascus'. [< sporo- + Gr. gonos progeny]

**sporogonic.** Of, or pertaining to, a 'sporogonium', spore-producing

**sporograph.** The straight-line graph obtained by plotting the ratio of the length to the width of the spores of a species against the length (Corner, 1947) [< sporo- + Gr. graphē a drawing]

**sporoid.** The volume of a spore of whatever age, including ornamentation or superficial unevenness (Locquin, 1948), cf. 'fundamental volume' [sporo- + -oid]

**sporomorphic.** Spore-shaped [< sporo- + Gr. morphe form]

**Sporomycetes.** One of van Tieghem's (1874, 1875) two divisions of the fungi in his "deuxième combinaison," characterized as being pluricellular and having no eggs, while the Obmycetes were unicellular and possessed eggs

**sporont.** A thallus destined to form spores [< Gr. spora seed + on being]

**sporophore.** (1) Any spore-bearing structure, (2) a specialized hyphal branch, especially a conidiophore, (3) the slender, usually branched, sporiferous structure in Ceratiomyxa (4) of macrofungi, a fruit body [sporo- + -phore]

**sporophyte.** A spore-bearing plant, an asexual plant or generation, the 'haplont', --considered by many to be used interchangeably with the term 'gametophyte'

**sporoplasm.** The dense and chromophilous cytoplasm in a sporangium or ascus,

which gives rise to the spores and which is surrounded by nourishing epiplasm (Guilliermond, 1928)

**sporopore.** The germ pore of spores

**sporotrichosis.** A chronic infection

characterized by the development of nodular lesions, later ulcerous, in the lymph nodes, skin, or subcutaneous tissues, caused by Sporotrichum Schenckii Matruchot [< sporo- + Gr. trichis, trichos hair + -osis]

**sporule, sporula.** A term used by older mycologists for 'spore' and not necessarily for a small spore (Richard, 1808)

**spot anthracnose.** A disease caused by a species of Elsinoë or Spilocloma (from Fabre & Duns., 1853, by Jenkins, 1947)

**Springer yeast.** The Pasteur Institute (Paris) race of Saccharomyces cerevisiae Mayen ex Hansen

**sprout cell.** A cell resulting from a sprouting or budding process

**sprout chain.** A chain of cells formed by sprouting

**sprout fungi.** Yeasts (Nageli)

**sprout gemma.** Same as 'chain gemma'

**sprouting.** Same as 'budding', 'pulsulation'

**spume.** Formerly considered the same as 'thrush' and a tropical mycosis of the mouth and digestive tract, but more recently found to be caused by a nutritional deficiency

**spumescence, spumose, spumy.** Frothy, frothlike, foamy, scummy [< L. spuma foam]

**spunk.** Same as 'touchwood', 'amadou', etc., fruit bodies of hymenomycetous fungi on trees, especially Fomes igniarius (L. ex Fr.) Kickx

**spunk water.** Rain water collected in a rotten stump, formerly supposed to be effective as a cure for warts (see Mark Twain's Tom Sawyer, chapter VI)

**spurious.** False

**squama, pl -mae.** Scale [< L.]

**squamose, squamous.** (Of the pileus or stipe) covered with scales

**squamule.** A small scale

**squamulose.** Minutely 'squamos'

**squarrose.** (Of the pileus or stipe) covered with recurved scales (Pl. IV, Fig. 2) [< L. squarrosus rough scurfy]

**stage.** Especially in pleomorphic fungi, a phase in the life cycle

**stained.** Appearing as if some coloring matter had been spilled and spread on the surface

splendent. Glistening or shining. [L. splendere to gleam, glitter.]

spodochrous Having a grayish tint [< Gr. spodos ashes + chrōs color]

spongilliform Sponge-form [< L. dim. of spongia sponge + form]

spongiöse Spongy [< L. spongiosus spongy]

spongy (Of the stipe or flesh) soft and tending to be water-soaked

spongy-stuffed (Of the stipe) having a spongy pith

spor-, spori-, sporo-, -spore / Combining forms meaning seed, hence, spore [< Gr. spora < speirein to sow]

sporobola, pl -lae Buller's term (1909) for the curve described by a basidiospore in its course after being ejected from its sterigma [< spora- + Gr. bolē a throw]

spora cellulosa, spora composita, spora multilocularis Old terms for 'sporidesm'

sporange A term sometimes used for 'sporangium'

sporangiocarp A fructification in which the sporiferous structures are sporangia, as in Endogone malleola Hark [< sporangium + -carp]

sporangiote, sporangiolum, pl -la A reduced sporangium in certain of the Mucorales, in which a columella is lacking and the number of spores is reduced, also, a mycorrhizal body of Janse (1897), later called in the plural "prosporoids" by Petri (1903), and later, 'ptyosome' by Burgess (1932) [L. dim. of sporangium]

sporangiophore A sporophore bearing a sporangium [< sporangium + -phore]

sporangiosorus A more or less compact sorus or aggregate of sporangia [< sporangium + sorus]

sporangiospore A spore produced in a 'sporangium' (Pl XV, Fig 2)

sporangium, pl -ia Sac producing spores endogenously (Hedwig, 1787, 1784), cf 'sorus', 'sorocarp', etc [< spor- + Gr. angeion vessel]

spc

kinds of compound structures,--first proposed by Hedwig (1788) [< Gr. spora seed.]

spore ball In certain genera of the

layer of sterile cells or modified spores on the outside of a definite membrane making the ball appear like a small seed

spore deposit Same as 'spore print'

spore group Same as 'sporidesm'

spore horn. A tendril-like agglomeration of more or less sticky spores that have been exuded through an orifice which may be either the ostiole of a pycnidium or a rupture in the bark above an acervulus, same as 'cirrhus'

sporeling A germinated spore, the young thallus before a hypha can be said to be formed

spore plasm The protoplasm of a spore-producing structure such as an ascus, which will form the spores, as distinguished from 'epiplasm'

spore print The spore mass obtained by placing the cap of a Hyemenomycete flat on a piece of paper, glass slide, etc

sporidesm A pluricellular body that becomes free like a spore and in which each cell is an independent spore with power of germination, a compound spore or spore ball, other names used for this term are spore group, compound spore,

sporidole, sporidolum, pl -la (1) a little spore, (2) a term used by older mycologists for the oil droplets or guttulae of spores [Dim. of L. sporidium a little spore]

spc most as a basidiospore borne upon an embasidium (Link, 1829), (2) (obg) an ascospore. [L]

sporiferous Spore-bearing [spor- + -ferous]

sporification The process by which a

sporoblast Koerber's term (1841) for 'merispore' [< spore- + Gr. blastos bud, sprout]

Sporobolomycetes The group of basidiomycetous, yeastlike organisms (see Derx, 1930)

sporocarp A many-celled body serving for the formation of spores, a fruit body [spore- + -carp]

sporocladium, pl -ia A special sporogenous branch of a conidiophore in the Kickxellaceae, which produces a pectinate row or series of phialides unilaterally and usually externally (see Linder, 1943), also called 'prophialide'

**stinkhorn** The common name for a member of the Phallaceae, because of its strong odor.

**stinking polecat** An old English name for *Phallus impudicus* L. ex Pers.

**stinking smut**. See 'bunt'.

**stipate**. Crowded [*< L. stipare to crowd*]

**stipe** The technical term for the stem of agarics, boletes, polypores, etc. [*< L. stipes trunk of a tree*]

**stipitanglocarpy** Angiocarpy brought about by growth from the stipe (Reijnders, 1948)

**stipitate** Possessing a stipe or stem

**stipitatic acid**. A compound produced by *Penicillium stipitatum* Thom.

**stipitiform** Stalklike

**stipes** The concept of a phylogenetic line as a feature of a natural system of classification instead of present-day (mostly Friesian) genera and families, which are or may be only "horizontal" groups based on superficial similarities (see Roger Heim, 1931) [*< L. stock*]

**stolon** A runner, a horizontal hypha that sprouts where it touches the substrate and forms haustoria or rhizoids in the substrate and aerial mycelium or sporophores above it, as in the Mucorales [*< L. stipo, stolonis a twig, a water sprout.*]

**stoloniferous** Bearing stolons, (of mycelium), as distinguished from 'rhizomatous' (Arnaud, 1910), bearing stolons on the outside of the host or substrate and sending haustoria or rhizoids within [*< stolon + -ferous*]

**stomatopod, stomatopodium, pl -ia, stomatopod stomatopodium, pl -ia** The type of appressorium produced from lateral branches above or in a stoma in the penetration process (Gaillard, 1932) [*< Gr stoma mouth + pous, podos, foot, podion little foot*]

**Stone Color** (RC 312) Nearest to Ivory Yellow (R XXX)

**stone fungus** The sclerotium of *Polyporus tuberaster* (Jacq. ex Fr.) Fr., which commonly has earth or small stones within it and which, when moistened, produces an edible fruit body, the 'Canadian tuckahoe' is the same

**stopper-shaped** (Of cystidia) shaped like a glass stopper, see 'lecythiform'

**storage trunk** Lohwag's term (1941) for Buller's 'pseudorhiza'

**stout** (Of the stipe) of a length not many times its thickness, not slender

**straight** (Of the margin of the pileus) not incurved

**strain** A line of descent, or the individuals collectively in that line, a race, or a stock without sufficient differentiation

to have taxonomic significance.

**stramineous** Straw-colored, Straw Yellow (R XVI, MP 10 F 2), S 11, 26 is much paler [*< L. stramineus made of straw.*]

**strand** A general term for such structures as 'rhizomorph', 'syrrotium', etc

**strangled** Contracted and expanded in an irregular manner (Pl XI, Fig 12)

**stratified** Arranged in layers [*< L. strere to spread + facere to make*]

**stratose** In distinct layers

**stratose thallus**. A lichen thallus with the tissues in horizontal layers

**stratum corticale** An old term for rind

**stratum gonimon** An old term for algal layer

**stratum medullare** An old term for 'medulla'

**Straw** (RC 19) Same as Primrose Yellow (R XXX) to Lemon Chrome (R IV)

**Strawberry Red** (RC 110) Not matchable in R, but tone 1 is nearest to Spectrum Red (R I)

**straw mushrooms** The edible *Volvaria volvacea* (Bull. ex Fr.) Quel. and *V. diphasia* (Berk. & Br.) Sacc., widely used in the tropics and so called because of their culture on rice straw (from Ainsworth & Bisby, 1945)

**Straw Yellow** (RC 31) Straw Yellow to nearly Primuline Yellow (R XVI)

**stream hyphae** Hyphae serving for rapid advance, comparable to stolons (Lohwag, 1941)

**streptidine** The base of 'streptomycin'

**streptin** An antibiotic substance similar in many respects to streptothricin, produced by *Streptomyces griseus* (Krausky) Waksam & Henr. (Woodruff & Foster, 1946)

**streptocin** An antibiotic substance produced by an actinomycete

**streptolin** An antibiotic substance produced by *Streptomyces Lavendulae* (Waksam & Curt.) Waksam & Henr., closely related to 'streptothricin'

**streptomycete** A species of the genus *Streptomyces* (Actinomycetales)

**streptomycin** An antibiotic substance obtained from the actinomycetes *Streptomyces Lavendulae* (Waksam & Curt.) Waksam & Henr. and *S. griseus* (Krausky) Waksam & Henr., which is potent against gram-negative as well as gram-positive bacteria

**streptothricin** An organic base produced by the soil actinomycete *Streptomyces Lavendulae* (Waksam & Curt.) Waksam & Henr., which is fairly toxic to animals, bacteriostatic against some organisms, and bactericidal against gram-negative organisms

**stria, pl -ae** One of the lines or furrows of the 'striate' condition [*< L. a furrow*]

**stalagmoid** (Of spores) elongate-drop-shaped or elongate-tear-shaped, elongate-obconic. [< Gr. stalagmos a dropping < stalassein to drop]

**stalagmospore** A stalagmoid spore

**staling** Loss of virility or viability of cultures upon artificial media, as a consequence of age, possibly lack of proper nutrients or autointoxication, etc. 'autoantibiosis'

**stalk** An indefinite name for 'stipe', 'pedicel', stem, 'peduncle'

**stalk cell** (Of the crozier of the Discomycetes) the cell with one nucleus supporting the 'loop' or 'dome cell', and the 'tip' or 'ultimate cell' in order, same as 'basal cell'

**standard culture** See 'Normkultur'

**stane-raw, stane-yrag** *Parmella omphaloides* (L.) Ach., used by Scottish Highland peasants in the preparation of a brown dye, 'black crotties'

**starch** See 'lichen starch'

**starters** The pure cultures or mixtures of microorganisms used for starting fermenting processes (see *Almworth & Bigby, 1943*)

**state** Same as 'stage'

**stauroma** An isidioid sprout development in certain lichens (see *Minks, 1878*) [< Gr. stauros an upright stake + oma]

**stauropore** A star-shaped spore (Pl. XV, Fig. 21) [< Gr. stauros cross + -spore.]

**stauroporous** Possessing star-shaped spores

**Steel Blue** (RC 230) Nearest to *Urama* Blue or Dusky Blue-Violet (2) (R XXIV)

**stellate** (Of spores, scales) having extensions like those of a star [< L. stella star]

**stemonitoid** (Of Myxomycetes) like the genus *Stemonitella*

**stercoraceous, stercoral** Of, or pertaining to, dung [< L. stercus, stercoris dung]

**stercorate** Manured

**sterigma, pl. -mata** The tiny, spiculelike pedicel upon which a basidiospore is borne and from which it is forcibly discharged, as the stalk is a modification of a sterigma

used for somewhat analogous structures in groups other than the Basidiomycetes" (Martin) [< Gr. sterigma a prop or support]

**sterigmate** (Of basidiospores) borne on sterigmata

**sterigmatoid** A fine spore-bearing process, like a sterigma

**sterile** (Of a fruit body or hymenium) (1) immature, not producing spores, or without spores, (2) free from living microorganisms, uncontaminated

**sterile basidium** The basidiumlike structure in the hymenium of Hymenomycetes, formerly called a "paraphysis" and now a 'basidiole'

**sterile veins** The 'venae externae' of the Tuberales

**stichic** (Of spindles of dividing nuclei) straight up and down, or nearly so, parallel to the long axis, in a row [< Gr. stichos a row or rank]

**stichobasidium, pl. -ia.** A type of 'holobasidium' which is mostly cylindrical, elongating during its further development and at maturity projecting considerably above the hymenium, and in which the nuclear spindles are longitudinal or oblique and at different levels (*Juel, 1898*), cf. 'chiasmatobasidium' [< Gr. stichos row + basidium]

**stigma** Old term for 'sterigma'

**stigmatocyst** (Of Mellicaceae, Englerulaceae, and Hemisphaeriales) the terminal cell of the 'stigmatopod' which develops into the ascocarp (*Gaillard, 1892*) [< Gr. stigma prick + -cyst]

prick + mycosis.

ing of two cells--a stalk cell and a terminal cell or 'stigmocyst', these stigmatopods are reminiscent of the 'appressoria' of the Erysiphaceae and possibly are related to 'haustoria' (*Gaillard, 1892*) [< Gr. stigma prick + podion little foot]

**stigmocyst** Same as 'stigmatocyst'

**stigmopod, stigmopodium** Same as 'stigmatopod'

**stilbeous** Like *Stilbum*, malletlike

**stilbiform** Having a long stalk and a head.

**stilboid** (Adj.) having a stalked head, like *Stilbum* (N.) a sterile carpophore with a separable capitellum or pileus which is blown by the wind, as in *Omphalia flavida* Maubl. & Rang

**stilbum, pl. -ba** A type of sporogenous structure in which the spores are borne in a head on a stalk, as in the genus *Stilbum*

**stilt hypha** A rigid, brownish hypha acting as a supporting structure, in *Lasiothyris Loniceræ* Kunze (*Theissen, 1918*).

**subcutis** The layer of the 'cutis' below the 'epicutis', which makes the transition to the flesh.

subcurrent (Of gills or tubes) having the attachment extending slightly down the stipe (Pl. I, Fig. 4)

subdetermine Limited

**subdiscoid** Somewhat disc-shaped

subdistant (Of gills) spaced halfway between 'close' and 'distant'

subelevated. Somewhat raised

subepidermal Under the epidermis

subequal    Nearly equal.

suberect. Nearly erect, but nodding at the top

suberose (with long u, accented on first syllable), Corky. [L. suber the cork oak, cork]

suberos\* (with short u, primary accent on last syllable) Slightly gnawed in appearance. [guh- + L. erodere to gnaw away]

subfuscous. Somewhat dark [sub- +  
L. fuscus dark, dusky]

subfusiform (Of spores) more or less fusiform, usually, somewhat rounded-pointed at one end (Pl. XII, Fig. 12)

subgenus, pl. -genera. A term used in classification, a grouping under a genus and containing groups of related species. The subgenera of the mycologists of one generation are often raised to the rank of genera by later students.

**subgleba** The portion beneath the 'gleba' or spore-bearing part, usually in a more or less well-defined stalk, of the Phallales

subglobose. Almost spherical (P1 XII, Fig. 2)

**subheteromorphic** Having the sterile edges of the gills or tubes composed of cystidia (schellocystidia) identical with the facial cystidia (pleurocystidia) (Maire)

subhomomorphous More or less uniform or alike or of the same form

subhymenium, pl -ia A differentiated tissue which gives rise to the 'hymenium' (Pl IX, Fig 9)

**subicula** A more or less dense felt of hyphae covering the substrate, from which the fruit bodies, perithecia, etc. arise [*L. subiculum*, dam of *subex* base or bottom, something laid under]

**subiculoid** More or less like a 'subicle'

subiculum, pl. -la Same as 'subicle'.

submerged Slightly immersed

sublamellate, sublamellose (Of the tube layer of *Boletinus*, *Boletellus*, *Gyrodon*, etc.) appearing somewhat lamellate from the sporadic aligning of the radial walls of the radiately arranged tubes, the condition for which the term 'veined' or 'venose' has been used because of the superficial appearance of the sublamellate condition, especially in certain species in which there is a noticeable branching effect

sub lente or sublente Under a hand lens,  
as seen with the use of lens with a  
magnification of 6X to 15X [L]

suboperculate (Of sacci) between truly operculate and inoperculate in manner of dehiscence, as in what appears to be a lichenized *Leotia* (see Le Gal, 1946)

subpruinose (Of a surface) slightly powdered or 'pruinose' (Pl. Ill. Fig. 7)

subrad cating (Of the stipe) having a slight prolongation but hardly enough to be called a rootlike extension (Pl. V, Fig. 10)

subspecies, sing and pl A division of a  
species (sib) based on more than one

variety of limitations see 'variety',  
'form'

subsporangium, pl -ia (In the Chytridiales) the intramatrical, vesicular body or 'apophysis' beneath the extramatrical zoospore or subsequent zoosporangium.

substipitate. Hardly stipitate, but with a very short attachment (P) III. Fig. 3)

substitute sexuality ■ what Backus (1939)  
 ■ refers to as the plasticity of sexuality  
 ■ the fungi, a term covering the  
 fertilizations that can be consummated  
 by conidia, serial hyphae, other  
 trichogynous hyphae, etc., of opposite  
 sex reaction or compatibility group,  
 same as 'deuterogamy'

substratal. Whetzel's (1945) term describing a type of stroma of the Sclerotiniaceae as contrasted with various types of sclerotial stromata and characteristic of the genera *Rutstroemia* and *Lambertiella* and to a degree of *Seaveriella*, which is of diffuse or indefinite form, with the medulla consisting of a loose, hyphal web or network permeating and preserving as a food supply a portion of the suspect or other substrate (e.g., a culture medium) and with a black rind, the whole appearing on the surface as diffuse, indefinite patches delimited by the irregular, thin, black lines which are the edges of the rind.

substrate, substratum, pl -ta The



developed by the edges of the gills, i.e. the 'armilla' developed by the 'manchette' (Pl. VI, Fig. 2)



material is an opaque white film

subterranean Underground, 'hypogaeous' [*< L subterraneus underground*]

subtilin An antibiotic substance obtained from *Bacillus subtilis* Cohn *emend* Prazmowski

subtilysin An antibiotic substance produced by *Bacillus subtilis* Cohn *emend* Prazmowski

subtomentose. (Of a surface) more or less woolly or 'tomentose', a less pronounced condition than tomentose (Pl III, Fig 10).

subturbinate Top-shaped, with a somewhat flattened apex

subulate, subuliform Awl-shaped (Pl XI, Fig 4) [*< L subula awl*]

subumbonate (Of the pileus) slightly and, usually, broadly raised (Pl I, Fig 8)

subuniversal veil The primary universal veil or 'prothelium'

subvalent (Of the number of species present in a location) 'the complement'

sub vitro Under the lens [*L*, under a glass]

subzonate Marked with obscure, indefinite zones

succate, succous Having milk or juice, juicy, esculent

successive (Of branching in the Clavariaceae) not synchronous (Corner, 1930)

succineous (Of color) Amber Yellow (R XVI, MP 10 J 3), (of consistency) like amber [*< L succinum amber*]

succinum The color of amber, amber-yellow [*< L*, amber]

Succinum (RC 12) A pale Naphthalene Yellow to a pale Barium Yellow (R XVI)

Succinum Yellow (RC 28) Naphthalene Yellow to Mustard Yellow (R XVI)

Succory Blue (RC 206) Near Dawn Gray to Hathi Gray and Storm Gray (R LII)

sudorific, Inducing perspiration, as *Clitocybe sudorifica* Pk [*< L sudor sweat + facere to make*]

suffused Spread out, diffuse, tinged

suillus, pl -li Now a genus of the Boletaceae but used originally by Pliny (77) and others after him for all fungi

sulcate. (Of the pileus or stipe) grooved-- more deeply than 'striate', less so than 'plicate'. [*< L sulcus a furrow*]

sulcule A little furrow [*< L dim of sulcus a furrow*]

sulcus A groove or furrow [*L*]

sulfureous Same as 'sulphureous'

sulphactin An antibiotic substance produced by *Actinomyces roseus* Nam.

sulphoformalin, sulphoformol A reagent and antiseptic in Fungi

3 cc, 101 malin (40%), 10 drops.

sulphovanillin A reagent used like 'sulphoformalin', it is made up as follows, distilled water, 2 cc., sulphuric acid (pure), 2 cc., vanillin (c.p.), 25 g

sulphur bacteria Thiobacteriales

sulphureous, sulphurine Sulphur Yellow, S I, 25 is Sulphur Yellow R V and near MP 10 G 1, Sulphur Yellow MP 10 J 1 is more yellow

sulphurescent Becoming sulphur-yellow in color

sulphur granules Lobed granules of the parasite in the pus in cases of actinomycosis

Sulphury White (RC 14) Nearly Sea Foam Yellow to Chartreuse Yellow (R XXXI)

summer spore A spore that germinates quickly and retains its viability for only a short time, as conidia and uredospores, as contrasted with 'winter spores' or resting spores

summer stage The uredal or red-rust stage of grass rusts

summer truffle *Tuber aestivum* Vitt., one of the choicest where it grows

Sunflower Yellow (RC 23) A pale Amber Yellow to nearly Erimuline Yellow (R XVI)

super-, supra- A prefix meaning above, in either position or degree. [*< L super*]

superficial (Of scales, flocci, etc.) on the surface and easily removable, as opposed to 'imlate', (of reproductive structures) on the surface, not 'imlate' and 'erumpent'

superimposed Overlapping

superior (Of the annulus) attached above the middle of the stipe (Pl VI, Fig 2)

superior annulus (1) An annulus situated on the upper part of the stipe (2) Among the Europeans, the annulus formed by the remains of the membrane

**taxon, pl taxa** A taxonomic unit, as a substitute for "group with a given circumscription, position and rank" of Article IV of the International Rules [**< Gr taxis arrangement.**]

**taxonomy** The systematic classification of organisms, with emphasis upon relationships [**< Gr. taxis arrangement + onyma name**]

**T.D.P.** Abbreviation for "Thermal Death Point"

**Mar fungus** *Cyrophana* (Merullius) *laerymana* (Wulf. ex Fr.) Pat., the cause of dry-rot of timbers, especially in Europe, so called because of the exudation of droplets by the sporophore

**teguliculous.** Living on tiles, as do certain lichens. [**< L. tegula tile + -culous**]

**telia contexta** Unger's name (1855) for fungous tissue, a web of distinct hyphae

**teleblem, teleoblem, teleoblema, pl -ata** The universal veil (Atkinson, 1914), the 'voile' (Gilbert, 1947) [**< Gr. teleios perfect, entire + blema coverlet.**]

**telomorphosis.** The phenomenon in which one hypha, acting at a distance, stimulates another hypha to alter its form by sending out an opposing fusion hypha (Burgess, 1924). [**< Gr tele far + morpho form + -osis**]

**telomorphotic.** Inducing growth processes that bring hyphae or other structures together for fusion

**teleutogonium.** An old name for 'teleutospore' or 'teliospore'.

**teleutosorus** An old term for 'telium'

**teleutospore** An old term for 'teliospore'

**teleuto stage** An old term for 'telium'

**telial** Pertaining to, or possessing telia

**teliosporangium, pl -ia.** A teliospore of the Uredinales in a comparative-morphological sense, the encapsulated product of syzygy and gonangium, which on germination shows an ecologically conditioned differentiation into hyposporangial (Gynosporangial) and episporangial structures (Schubert, 1948). [**< Gr teleios perfect + sporangium.**]

**teliospore.** A spore of the terminal stage of Uredinales and Ustilaginales, which is a thick-walled 'probasidium' or group of probasidia, each unit of which upon germination produces an 'epibasidium' ('promycellium'), the 'zeugite' of these groups. [**< Gr teleios perfect + spora**]

**Teliosporeae** A Class including the Uredinales and Ustilaginales in the classification of Bessey (1935).

**telium, pl -ia** Final sorus of the rusts, producing the 'teliospores', designated by the numeral III. [**< Gr. teleios perfect**]

**tenacious** Tough [**< L tenax, -acis tenacious**]

**tenacle** The circle of cilia around the ostiole of Falck's (1947) Haerangium-

cetes, which serve to collect and hold the 'haerangium' [**< L. tenaculum a holder.**]

**tenellous.** Delicate [**< L. tenellus**]

**tentaculiform** Tentacle-shaped

**tephreous, tephrous** Ash-colored, same as 'cinereous' [**< Gr tephra ashes**]

**tephrous** Ashy-gray (MP 27 A 2, near Court Grey R XLVII)

**teratology** The study of abnormal structures [**< Gr teratologia telling of marvels**]

**tercinin** Same as 'clavacin'

**terebreator** A boring apparatus, -- used by Lindau for the lichen trichogyne [**< L. terebrare to bore**]

**terete** (Of the stipe) round like a broom handle, not irregular [**< L. teres, teretis long, round, and smooth**]

**terfa, terfex** The subterranean fruit body of a member of the Terfesiaceae, same as 'kames', -- a North African term

**terminus phialospore** A 'phialospore' that is formed at the apex of a 'phialide', so called because it terminates the growth of the phialide (Mason, 1933)

**terminus spore** A spore borne terminally upon a 'phialide' or a hypha, so called because it terminates the growth of the structure producing it. It may be a 'terminus phialospore' or a 'terminus thaliospore' (Mason, 1933)

**terminus thaliospore** A spore borne at the end of a hypha, which terminates the growth of this hypha (Mason, 1933)

**termitophile** An agaric that inhabits termite nests in the early stages and later grows upon termite hillocks, as in the genus *Termitomyces* see Heim (1942)

**termitophilic** Inhabiting termite nests or growing upon termite hillocks

**ternate** In threes [**< L. terns three at a time**]

**Terra Cotta** (RC 331) Not R XXVIII, but nearer Rufous and a redder Vinaceous-Rufous (R XIV)

**terramycin** An antibiotic substance produced by *Streptomyces rimosus* Routien

**terraneous** Growing on dry land [**< L. terra earth**]

**Terra Vert** (RC 242) Not Terre Verte (R XXXIII), but near Clear Fluorite Green to Shamrock Green (R XXXII)

**terrein** A metabolic product of *Aspergillus terreus* Thom

**terreous.** Earth-colored, brownish [**< L. terreus earthen**]

**terrestrial** Growing on the ground [**< L. terrestris belonging to the earth**]

**terrestrial acid** An acid produced by *Penicillium terrestre* Jensen

**terricole, terricolous** Living on soil [**< L. terra earth + -cole, -colous**]

synema. See 'synnema'

synenchyma, pl -ata Vuillemin's term (1912) for fungous tissue built up by the lateral welding of hyphal elements, same as 'pseudoparenchyma' or 'paraplectenchyma', cf 'merenchyma'. [syn- + Gr enchyma infusion]

syn- See 'Synanthropus' etc.

toiling together }

cf 'aethogametism' [< Gr synēthes intimate, of like habits, compatible + gametism, -eiv]

syngametic Blackman's term (1906) for 'isogamic', referring to the fusion of morphologically identical cells

sy-

synheterosis The stimulus of heterozygosis (Robbins & Rickett, in Dodge, 1945). cf 'chorheterosis' [< syn- + Gr heteros different + -osis]

synkaryon. See 'syncaryon'

synnema, pl -ata A column of combined filaments, an erect fascicle of hyphae, as in the Stilbaceae (Pl VIII, Fig 1) [syn- + Gr. nēma thread]

synnematin An antibiotic substance produced by Cephalosporium (Tilachlidium ?)

sp

ps

synoecious Having both sex organs on the same mycelium [< syn- + Gr oikos house]

synonym The name of a species or genus that is no longer tenable either because

[< syn- + Gr onyma name]

synonymous Expressing the same idea, equivalent in meaning

syntype Any specimen of the author's

priority (see Blake, 1943). cf 'isotype', 'paratype', 'type collection' [< syn- + Gr. typos type]

syrotium, pl -ia. The superficial, aerophilic, tightly packed Merulius strand of vascular, fibrous, saccate

tab

tabid Dissolving, decaying [< L tabidus shrinking, wasting away, emaciated]

tabula An old name for the pileus of certain fungi. [L., plank]

tac

to much + sensibilis sensitive]

taenia, pl -ae (Of Myxomycetes) a band [< Taenia, tapeworm]

taeniate (Of Myxomycetes) having bandlike markings

taeniole A little band

take-all A disease of cereals caused by Ophiobolus graminis (Sacc) Sacc.

tan The color tan MP 12 L 11, no exact equivalent in R, but between Sanford's Brown (Pl II) and Amber Brown (Pl III)

Tan Brown (RC 320) Same as Burnt Sienna (R II) and lighter

Tan Color (RC 317) A duller Ochraceous Orange (R XV) to between Mars Orange and Sanford's Brown (R II)

tanker-shaped Thickened and gradually enlarged downward, then suddenly contracted or ended

tannic-acid hypha Same as 'sanguinolentous hypha'.

tardum A product extracted from Penicillium tardum Thom.

tartareous Powdery, bearing a rough, crumbling surface, as in some lichens [< LL.]

tau-

tawny Dull yellowish-brown (R XV, MP 13 D 10)

tawny grisette The edible, tawny variety of Amanita vaginata (Bull ex Fr) Quel var. fulva Sacc

**thallus, pl -li** A general term for the vegetative portion of a nonvascular plant, particularly the Thallophytes, of the fungi, the entire assimilative phase of the individual [L., a young branch]

**thallus filamentosus** Same as 'filamentous thallus'

**thallus frondosus** The frondose thallus of lichens.

**thallus lepodus** Same as 'crustaceous thallus'

**thallus placodes** The foliaceous thallus of lichens

**thallus thamnoides** The 'fruticose thallus'

finely branched, haustorial arbuscules which finally become digested and resorbed by the host cells, cf. 'tolypophagous', 'tolypothamniscophagous', 'ptyophagous', 'chylophagous', see also 'thamniscophysalidophagous', 'thamphagous'. [Gr thamniskos shrub or arbusculus + -phagous]

**thamniscophysalidophagous** Of a type of mycorrhiza found on certain liverworts, characterized by a large number of vesicles, which are digested and resorbed just as are the arbuscules (Stahl, 1949), see 'thamniscophagous', 'tolypophagous', etc. [Gr thamniskos shrub + physallis bladder + -phagous]

**thamniscotolypophagous** Apparently the same as 'tolypothamniscophagous' [Gr thamniskos shrub + tolypé ball + -phagous]

**thamnium** An old term for the branched, bushlike thallus of certain lichens

**thec-, theco-, -theca, -thecium** Combining forms meaning case, acc., capsule [Gr thekē, dim thēkion]

**theca, pl -ae.** (In lichens) an enlarged cell containing spores. The name was originated by Hedwig (1789) for what is now known as the 'ascus' of pezizaceous fungi, and was mistakenly applied also to present-day Hymenomycetes by succeeding mycologists who observed the same general sort of organization in these Basidiomycetes [Gr thekē a case.].

**thecal** Like an ascus, pertaining to an ascus enclosed, surrounded, or encased by a wall or tissue

**Thecomycetes** Marchand's term (1896) for the Ascomycetes

**thecaspore** (Obs) same as 'ascospore'

**thecasporous** (Obs) ascomycetous, ascigerous

**thecial** Occurring within the 'thecium' or ascigerous hymenium

**thecigerous** Having an ascigerous hymenium [L theca envelope + gerere to bear]

**thecium, pl -ia** The ascigerous layer of

the Ascomycetes and ascolichens, the ascus hymenium [L theca envelope]

**telephoric acid** A red pigment occurring in certain species of Telephoraceae and Hydnaceae, which turns black in KOH (Zellner, 1907)

**telephoroid** Like Telephora, with the hymenium smooth or slightly wrinkled or roughened, or perhaps with a fruit body like that of Telephora

**telephorous** Covered with nipplelike prominences [Gr thelē nipple + -phorous]

**thelotreoid** Having tubercular double-walled apothecia like those of Thelotrema of the lichens

**thelotrema** Able to grow if not growing

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tertiary mycelium. (In the Basidiomycetes) the mycelium differentiated from the 'secondary mycelium' for the purpose of forming fruiting bodies. [*ter* + *ter* + *ter*].

tessellate. Checkered, like a floor mosaic (Pl. IV, Fig. 3) [*L. tessella* a little tile]

tessellately rimose. Cracked in the form of small squares or blocks, as in floors, making a checkered or mosaic pattern (Pl. IV, Fig. 3)

testaceous. Having a shell or test.

[< *L. testa* shell]

tetra-. A combining form meaning four [*L. tetra*]

tetracetic. Having the four spores (the tetrad) of a basidium of four sexes, a 'tetrapolar' basidium (Kühner, 1938) [*< tetra- + Gr. krates strong*]

tetracytes. The products of 'meiosis', insofar as they are spores

tetradidymous. Eight-fold or with four pairs, --often given incorrectly as 'fourfold' [*< tetra- + Gr. didymos twofold*]

tetradymous. (Of spores) having four cells. [*< Gr. tetradymos fourfold*]

tetragonous. Four-angled [*< tetra + Gr. gonia angle*]

tetramorphic. (Of basidia) in *Coprinus*

tetramorphism. The condition of being 'tetramorphic'

tetrapolar. Exhibiting 'tetrapolarity'

tetrapolarity. The condition of sexuality in the Basidiomycetes in which the sexual factors are segregated into four groups and in which matings between mono-

tetraspore. One of the four spores on a four-spored basidium in the Hymenomycetes (see Corner, 1948), cf. 'dispore'

tetrasporic, tetrasporous. (Of basidia) four-spored

tetraspory. The condition in which basidia bear the normal number of four spores (Kühner, 1938)

tetter. A term popularly applied to such skin diseases as pemphigus, psoriasis, eczema, and herpes, some of which are caused by fungi, forms distinguished as

'eating tetter' or lupus, 'honeycomb tetter' or favus, 'moist tetter' or eczema, 'scaly' or 'washerwoman's tetter', which is 'psoriasis' or scaly eczema. [*< AS. tetter.*]

textura angularis. (Of ascomata) a short-celled tissue of polyhedral cells without intercellular spaces (Stärbach, 1895).

textura epidermoidea. A long-celled tissue of hyphae running in all directions, without interhyphal spaces (Stärbach, 1895)

textura globulosa. A short-celled tissue of round cells with intercellular spaces (Stärbach, 1895)

textura intricata. A long-celled tissue of hyphae running in all directions, with interhyphal spaces (Stärbach, 1895)

textura obliata. A long-celled tissue of parallel-running, coherent hyphae with thickened walls and narrow lumina (Stärbach, 1895)

textura porrecta. A long-celled tissue of parallel-running, separate hyphae with thin walls and wide lumina (Stärbach, 1895)

textura prismatica. A short-celled tissue of rectangular cells (Stärbach, 1895).

texture. The arrangement of the components of the different tissues, as compact, loose, etc.

thalamium. An old term for the hymenium of lichens and certain other fungi (Acharius, 1810) [*< L. thalamus a sleeping room*]

thalassic, thalassine. Sea-green (a bluish green, R. XIX, a yellowish-green, MP 19 K 6) [*< Gr. thalassa sea*]

thall-, thalli-, thallo-, -thallie. Combining forms meaning sprout, shoot. [*< L. thallus young branch < Gr. thallos < thallein to bloom*]

thalliform. Like a thallus in form [*(thalli- + form)*]

thalline exciple. In the lichens, an exciple containing algae

thalline margin. An apothecial margin formed of, and usually colored like, the thallus, 'amphithecium'

thalloidic. Of, pertaining to, or belonging to, a 'thallus'

thalloid. Having the nature or form of a 'thallus'.

thalloid exciple. Same as 'thalline exciple'.

thallospore. A spore formed on the thallus or mycelium (Vuillemin, 1910), it is of

'Blastospores', 'arthrospores', 'chlamydospores', and 'oidia' are also thallospores (the first three recognized by Vuillemin) (Mason, 1933). [*thallo- + spor-.*]

type (1933) of phycomycoid, endotrophic myceliophaga of the Psittacales character.

bodies, cf. 'holophagous', 'thamniophagous', 'ptychophagous', 'chylophagous'. [*< Gr. holops ball + thamnikos shrub + -phagous*]

Tomato Red (RC 81) Not matched in R, but a true tomato color, near Tomato MP 3113.

tomentose, tomentous. (Of the pileus or stipe) densely matted and woolly like a woolen blanket; clothed with a 'tomentum', cf. 'fibrillose', 'floccose', 'pubescent' [*tomentum + -ose*].

tong-chong-ha-cho One of the most famous of Chinese medicines, the caterpillars parasitized by *Cordyceps sinensis* (Berk.) Sacc

tooth (in Hydnaceae, etc.) a spine  
"Decurrent by a tooth," same as 'uncinate'.

tophaceous Same as 'tofaceous'

topotype. A specimen from the exact type locality [*< Gr. topos place + typos type*]

top yeast. The yeast living at the surface of the wort.

torfaceous Growing in bogs [*< LL. turfa or Icelandic torf turf*]

torn (Of pores) superficially rough or jagged as if torn

torate. Rounded off [*< L. tornatus, that which is turned, as a wheel*]

toroid Rounded, protuberant [*< LL. torus a bulge or knot + -oid*]

torose, torous Cylindric with contractions or swellings at intervals

torsive Twisted spirally.

tortuous Bent or twisted in different directions. [*< L. tortuosus < tortus a twisting*]

torulaceous, toruloid Resembling the genus *Torula*, chainlike, necklacelike, beadlike, 'montiloid'.

torula nigra. A term used for 'black yeasts' in general (*T. nigra*, Marpmann).

torulose, torulous Cylindric, with swollen portions at intervals, with catenate swellings, 'montiliform' (Pl. XI, Fig. 13)

torulosis Same as 'cryptococcosis'

totipotent. Bisexual, capable of producing a fructification [*< L. totum all + potens powerful*]

touchwood In general, soft, combustible material used as tinder, such as wood

rotted by fungi [especially *Polyporus aquameus* (Buds. ex Fr.) Fr.), or the fruit bodies of *Fomes fomentarius* (L. ex Fr.) Kickx and *F. ignarius* (L. ex Fr.) Kickx and the tinder 'amadou', 'punk' made from them

toxoflavin The prosthetic group of a yellow, toxic pigment produced by *Bacterium cocovenenans*, the cause of bongkrek and samagi poisoning in Java

trabecula, pl. -ae (Of Agaricales) the primordium of a lamella, (of Gasteromycetes) plates of undifferentiated primordial tissue remaining in the developing gleba and forming the branches of the dendroid columella. [*L. a small beam or raft*]

trama, pl. -ae A pseudotissue supporting a hymenium, the tissue between adjacent hymenia (de Bary, 1884), formerly used for the fleshy portion of the pileus (Pl. IX, Fig. 3) [*L., wool*]

trama bilateraliter contexta The portion of the trama accompanying a reduced mediostromum resulting from vigorous growth of the subhymenium, consisting of a layer of divergent hyphae proceeding diagonally away from the mediostromum for the most part and curving toward the subhymenium (Fayod, 1889)

trama inversa A 'bilateral' trama (Fayod, 1889)

tramal cystidium A cystidium arising from the trama and extending above the hymenial fascicles (Lohwag, 1932), see 'cystidium'

tramal plate (Of Gasteromycetes) the plate of the gleba which bears the hymenium

trama peridium A peridium arising from tramal plates (in certain Gasteromycetes (Lohwag, 1941))

trama permixta A trama consisting of tangled hyphae irregularly arranged (Fayod, 1889)

trama regulariter contexta A trama consisting of parallel hyphae, especially in young stages (Fayod, 1889)

trametoid Like *Trametes*, in which the tubes do not form a layer separated from the context by a distinct line, but the context penetrates between the tubes

tramosericous Exhibiting a satiny luster [*< L. trama wool + sericeus silky*]

transapate Having all cross walls transverse [*< L. trans across + septatus < septum wall*]

transformed universal veil An 'innate universal veil' that invests a quite different structure such as the volva of *Amanita* (Reijnders, 1948)

transitional stage A term used by Winge to describe the transition in nuclear structure between promitosis and meiosis in the Plasmodiophoraceae, synonymous to some degree with the so-called 'acaryote stage' (Karling, 1942)

translucent Capable of transmitting light without being transparent [*< L.*

- radial" arrangement; it must be regarded as a halved perithecium, with the tip lying beneath and not developed farther because of lack of space (von Hoehnel, 1918), cf. 'catathecium'. [*Gr thyreos* a large, oblong shield + *-theclum*.]
- thyroid** Shaped like an oblong shield. [*Gr thyreos* an oblong shield shaped like a door]
- thyrsae, thyrsus** (Of conidiophores) a compact panicle, with the middle branches longer than those above or below them, thus making the whole structure ovoid or ellipsoid in shape, a grape-like cluster [*L* < *Gr thyrsos* a light straight shaft]
- thyrsiform** (Of conidiophores) like a 'thyrsae'
- thyrsoid** Same as 'thyrsiform'
- tibiform** (Of cystidia) ventricose or subventricose below and capitate above, in a manner less pronounced than 'lecythiform' (Pl XI, Fig 18) [*L tibia* shinbone + *-form*]
- tiger's milk** *Polyporus sacer* Fr., in the Malay States used for treating tuberculosis and colds
- tigrine** Marked like a tiger
- tilmadochoid** (Of Myxomycetes) having the characteristics of the Friesian genus *Tilmadocha*, i.e., with very delicate peridium and with the threads of the capillitium rising vertically from the flat base of the peridium, branching dichotomously but pursuing a generally parallel course to the peridial membrane
- tinctorial, tinctorious** Producing colors used in dyeing, as some lichens [*L tinctorius* belonging to dyeing]
- tinder** Same as 'amadour'
- tinder fungus** *Fomes fomentarius* (L. ex Fr.) Kickx, see 'false tinder fungus'
- tinea** A general name for ringworm or other dermatomycoses in man or other animals [*L*., a gnawing worm]
- tinea barbae** A dermatomycosis of the bearded area of the face and neck caused by various species of *Trichophyton* and *Microsporum*, barber's itch
- tinea capitis** A dermatomycosis of the scalp and hair, caused by species of *Trichophyton* and *Microsporum*
- tinea corporis** A dermatomycosis involving the glabrous skin and producing lesions varying from those of simple scaling to deep granulomata, caused by species of *Trichophyton* and *Microsporum*
- tinea cruris** A dermatomycosis of the groin, perineum, and perianal region caused by *Epidermophyton floccosum* (Harz) Lang & Muloch and species of *Trichophyton*, jockey itch, gym itch, jock-atrap itch, etc
- tinea favosa** A dermatomycosis of the scalp and occasionally the glabrous skin and
- tinea imbricata** A dermatomycosis in the South Pacific characterized by scattered, concentrically arranged rings of papulosquamous patches caused by *Trichophyton concentricum* Blanchard, 'tokelau'
- tinea pedis** A dermatomycosis of the feet caused by *Epidermophyton floccosum* (Harz) Lang & Muloch., various species of *Trichophyton*, and rarely, species of *Microsporum*, athlete's foot
- tinea tonsurans** Same as 'tinea capitis', ringworm of the scalp
- tines versicolor** A chronic disease characterized by desquamating macules
- tinged** Having a tint of color.
- tinsel cilium** The fine, short, lateral threads on the cilium of the zoospores of certain Phycomycetes (see Couch, 1941)
- tip cell** (Of the crozier of Diacomycetes) the distal cell of the series, turned toward the base and containing only one nucleus, same as 'ultimate cell'
- tissue** An aggregate of similar cells or hyphae
- tissue pycnidium** A pycnidium with a pseudoparenchymatic wall which originated from a meristogen (Lohwag, 1941)
- Titmouse Blue** (RC 233) Deep Glaucous Gray to Grayish Blue Green (R XLVIII)
- tinema, pl -ata** In the asexual stage of *Uromyces Erythronii* (DC) Passer., the intermediate cell first separated achyloclitically and then shrinking histologically, which causes separation of the aeciospores (Pfeiffer, in Linsbauer, 1928) [*Gr tinēma* to cut or cleave]
- toadstool** A popular term for an inedible mushroom (agaric or bolete), which, according to the notion of older herbalists, originated from toads, as puffballs from wolves or deerballs from deer
- tofaceous** Tufa-colored, buffy-drab, 'argillaceous', (of a surface) gritty [*L. tufa* tufa]
- tokelau** A dermatomycosis native to certain South Pacific areas, 'tinea imbricata'
- tolypothamniscophagous** Of Burgeff's





translucent to show through ]

**Transparent Blue** (RC 213) Not much different from Ultramarine Blue (R IX) or Cornflower Blue (R XXI).

**transverse** Crosswise

**tree moss** An old English common name for several lichens of the genera Usnea, Physcia, etc

**trehalose** The only disaccharide ( $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11} + 2H_2O$ ) thus far isolated from fungi, found in ergot and in lichens (see Zellner, 1907).

**trembling fungi** The gelatinous Tremellales

**tremella basidium** A basidium with more or less oblique-walled septation, as in the Tremellales (Lohweg, 1941)

four more or less cylindrical or tubular epibasidia, and hypobasidial merosis

**tremelliform** Gelatinous in texture, like Tremella

**tremelloid, tremellose** Of a gelatinous consistency, like Tremella

**tri-** A combining form meaning three [< Gr tri- < treis three or L tri- < tres three ]

**triblastous** Koerber's term for a lichen spore that is trilobular and each cell of which is viable [< tri- + Gr blastos bud, germ ]

**tribuloid** Beset with bristles, 'echinate' [< L tribulus or tribulum or Gr tribolos something with points ]

**trich-, trichi-, tricho-** A combining form meaning hair [< Gr thrix, trichos ]

**trichidium** Same as 'sterigma' [< dim of Gr thrix hair ]

**trichiferous** Producing or bearing hairs [trichi- + -ferous ]

**trichiform** Bristle-shaped (Pl XI, Fig 2) [trichi- + form ]

**trichocarpous** Having reproductive structures covered with a 'pubescence' [< tricho- + Gr karpos fruit ]

**trichocutis** A dermal layer originally a trichoderm, the hairs of which under certain climatic conditions become cemented together to form a cutis (Lohweg, 1941) [tricho- + L cutis skin ]

**trichoderm** The filamentous-hairy clothing of pileus or stipe, whether arising from a distinct cutis or not (Lohweg & Feringer, 1937), such a layer or zone makes the surface 'tomentose', 'subtomentose', 'fibrillose', 'sericeous', 'pilose', 'villos', etc [tricho- + -derm ]

**trichoderm palisade** A 'trichoderm', the hairy outgrowths of which are compacted into a hymeniumlike layer (Lohweg, 1937), the 'hymeniform cuticle' of Fayod (1889)

**trichogyne** The receptive filament of the female organ, especially in certain Ascomycetes and ascolichens [tricho- + -gyne ]

**trichogynous** Of, pertaining to, or having the properties and functions of, a trichogyne

**tricholomoid** More especially of species of Clitocybe, having the gills more or less 'sinuate' or 'emarginate', as in Tricholoma (Lange, 1935)

**trichomatic** Pertaining to, or like, a hair [< Gr. trichōma a growth of hair ]

**Trichomycetes**. (1) Petruschky's term

# Genistellales)

**trichomycosis axillaris**. A fungous infection of the axillary and pubic hairs, caused by Nocardia tenuis Castellani.

**trichonocardiosis** A disease of man caused by Nocardia tenuis Castell

**trichobrachium** The cell of the female branch

**trichophytosis** A general term for disease in man caused by species of Trichophyton

**trichospore** Vuillemin's term (1912) for 'zoospore', Falck's ciliated spore (1908), defined morphologically. [tricho- + spore ]

**trichothallus** (1) Having a hairlike thallus,

+ L thallus young branch ]

**trichothecin** An antibiotic substance produced by Trichothecium roseum Link, which is toxic to plants, fungi, and animals

**trichotomous** Divided into three parts or forked into threes, 'trifurcate' [< Gr. tricha threefold < treis three + temnein to cut ]

**tricornute** Having three horns [< tri- + L cornutus horned ]

**trident** Having three teeth [< L tridens three-pronged ]

**tridymous** In the agarics, having the middle one of three gills larger than the other two [< Gr. tridymos threefold ]

**trifid** Three-cleft. [< L. trifidus ]

**trifoveolate** Having three hollows [< tri- + L dim. of fovea pit ]

**trifurcate** Three-forked, 'trichotomous', [< tri- + L. furca fork ]

**Tyrian Rose** (RC 155) Same as Tyrian Rose (R XII)

**tyrocidine** A crystalline polypeptid obtained, along with 'gramicidin', from 'tyrothricin', a product of the soil bacillus *B. brevis* Mig. emend. Ford, which is fairly toxic to animals and bactericidal against aerobic and anaerobic gram-positive bacteria

**tyrosin** An amino acid found in fungi, which upon oxidation by tyrosinase yields dark-colored substances.

**tyrosinase** An oxidizing enzyme which acts upon tyrosin in certain fungi, producing a dark-colored substance.

**tyrothricin** A potent germ-killing substance obtained from *B. brevis* Mig. emend. Ford, which lives in the soil, a crude product that yields two crystalline substances, 'gramicidin' and 'tyrocidine'

## U

**ubiquist** (Of an organism) occurring on any sort of geological formation [*< L. ubique everywhere.*]

**-ula, -ule** A suffix forming diminutives [*< L. -ulus*]

**uliginous, uliginous** (1) Rich, muddy (2) Growing in swamps [*< L. uliginosus < uligo moisture*]

**ultimate** Farthest, last

**ultimate cell** (Of the crosser of the *Discomycetes*) the distal cell of the series, turned toward the base and containing only one nucleus, same as 'tip cell'

**Ultramarine** (RC 212) Neapolitan Blue (R XXII) to a little lighter Paris Blue (R VII)

**ultrasetaceous** (Of bristles, hairs, etc.) very long drawn-out [*< L. ultra beyond + seta bristle*]

**umbellate** Having structures in umbels, umbelled [*< L. umbella, dim of umbra shade*]

**umbelliform** Shaped like an umbel [*< L. umbella a little shade + form*]

**umber** A color raw umber is a brown somewhere near Snuff Brown or Bister (R XXIX) and Cinnamon Brown (R XV). MP 18 L 10, burnt umber is a somewhat reddish brown, near Argus Brown R III MP 15 A 12

**umbilicate** (Of the pileus) having a central navellike depression, sunken in the center, somewhat funnel-shaped (Pl I, Fig 8)

**umbilicus** A navellike depression, the single, strong attaching organ of some lichen thalli, composed of a large number of closely united hyphae [*L. , navel*]

**umbo** (Of the pileus) a raised, conical to convex knob or mound on the center; a boss [*L. , the boss or knob on a shield*]

**umbonate** (Of the pileus) provided with an 'umbo' or boss (Pl I, Fig 6)

**umbonate-affixed** Attached to the substrate by an 'umbo'.

**umbonate-sessile** Sessile, but attached to the substrate by only a small, umbonate portion of the sporophore, as in certain *Telephoraceae*

**umbraculiferous** Possessing umbrellalike structures [*< L. umbraculum anything that furnishes shade + ferre to bear*]

**umbraculiform** Umbrella-shaped

**umbraticole, umbraticolous** Growing in shady places [*< L. umbraticus shady + -cole, -colous*]

**umbrinaceous** Umber brown in color

**umbrinous** Umber brown, S I, 8 is between Snuff Brown and Bister (R XXIX) and very near MP 15 L 12 [*< L. umber shade*]

**umbrosous** Growing in shady places

**uncate** Hooked, bent at the tip [*< L. uncus a hook*]

**uncia** A twelfth part of anything, as of a foot (an inch) or of a pound (an ounce), same as 'pollex' [*L. , a twelfth part*]

**unciform** Hook-shaped [*< L. uncus a hook + form*]

**uncinate** (Of gills) provided with a narrow, decurrent extension at the stipe, hooked (Pl I, Fig 6)

**unctuous** Greasy or oily to the touch

[*< L. unctuosus < ungere to anoint*]

**undate** Waved, 'undulate' [*L. unda a wave*]

**underlissae** Pigmented tissue in certain *Gasteromycetes* from which basidia, paraphyses, etc., arise, homologous with a subhymenium (Lohwag, 1941)

**undose** Wavy, 'undulate'

**undulate** Wavy [*< L. undulatus*]

**unequal** (Of gills) of different length, some reaching the stipe, others shorter

**uneven** (Of the surface of the pileus or stipe) not even, having irregularities of any kind

**ungicular, ungiculate** Provided with a claw [*< L. ungula hoof, claw, nail*]

**ungula, pl. -uae** The length of a fingernail, 6 lines or 1/2 a 'pollex' or 'uncia', equals 6.465 inch or 1.63 cm (Lohnaeus, 1770) [*< L. , nail*]

**ungulate** Hoof-shaped (Pl III, Fig 2)

**unguliform** Hoof-shaped [*< L. ungula hoof + form*]

**ungulinic acid** An antibiotic substance produced by *Polyporus betulinus* (Bull. ex Fr.) Fr. (*Ungulina* Pat.)

**uni-** A combining form meaning *one, single* [*< L. unus*]

**unarticulate** One-jointed

**unilocal** Containing one ascus, as the locules of the *Myriangiales*

**unicolorous** Of the same color throughout

**uniflagellate** Having one flagellum

**unifungal** (Of cultures, especially of chytrids) containing only a single species of fungus, although other organisms

tuckahoe, tuckahoo *A subterranean sclerotium (Pachyna cocos Schw. ex Fr.) of Poria cocos (Schw.) Wolf, sometimes as large as a coconut, with a rough, dark, hard exterior and an extremely pale, spongy interior.*

Ind ptucqui loaf < petukqui round ]

tulasnellaceous Of, or pertaining to, the Tulasnellaceae, having the characteristics of this order a nonseptate heterobasidium with more or less

tumescant Swelling [ < L. tumescere to swell ]

tumid (Of the stipe) swollen; inflated [ < L. tumidus ]

Tunbridge ware Inlaid, mosaic woodenware made in Tunbridge, England, utilizing 'green oak'

tunic Sometimes used for 'exospore' and particularly for the gelatinous membrane covering the epispore in the Gasteromycetes [ < L. tunica tunic ]

tunica. A thin, white membrane surrounding the peridiole in most species of Nidulariaceae [ L. ]

tunicate Covered, wrapped

turbid Cloudy, not clear [ < L. turbidus full of confusion or disorder ]

turbinate (Of the pileus) top-shaped (Pl. XI, Fig. 21) [ < L. turbo anything that whirls ]

turbinate cell or organ. (Of Cladochytriaceae) a swelling on the assimilative thallus (Karling, 1931)

turbinate Like a small top,--used to describe one of the forms of sessile apothecium in developmental series (Corner, 1929)

turf Superficial or extramatrical, mycelial growth

turgescent Swollen [ < L. turgescere to swell ]

turgid Filled out, rigid, from the hydrostatic pressure of endosmosed water [ < L. turgidus distended ]

Turkey Red (RC 92) Nearest to Scarlet Red (R II)

Turquoise Blue (RC 224) Near Pale Turquoise Green (R VII) Nile Blue (R XIX)

Turquoise Green (RC 236) Near Pale Sulphate Green to Sulphate Green (R XIX)

turriform Shaped like a tower [ < L. turris tower + form ]

tyllicolor Slate gray or dark gray, the color of a woodlouse. [ < ML. ]

tympaniform Shaped like a drum [ < L. tympanum < Gr. tympanon drum + form ]

type ~~formation~~ ~~not~~ ~~potential~~ ~~the~~ ~~...~~ ~~...~~

'ectomotype', 'ectotype', 'metotype', 'metatype', 'neotype', 'paratype', 'plesiotype', 'phototype', 'plastotype', 'plesiotype', 'proteromerothype', 'proterotype', 'syntype', 'topotype'. See Frizzell, 1933, Furtado, 1937 [ < Gr. typos < typten to strike. ]

type collection The single collection of specimens from which a species was ~~described~~ ~~named~~ ~~of~~ ~~which~~ ~~...~~

type concept (As promulgated in the 'American Code' and published in Bull. Torr. Bot. Club 34 167-178, 1907) a concept the fundamental purpose of which is the association of "each specific name and description with a definite preserved specimen, each generic name and description with a named species, and each higher category with a definite member of a lower category included under it"

that was used in defining a species becomes the type of the species, and the that was used in defining a genus becomes

type species (Of a genus) in accordance with the 'American Code', the species upon which a new genus is or was founded, or one of the species included in a new genus when originally published (see 'Report of the Committee on Generic Types of the Botanical Society of America,' Science 49 333-336, 1916), see Article 18 of the International Rules

typhodid Referring to, or having the characteristics of, the form-genus Typhodium, imperfect stage of Epichloë

typical (In a nomenclatural sense) agreeing with the descriptions of the type or with the type itself, but not necessarily typical in the ordinary sense of the word, as representative of the group or absolutely characteristic in all details.

typonym The name of any taxon published independently as a new species but based upon the type specimen of a valid name, or upon a duplicate of the type specimen (Furtado, 1937), cf. 'basynym', 'isonym'. [ < Gr. typos type + onyma name. ]

Tyrian Rose (RC 155). Same as Tyrian Rose (R XII)

tyrocidine A crystalline polypeptid obtained, along with 'gramicidin', from 'tyrothricin', a product of the soil bacillus *B. brevis* Mig emend Ford, which is fairly toxic to animals and bactericidal against aerobic and anaerobic gram-positive bacteria

tyrosin An amino acid found in fungi, which upon oxidation by tyrosinase yields dark-colored substances.

tyrosinase. An oxidizing enzyme which acts upon tyrosin in certain fungi, producing a dark-colored substance.

tyrothricin A potent germ-killing substance obtained from *B. brevis* Mig emend Ford, which lives in the soil, a crude product that yields two crystalline substances, 'gramicidin' and 'tyrocidine'

## U

ubiquist. (Of an organism) occurring on any sort of geological formation [*< L. ubique everywhere.*]

-ule, -ule A suffix forming diminutives [*< L. -ulus*]

uliginose, uliginous (1) Rich, muddy (2) Growing in swamps [*< L. uliginosus < aligo moisture*]

ultimate Farthest, last.

ultimate cell. (Of the crozier of the *Discomycetes*) the distal cell of the series, turned toward the base and containing only one nucleus, same as 'tip cell'

Ultramarine (RC 212) Neropalin Blue (R XXII) is a little lighter Paris Blue (R VII)

ultrasetaceous (Of bristles, hairs, etc.) very long drawn-out. [*< L. ultra beyond + seta bristle*]

umbellate Having structures in umbels, umbelled [*< L. umbella, dim. of umbræ shade*]

umbelliform. Shaped like an umbel [*< L. umbella a little shade + form*]

umber A color raw umber is a brown somewhere near Snuff Brown or Blister (R XXX) and Cinnamon Brown (R XV), MP 15 L 10, burnt umber is a somewhat reddish brown, near Argus Brown R III, MP 15 A 12

umbilicate (Of the pileus) having a central navellike depression, sunken in the center, somewhat funnel-shaped (Pl I, Fig 9)

umbilicus A navellike depression, the single, strong attaching organ of some lichen thalli, composed of a large number of closely united hyphae [*L. , navel*]

umbo (Of the pileus) a raised, conical to convex knob or mound on the center, a boss [*L. , the boss or knob on a shield*]

umbonate (Of the pileus) provided with an 'umbo' or boss (Pl I, Fig 8)

umbonate-affixed Attached to the substrate by an 'umbo'

umbonate-sessile. Sessile, but attached to the substrate by only a small, umbonate portion of the sporophore, as in certain *Thelephoraceae*

umbraculiferous. Possessing umbrellalike structures. [*< L. umbraculum anything that furnishes shade + ferre to bear.*]

umbraculiform Umbrella-shaped.

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uncinate (Of gills) provided with a narrow, decurrent extension at the stipe, hooked (Pl I, Fig 6)

unctuous Greasy or oily to the touch [*< L. unctuosus < ungere to anoint*]

undate Waved, 'undulate' [*L. unda a wave*]

undertissue Pigmented tissue in certain *Gasteromycetes* from which basidia, paraphyses, etc., arise, homologous with a subhymenium (Lohweg, 1941)

undose Wavy, 'undulate'

undulate Wavy [*< L. undulatus*]

unequal (Of gills) of different length, some reaching the stipe, others shorter

uneven (Of the surface of the plicus or stipe) not even having irregularities of any kind

unguicular, unguiculate Provided with a claw [*< L. ungula hoof, claw, nail*]

unguis, pl -ues The length of a fingernail, 6 lines or 1/2 a 'pollex' or 'uncia', equals 0.485 inch or 1.23 cm (Linnaeus, 1770) [*< L. , nail*]

ungulate Hoof-shaped (Pl III, Fig 2)

unguliform Hoof-shaped [*< L. ungula hoof + form*]

ungulinic acid An antibiotic substance produced by *Polyporus betulinus* (Bull ex Fr) Fr (*Ungulina* Pat)

uni- A combining form meaning one, single [*< L. unus*]

unarticulate One-jointed

uniascal Containing one ascus, as the locules of the *Myriangiales*

unicolorous Of the same color throughout

uniflagellate Having one flagellum

unifungal (Of cultures, especially of chytrids) containing only a single species of fungus, although other organisms

- (animal, plant, or bacterial) may be present (Berdin, 1939)
- unilateral diploidization "That conversion of a haploid into a diploid mycelium [which] takes place only on one side or in one direction when a pair of compatible haploids are confronted with one another" (Brodie, 1948)
- unilocular, uniloculate Having one locule, as the stroma of the Pseudosphaeriales
- uninucleate Having one nucleus
- uniperithecial (Of certain families of the Sphaeriales) having the stroma containing a single perithecium
- unipolar At one end only, especially of flagella of bacteria
- uniseriate, uniseriate One-rowed
- unistratose One-layered
- universal pseudoveil Essentially an 'enate universal veil' formed by parts which, arising simultaneously from the pileus and stipe, meet and become fused to isolate the future hymenium (Reijnders, 1948)
- universal veil The enveloping veil in all
- carpophore (Gilbert, 1947), as commonly understood, in such genera as *Amanita*, *Amanitopsis*, *Volvaria*, etc., this structure breaks away and forms a volva at the base of the stipe and usually leaves patches or scales on the pileus, of 'primordial veil', 'partial veil', 'volva'
- urceolar, urceolate Pitcherlike, hollow and contracted at the mouth like an urn [*L. urceolus* pitcher]
- urchin An old name for one of the Hydnaceae [*L. ericius* hedgehog]
- ured-, uredi-, uredo-, uredinio- Combining forms meaning blast, blight, hence, summer stage of the rusts [*L. uredo* = urere to burn]
- uredial A more recent term than 'uredinal', applying to the summer stage of the rust fungi producing the 'uredia' (or 'uredinia' formerly)
- uredicoid, uredinicolous Growing on rust fungi [*uredi*- + *-colic*, *-colous*]
- uredinal An older term for 'uredial'
- urediniospore A term used until recently instead of the older term 'uredospore', but now in turn being replaced by 'urediospore'
- uredinium, pl. -ia A former term for the uredo sorus of the Uredinales, more recently replaced by 'uredium'
- uredinoid, uredinoid Urediumlike, (of aecia) having spores borne singly on pedicels and usually without peridium or paraphyses (name taken from the form genus *Uredo*), 'stylosporitic' (Pl. X, Fig. 5)
- uredinology. The science of the study of
- the rusts or Uredinales.
- urediospore A newer term for 'urediniospore', a spore born in the 'uredium'
- uredium, pl. -ia The sorus of the Uredinales bearing the summer spores, designated by the numeral II, a newer term for 'uredinium'
- uredo An old term for the layer producing urediospores, as well as a form genus of the Uredinales
- enveloped by numerous nondeciduous paraphyses produced by the stalk (Kuhnholz-Lordat, 1944)
- uredogonidium, pl. -ia An old term for 'urediospore'
- uredospore An old term for 'urediniospore' or 'urediospore'
- urniform Urn-shaped
- urnigera type (Of a basidial type charac-
- cylindrical prolongation, and (c) apical expansion (see Rogers, 1944)
- uromorphic, uromorphous Taillike [*Gr. oura* tail + *morphe* form]
- ustal (Of color) as if charred, brownish black, (of consistency) as if charred [*L. urere* to burn]
- ustic acid A metabolic product of *Aspergillus ustus* (Bainier) Thom & Church
- ustilagin An alkaloid isolated from *Ustilago zeae* (Beck.) Ung. (see Zellner, 1907), also, a tentative designation of at least two antibiotic substances (A and B) produced by *Ustilago* spp (Haskins, 1949)
- ustin An antibiotic substance produced by *Aspergillus ustus* (Bainier) Thom & Church
- uterus A term formerly used for the receptacle or volva in Gasteromycetes
- utricle, utriculus (1) The bladderlike covering or pericarp of certain fungi,
- akm bag ]
- utricular Bladdery.

utriculiform Bladder-shaped

utriform Having the form of a leather bottle, bladder-shaped, (of cystidia), ventricose below and thick above, but

[< L. uter skin bag + form]

## V

vaccine The color of a dun cow, see 'dun'  
[< L. vaccæ cow]

vacuolate Possessing vacuoles [< L. vacuus empty]

vacuome The vacuolar system of the basidium

vagiform Having no definite figure  
[< L. vagus rambling, unfixed + form]

vaginate (Of the stipe) provided with a long volva or sheath at the lower end  
[< L. vagina sheath]

vagiferous Bearing a sheath [< L. vagina sheath + -ferous]

valid (Of taxonomic names and epithets) earliest as well as 'legitimate' having 'legitimate' priority (Article 18 of International Rules of Botanical Nomenclature), (of publication) in strict accordance with Articles 37-45 of the Rules

valoid

valve

valvate Opening by valves

valve (Of spores of Aspergillus) the half of a spore formed by the secondary thickening of the cell wall, suggesting the valve of a diatom [< L. valva leaf of a door]

Vandyke Brown (RC 340) Same as Vandyke Brown (R XXVIII)

van Tieghem cell A ring of glass or other material affixed to a slide over which is placed a cover slip bearing a hanging drop on the lower surface, for purposes of high-power study under growing conditions, etc

variable Capable of taking on a number of different shapes, forms, colors, or other characters, while retaining its specific identity

varicolored Of several colors [< L. varius different + color]

varicose Dilated, abnormally enlarged [< L. varicosus < varix, -icis a dilated vein]

variegated Marked with a variety of colors, which are intermingled

variety A division of a species (sib) which differs from the more widely distributed form, but is a distinct form, geographically limited or not (see Rosendahl, 1949, Clausen, 1941), cf 'subspecies', 'form'

vasiform Shaped like a vessel or duct  
[< L. vas vessel, dish + form]

vegetable caterpillar Same as 'caterpillar fungus'

vegetative Growing, --a term to which 'assimilative' is preferred by many who desire to avoid the implication that fungi are plants

veil See 'hymenial veil', 'marginal veil', 'partial veil', 'primordial veil', 'universal veil', 'volva'

veiled lady Dictyophora spp. in Sumatra the natives believe that a girl who finds a specimen of this phalloid will wed within a year

vein One of the swollen wrinkles between the lamellae of agarics or separating radially arranged tubes in boletes

vel

to veins

velangiocarp Angiocarp brought about by a precocious veil (Reijnders, 1948), see 'monovelangiocarp', 'paravelangiocarp', 'bivelangiocarp', 'metavelangiocarp'

velate Having a veil [< L. velum veil]

vellus An old term for the stipe of certain fungi

velum A veil, for velum hymeniale, velum marginale, velum parziale, velum primordiale, velum universale, see the English equivalents, for velum annuliforme, velum proprium, see 'annulus' [L.]

velumen A covering of close, short, soft hairs, like velvet [< L. velumen fleece]

velum hypha Same as 'primordial hypha'

velutinate, velutinous Coated with short, fine, soft, hairy filaments arranged vertically and compactly, like velvet, --to be distinguished from 'pilose' [It velluto velvet < L. villus shaggy hair]

ver

venae internae (Of Tuberales) Vittadini's name (1831) for the dark tramal plates

- which arise in the tissue zone lying beneath the rind, converge toward the top or bottom as the case may be, and bear the hymenial palliade on their surfaces
- venae lymphaticae** Dark-colored veins in some fungi, denoting the walls of the *sporiferous chambers*, same as 'venae internae'
- venate** Veined
- venenate** Poisonous [< L. *venenare* to poison]
- veneniferous** Containing poison [< L. *venenifer* venomous < *venenum* poison + *ferre* to bear.]
- venenose** Very poisonous
- Venetian Blue** (RC 215) Light Glauous Blue to Porcelain Blue (R XXXIV)
- veniform** Veinlike [< L. *vena* a vein + *form*]
- venose, venous** Same as 'veined', 'venate'
- ventilatorious** Fan-shaped. [< L. *ventilare* to fan < *ventus* wind]
- ventral** On the underside of, opposed to 'dorsal', (of the profile of a basidio-spore) the side toward the exterior of the *basidium* or the group of spores [< L. *venter* belly]
- ventricose** (Of stipe, spores, cystidia, etc.) swollen or enlarged in the middle (Pl XI, Fig 7)
- ventricose-rostrate** Ventricose with a tip or beak or narrowed prolongation, same as 'lageniform', 'scleroid', and 'cucurbitiform', unless one chooses to make distinctions on the length of the neck or prolongation (Pl XI, Fig 8), cf. 'utriform'
- ventricumbent** Prone, face downward [< L. *venter* belly + *cubare* to lie down]
- verdant** (Color) Grass Green (R VI, MP 21 L 5)
- Verdant Green** (RC 288) Absinthe Green to Light Grass Green (R XXXI)
- Verdigris** (RC 240) Dark Bluish Glauous (R XLII) to Civette Green (R XVIII), in general, the bluish-green color of oxidized brass (R XX, MP 28 B 7)
- vermicular, vermiculate** (1) Worm-shaped, thickened and bent in places (2) Having the motion of a worm, tortuous, wriggling (3) Marked with irregular lines like worm tracks [< L. *vermis* worm]
- vermiculose, vermiculous** (1) Worm-eaten, wormy (2) Worm-shaped; 'vermicular'
- Vermillion Red** (RC 87) Redder Rose Doree to a little bit more orange Scarlet-Red (R II)
- vermivorous** Living upon, or devouring, worms, as the *Zoopagaceae* [< L. *vermis* worm + *vorare* to devour]
- vernal** Of or belonging to spring [L.]
- verniceous** Shiny, as though varnished [< L. *vernix* varnish]
- vernin**. A compound apparently near the purine bases, isolated from ergots (see Zellner, 1907).
- Veronese Green** (RC 257) Not Veronese Green (R XVII), but near Light Oriental Green or Paris Green (R XVII).
- verpoid**. Like the genus *Verpa*, stipitate and with a campanulate pileus (Whetzel, 1945)
- verruca, pl. -ae** (1) A wart or elevation; (2) the perithecium of some fungi. [L., wart]
- verrucaroid** Resembling *Verrucaria*, as to verrucae or apothecia
- verruciform**. Wart-shaped [< L. *verruca* wart + *form*]
- verrucose, verrucous** Covered or marked with small, rounded processes or warts (Pl XIV, Fig. 16)
- verrucosity** (1) The state or condition of being 'verrucose', (2) a small round process or wart
- verrucous dermatitis**. Same as 'chromo-blastomycosis'
- verruculose** Minutely warty
- versicolor** Changing color. [< L. *versari* to turn + *color*]
- versiform** Variable in form, altering in shape with maturity
- vert-de-gris** A fungous disease of cultivated mushrooms caused by *Mycetophthora lutea* Cost
- vertebrate** Contracted in intervals like a backbone [< L. *vertebratus* jointed]
- verticil** A whorl of spores, etc. [< L.]
- verticillate** Whorled
- veruculate** Cylindric and somewhat pointed [< L. *veruculatus* furnished with a small pike < *veru* a spit.]
- vesicatorious** Blistering
- vesicula**. A bladder-like organ containing the
- — — — —
- vesicular, vesiculate, vesiculose, vesiculous** Composed of vesicles, as in the trama of the *Lactarii*.
- vesicular body** One of the thin-walled vesicles in the subhymenium of certain Hymenomycetes (mostly Thelephoraceae)
- vespertine** Appearing or expanding in the evening [< L. *vesper* evening]
- viable** Living, able to germinate or grow [< L. *vivere* to live.]
- viacin** An antibiotic substance derived from an actinomycete.
- viatical** (Of plants) growing by the roadside.
- vibratile** Capable of vibration or motion to and fro.
- vibrio** A minute, threadlike bacterium.
- Victoria Blue** (RC 213). Not much

different from Ultramarine Blue (R IX)  
or Cornflower Blue (R XXI).

**Vienna Code** The International Rules of Botanical Nomenclature adopted at the third International Botanical Congress in Vienna, 1905, which represented the resadoption, amendment, and amplification of the rules and principles of the 'Paris Code' of 1857

villose. Bearing villi.

**villosity.** (1) The state or condition of being 'villose'; (2) a 'villus'.

**villous** Same as 'villose'.

villus, pl -li A long weak hair. (L., shaggy hair)

vinaceous Wine-colored, vinous 5 II,  
50 is Vandyke Red (R XIII) and near  
MP 44 L 1 or 55 L 1, Ridgway's  
Vinous is pinkish, the color of wine-  
stained cloth (Pl. XXVII)

**vinactin** An antibiotic substance derived from an actinomycete, found to be effective against tuberculosis in mice

vinegar plant Acetobacter xylinum  
(Brown) Det. Man 1925 and probably  
other organisms

**vinous** Turning wine-red.

**vinicolor** The color of wine, dark or purple red. 'vinaceous'

**vinous** Like dark-red wine in color.

Vinous Mauve (RC 184). Deep Purplish  
Vineous to Dull Indian Purple (R XLIV)

Vinous Purple (RC 171) Deep Hellebore  
Red to a darker Neutral Red (R XXXVIII)

violaecin. The purple pigment elaborated by Chromobacterium violaecum (Schroet.) Bergonzini, refined as a violet-black, microcrystalline powder, which has antibiotic properties.

violaceous. Of a violet hue, S II, 47 is Dull Bluish Violet (3) (R XXXVI and MP 43 G 7), 'lanthine'.

Violet (RC 194) Near Slate Purple (R XLIV)

Violet Black (RC 347) Olivaceous Black  
(3) (R L1)

Violet Blue (RC 204) Near Dark Lavender  
(R XLIV)

Violet Lilac (RC 175) Purplish Vinaceous  
to Livid Brown (R XXXIX)

Violet Mauve (RC 195) About Vinaceous  
Lilac (R XLIV)

Violet Old Rose (RC 145). Near Alizarine  
Pink (R XIII) to a pinker Etruscan Red  
(R XXVII)

Violet Purple (RC 192) Petunia Violet  
(R XXV) to Cottinga Purple (R XI).

Violet Rose (RC 154)      Rose Pink to Deep  
Rose Pink (R XII)

**viomycin** An antibiotic substance produced by Streptomyces Floridae and S. puniceus, of promise against tuberculosis

viridus Somewhat green or greenish  
[ < L. virere to be green or verdant ]

**virent.** Green: 'viridant'.

viruses are not the only agents that can cause disease. Bacteria, fungi, and parasites can also cause disease. The immune system is designed to recognize and destroy these foreign invaders. However, sometimes the immune system can malfunction, leading to autoimmune diseases where the body attacks itself.

virescent. Becoming greenish, 'viridant'.

virescent. Becoming greenish, vibrant  
vibrant. (1) Long, straight and slender.

virgate (1) Long, straight and slender like a wand. (2) (Of the surfaces of rice) striped or streaked, usually by

differently colored fibrils (< *L. virga*)  
a twig, wand, or rod, a stripe or streak

virgineous Of the purest white. [*< L. virgineus maidenly, virgin*]

virgulate (1) Like a small twig, wand, or rod. (2) striped or minutely streaked  
[< L. *virgula* a little twig]

virgilliform Like a small twig, wand, or rod

viridant    Becoming grass-green or  
'verdant'. viridis means any green but

has been used for green plants, viridis  
S II, 35 is a grass-green which has no

equivalent in Ridgway but would be a  
yellowish Grass Green of Pl VI or ne  
MP 21 L 11

viridescens. Becoming green of the grass-green type, see 'viridant'

Viridian Green (RC 250) Not Viridian Green (R. VII) but about Veronese Green

(R XVIII), which is given in RC (260) as improper for Viridian Green

viridin An antibiotic substance produced by Trichoderma viride Pers [T]

lignorum (Tode) Harz ]  
viridous, viridulous Greenish, 'viridant'

**virose** (1) Having an unpleasant smell,  
(2) poisonous [*L. virosus* muddy,

virulence. Degree of pathogenicity

virulent Vigorously pathogenic [*L.*  
virulentus full of poison]

viscid (Of the surface of the pileus or stipe) sticky, slippery, or tacky when

moist, cf. 'viscose' [*< L*]





wolf's fist A puffball, see 'fist'.

wood witch An old English name for *Phallus impudicus* L. ex Pers.

Woronin bodies Minute, oval, highly refractive bodies found in the apical, hyphal cells of *Discomycetes* and *Zoopagaceae* at least, in the protoplasm, in the septa, or on the walls of vacuoles (Buller, 1933), called 'metachromatic bodies' by Claussen (1903) and by Faull (1912)

Woronin hypha In the *Ascomycetes*, a pointed hypha found in some forms

the archicarp and later giving rise to ascogenous hyphae (Miller, 1928), same as 'scolecite'

## X

xanthochroic fruiting body A basidiocarp having the hyphae of the context and trama yellowish brown when observed in a water or acid mount, but dark brown when moistened with potassium hydroxide solution. [*< Gr. xanthos yellow + chrōs the superficial color of a thing.*]

xanthomycin A and B Antibiotic substances produced by certain actinomycetes

xanthotrametin A colored resin in certain fungi, such as *Polyporus cinnabarinus* Jacq. ex Fr

xenogamy Fusion of copulants produced by different individuals, corresponds somewhat to Hartmann's 'amphimixis', partly to 'exogamy' of Prell (1921) (Kniep, 1928) [*< Gr. xenos stranger + -gamy*]

xenomixis Same as 'exomixis'

xer-, zero- A combining form meaning dry [*< Gr. xēros*]

xerampeline The dull red or purple color of dead grape leaves, perhaps near Ridgway's Neutral Red, Pl XXXVIII, or MP ? C 5 [*< xer- + Gr. ampelos vine*]

xeric Becoming dormant during dry periods, and reviving and again shedding spores in moist weather

xeromorphic Having the morphology typical of xerophytes but not necessarily xerophytic [*< xeno- + Gr. morphē form*]

xerophile A plant that grows in a dry situation, [*xero- + -phile*]

xerophilous Growing in arid places

xerophyte A plant that can subsist with small amounts of water, a desert-plant

xerophytic Living with little water, in dry places

Xerospore Moniliales having dry spores (Wakefield & Bisby, 1941), see 'Gloiosporae'

xerospore A term proposed by Langeron (1945) for Mason's 'dry spore'.

xiphoid Swordlike, 'ensiform' [*< Gr. xiphos sword*]

xyl-, xyl- A combining form meaning wood [*< Gr. xylon*]

xylerhythric acid A red pigment isolated from *Peziza sanguinea* Pers. ex Fr [*Durella sanguinea* (Pers. = Fr.) Nannf.] (see Zellner, 1907)

xyllindeln A bright-green pigment isolated from *Chlorosplenium aeruginosum* (Oed.) de Not. and the wood upon which it grows (see Zellner, 1907)

xylochloric acid Same as 'isoxylic acid' [*< xyl- + Gr. chlōros green*]

xylogenous Growing on wood [*xyl- + -genous*]

xyloma (Of Dothideales) a sclerotoid body which forms sporogenous structures in its interior instead of on branches on the outside (de Bary, 1884) [*< Gr. xylon wood*]

xylophilous Preferring wood, growing on wood [*xyl- + -philous*]

xylostroma A hard, blackish, stromatolike

## Y

yeasts In the broadest sense, a phylogenetically heterogeneous grouping, including

only the *Saccharomycetaceae* and *Pseudosaccharomycetaceae*, primitive or degenerate *Hemiascomycetes*, many fungi, including those pathogenic to animals, have yeastlike characteristics under certain conditions [*< As. glia < root in OHG. rean ferment*]

Yellow Cadmium (RC 47) Light Cadmium (R IV) to Cadmium Yellow (R III)

Yellow Green (RC 15) Citron Yellow to Wax Yellow (R XVI & MP 11 L 2), also given for Canary Yellow (RC 17)

Yellowish Apple Green (RC 265) Citron Green (R XXXI) to Callista Green (R VI)

Yellowish Green (RC 281) Near Javel Green to Cosse Green (R V)

Yellowish Olive Green (RC 289) Not far

from Krönberg's Green to Ivy Green (R XXXI)

Yellowish Salmon (RC 65) Warm Buff to Ochraceous Salmon (R XV).

Yellowish Sap Green (RC 265) From Citron Green (R XXXI) to near Dull Green Yellow (R XVII)

Yellowish Tan Color (RC 315) Near Yellow Ochre to Ochraceous Orange (R XV)

Yellowish White (RC 13) A pale Marguerite Yellow (R XXX) to very nearly Naphthalene Yellow (R XVI)

Yellow Lake (RC 33) Nearest to Yellow Ochre (R XV) to Raw Sienna (R III)

yellow-musccardine fungus *Isaria farinosa* Fr. [imperfect stage of *Cordyceps militaria* (L.) Link], the cause of a silkworm disease

Yellow Ochre (RC 326) Same as Yellow Ochre (R XV)

yellowness A name for diseases of various plants, the conspicuous symptom of which is a yellowing of the affected parts, especially, peach yellows (virus) and cabbage yellows (*Fusarium conglutinans* Woll.)

yellow truffle Species of *Tiermanii* and *Terfezia*

yellow vein (Of *Lactarius*) a latex vessel (Schultz, 1822, 1839)

Yolk Yellow (RC 24) A slightly duller if not somewhat pale greenish Amber Yellow to a slightly deep Primuline Yellow (R XVI)

young culture See 'Jungkultur'

ypsiform (Of spores, etc.) of the shape of the capital Greek letter upsilon, Y-shaped, as the pycnidiospores of the genus *Ypsilonia*

## Z

zeorine A term formerly used to describe lichen apothecia with a lighter margin, from the old genus *Zeora* = *Lecanora pr p*

zeugite. The organ in which the fertilization

zonate (Of the pileus) marked with concentric bands of color

zoned Same as 'zonate'

zone lines Narrow, dark-brown or black lines in a decayed wood, especially hardwoods, generally caused by fungi, same as "black line" or "black zone" (see Hopp, 1938, Campbell, 1933, 1934, 1935)

zoö-. A combining form meaning animal, hence, motile [*Gr* *zōon* animal]

zoöchoric Depending upon animals for dissemination or dispersal, 'zoöphilous'

zoöchory. The condition of being 'zoöchoric', cf. 'anemochory', 'hydrochory'. [*Gr* *zōō-* + *Gr* *chōris* apart < *chōrizō* to spread]

zoöcyst. A cyst in the Monadineae that

produces amoeboid or flagellate cells [*zoo-* + *-cyst*]

zoögenous Growing on animals. [*zoo-* + *-genous*.]

zoogonidium, pl -ia A minute, green, motile body produced in a 'gonocystidium' of lichens (Munks, 1876), zoogonidia are at times formed in large numbers instead of a small number of nonmotile cystogonidia

zoöid. Same as 'zoöspore'.

zoöpagaceous. Referring to, or having the characteristics of, the Zoöpagaceae of Drechsler, especially as predaceous or parasitic upon microscopic animals

zoöphilous Disseminated or dispersed by animals, 'zoöchoric', cf. 'anemophilous'. [*zoo-* + *-philous*.]

zoösporangium, zoösporangium A sporangium, usually thin-walled, in which zoöspores are produced

zoöspore A motile spore, 'swarm spore', 'symbiospore' (Pl XV, Fig 1)

zoösporiferous Producing zoöspores

zyg-, zygo-. A combining form meaning yoke, pair [*Gr* *zygon*]

zygogamy. Same as 'isogamy'.

zygophase. "The phase of the life history during which the zygote is formed and continues to exist until it begins to divide. In Mosses, Ferns, Flowering Plants, and animals, the zygote gives rise to a diploid, whereas in the Higher Fungi it gives rise to haploid basidiospores or ascospores" (Buller, 1941)

zygophore (Of Mucorales) a special branch arising as a result of a 'zygotactic' stimulus, which produces copulating structures [*zygo-* + *-phore*.]

zygophoric (Of hyphae or hyphal branches of the Mucorales) of the nature of 'zygophores', bearing or producing zygophores

zygosporangium, pl -ia. A sporangium in which a zygosporangium is formed

zygosporangium The thick-walled resting spore resulting from the conjugation of isogametes or (in the Zygomycetes) from the fusion of similar gametangia (Ehrenberg, 1820, 1829) (Pl. XV, Fig 13)

zygosporiaceus Pertaining to 'zygosporangium'.

zygosporocarp A fruit body the spores of which are zygosporangia, as in the Endogonaceae and in *Mortierella*

zygosporocarpic Having a fruit body bearing zygosporangia, as in the Endogonaceae and *Mortierella*

zygosporophore Same as 'suspensor'

zygosporous. Having resting spores formed by the conjugation of isogametes.

zygotactic Characterized by, or displaying, the mutual attraction between 'zygophoric' hyphae of opposite sex in the Mucorales (Blakeslee, 1904) [*zygo-* + *Gr* *taxis* order < *tassein* to arrange]

**zygote** The result of fusion of two gametes,  
"a cell in which two nuclei of opposite  
sex have fused together" (Buller, 1941).

**zygotropic**. As a result of mutual stimulation,  
making growth curvatures which result  
in meeting and fusion (Buller, 1934)  
[< zygo- + Gr tropos turn]

**zygotropism**. The phenomenon in which  
two hyphae, as a result of mutual

stimulation, make growth curvature  
toward one another and grow toward  
one another until they meet and fuse  
(Burgeff, 1924)

**zygozoospore** A motile zygote formed by  
the union of two similar cells

**zymogenous** Ferment-producing [< Gr  
zymē yeast + -genous]



